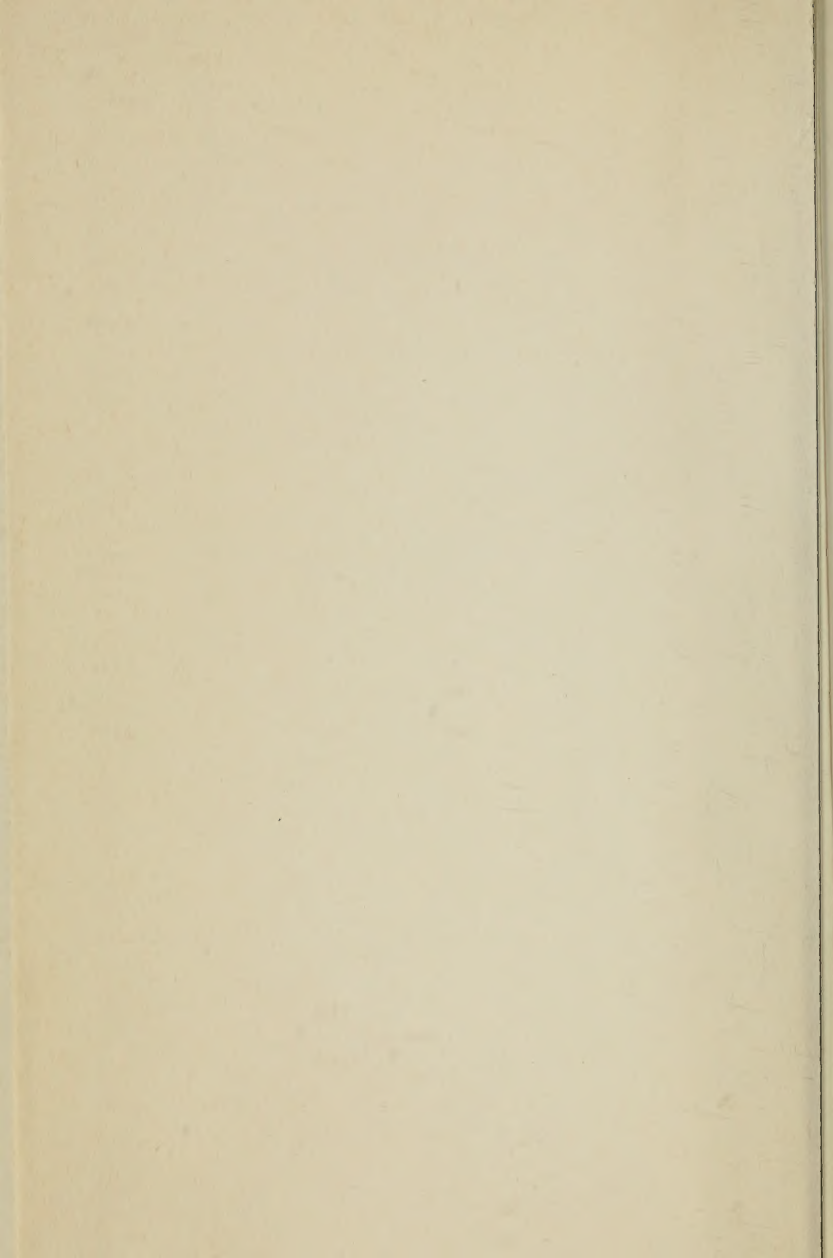




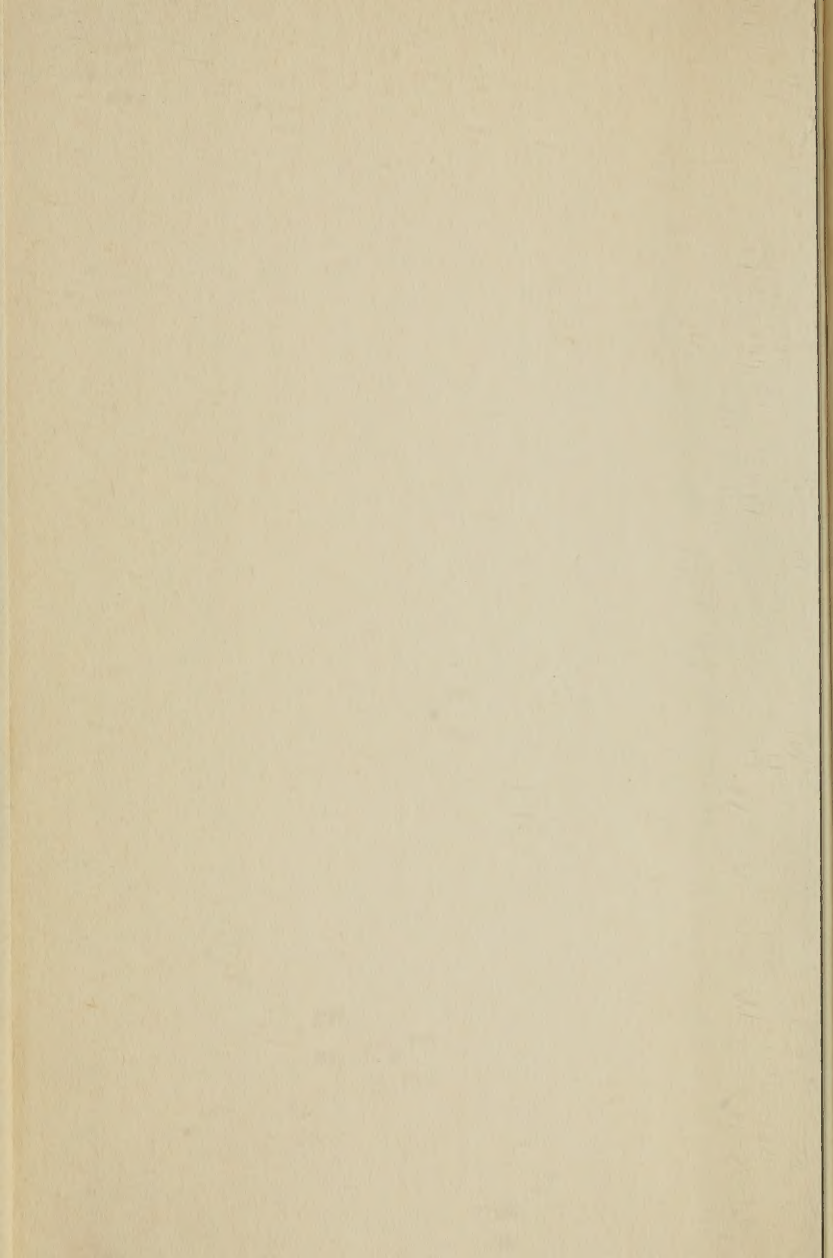
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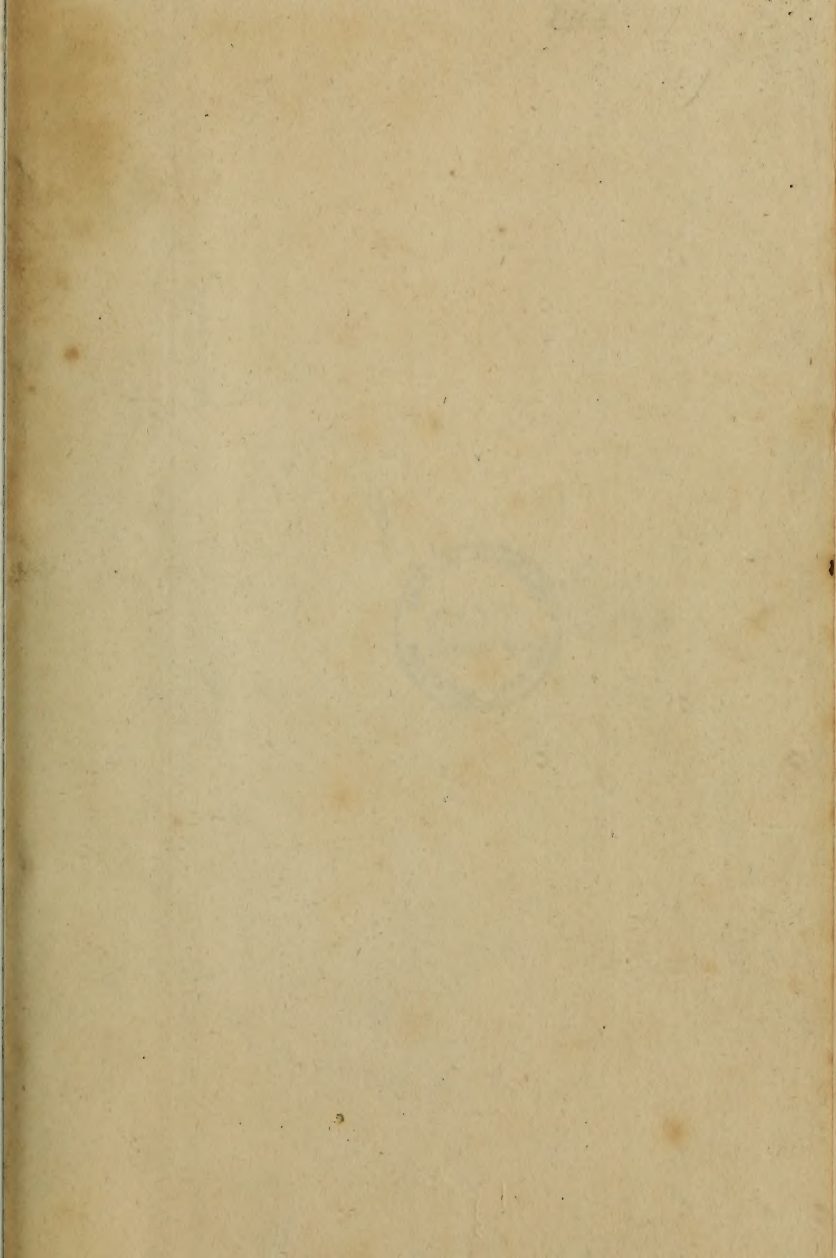


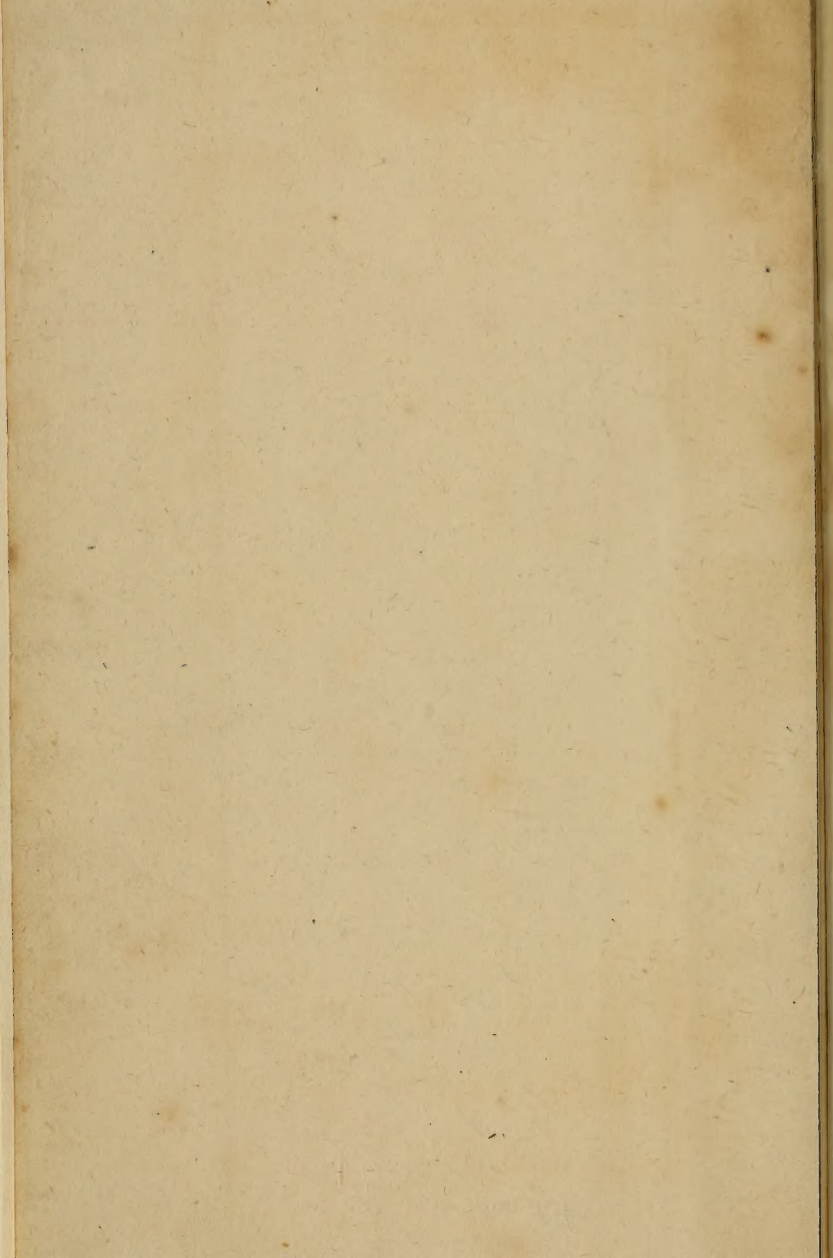
















*Drawing the Retorts at the Great Gas Light Establishments, Brick Lane.*

London Pub. by Sir Rich<sup>d</sup> & Phillips & C<sup>o</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1. 1821

Printed by W. Woodcut, at the Great Gas Light Establishments, Brick Lane.

W. Woodcut



THE  
**MONTHLY**  
**MAGAZINE;**

OR,  
**BRITISH REGISTER:**

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM  
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS OF  
LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT  
PERSONS.  
CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.  
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ATURE.  
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MUSEUM.  
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PROEMIUM.  
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REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.  
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.  
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.  
BIOGRAPHIANA.  
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND  
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-  
DER OF THE COUNTIES.



VOL. LI.

PART I. FOR 1821.

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1  
Extract from the Universal  
Magazine for the month of  
September 1806

Wm Burdous Statement of  
his opinions

A young Man to whom I  
have shown some kindness  
having grossly misrepresented me  
in giving an account of himself  
I am desirous to state what I  
am and wherein he has mistaken  
me

I am not a Sceptic for a Sceptic  
is one that doubts of every thing  
and particularly of revealed Religion  
I am too old to doubt of anything  
so important for being now in  
my forty second year I have formed  
my opinions on most things of  
consequence I will therefore with  
that openness and sincerity which  
I trust have ever distinguished me  
declare what I believe and what  
I do not believe I will leave to  
my Readers to find out for there  
is no necessity to state a Negative

I believe That I exist in a  
world formed of matter peopled  
with rational Beings to whom I  
am related by our common Nature  
and to whom it is my duty to  
do all the good in my power  
to my Friends first and then to  
the rest of Society but when  
they come in competition  
the latter is to be preferred I believe  
that all Religions are of human  
origin and that there never was  
nor ever will be a Divine  
Revelation I believe that the  
state of Man in Society will  
never be a state of complete  
happiness but that it is capable  
of almost unlimited improvement  
and infinitely preferable to a  
state of nature I believe that  
Reason being the same in  
all Men is equally capable  
of being cultivated tho: not to  
an equal extent nor would  
it be usefull to be so  
cultivated I believe that utility  
is the surest Test of virtue  
and that virtue and Knowledge  
are the greatest goods of Man

(over to no 2)





tho" Money is not to be  
 despised till Men know  
 how to do without it I  
 believe that what has been  
 could not have been otherwise  
 and whatever is to be cannot be  
 prevented and I submit to the  
 disposition of things with  
 all the Resignation in my  
 power from my belief of  
 its inevitable necessity I  
 believe that it is the Nature  
 of Man to love power and  
 that it is the great cause of  
 contention which Reason  
 only can moderate I believe  
 that passions neither can nor  
 ought to be wholly subdued  
 though they may be restrained I  
 believe that Reason is fully  
 sufficient to remedy most of the  
 evils of the World and to make  
 it happier than it has ever yet  
 been I believe that the  
 system of the World is a  
 system of destruction and  
 reproduction and that  
 Man is equal to overcome  
 most of the evils of Nature  
 and this is my belief on most  
 things of Importance  
 I once believed a great deal  
 more than I do now  
 but by the severest exercise  
 of my Reason and determination  
 to fear nothing in the search of truth  
 I have arrived at that state of  
 belief which many who believe  
 every thing they are taught will  
 consider no belief at all I  
 envy them not for tho" I have  
 offered many sacrifices to truth  
 I have been amply repaid by that  
 tranquillity of mind which doubt  
 or difficulty can now no longer  
 disturb  
 If the firmness with which I  
 adhere to opinions formed with  
 lightly nor hastily can be called  
 obstinacy I am at a loss to  
 know what is meant by conviction  
 so that I am not called a Sceptic  
 Men may call me what they  
 please so that they do not accuse  
 me of mere obstinacy they may  
 accuse me of any thing that does  
 not offend against the Law an  
 obstinate Man one that will  
 neither hear Reason nor seek  
 truth I despise and after  
 having employed seven years in

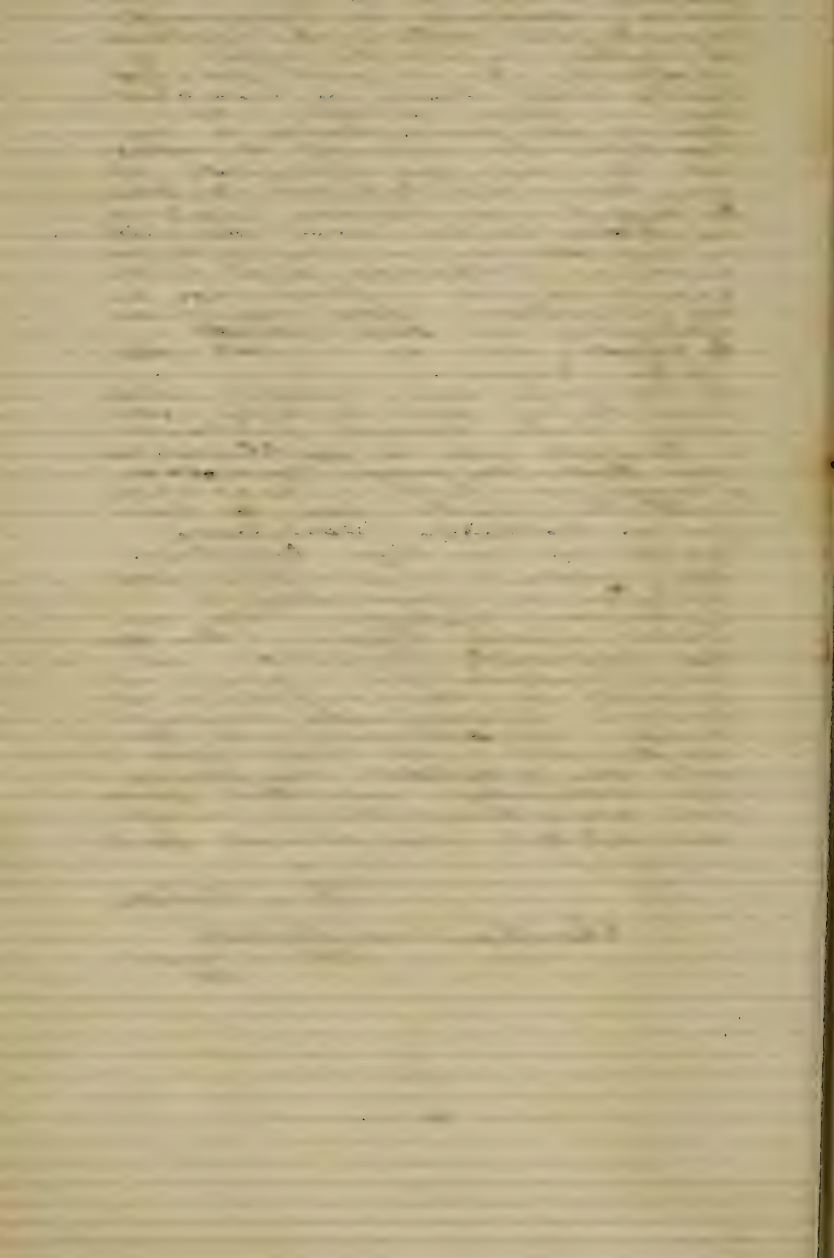


dispassionate inquiry on every subject of Religious moral and political importance it is rather hard to be called obstinate by a youth who has hardly had time to look about him in this world of wonders let my Talents or my Knowledge be denied it matters not to me for I boast of neither but let not my Motives be disputed my opinions revised nor my desire to do good ever called in question in my zeal for human improvement I will yield to no Man nor in my Freedom from prejudice partiality and self interest by these only do I wish only to be known

If my Name ever reaches posterity I am of no sect or party for all sects blindly follow a leader and I follow no one but my own Reason I have had little intercourse with the World for I lived in a College seventeen years of my life but I am not ignorant of mankind for the leading principles of human nature are and ever have been the same tho' differently modified and tho' I despise the emptiness and frivolity of the Multitude yet there are individuals whom I must consider as the delight of their friends and the greatest ornaments of Society and tho' few in number their merits and utility are almost infinite

William Burdon

Charford near Morpeth  
30<sup>th</sup> of August  
1806



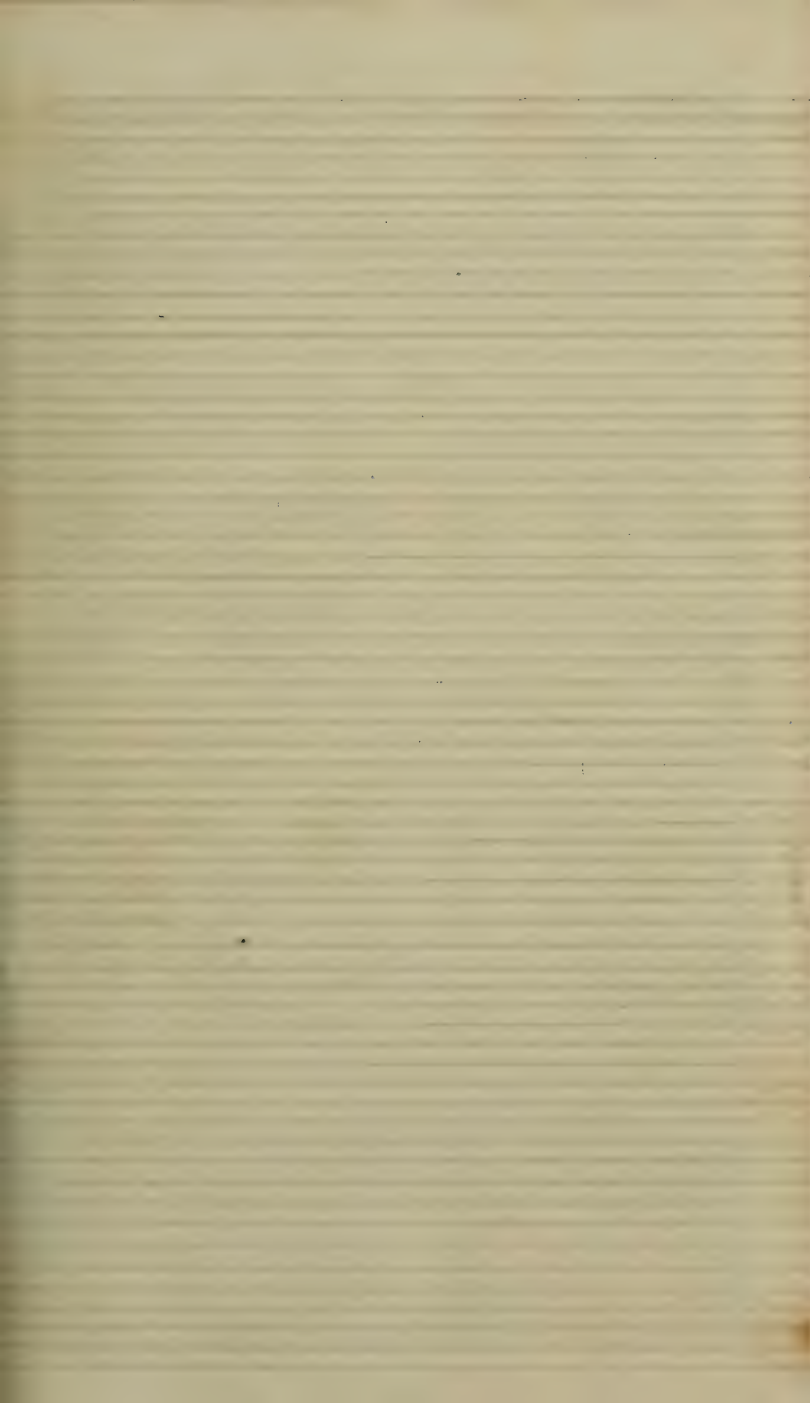
















THE  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

No. 350.] FEBRUARY 1, 1821. [1 of Vol. 51.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Present State of the NATIONAL LITERATURE of HOLLAND, with some Account of the principal living DUTCH AUTHORS.*

**M**OST of the European nations have greatly enriched their own literature by translating the productions of their neighbours, as well as by studying them in the original. It is, however, a remarkable fact that the Dutch writers and their works are as little known to the other nations of Europe as those of China or Japan, and indeed they appear to be as if by common consent excluded from the great republic of letters. This may partly arise from a very prevailing opinion that the Dutch have no writers of eminence, and that their works are unworthy of our attention. Without attempting to discuss the subject, or wishing to place Dutch literature on higher ground than it is fairly entitled to, we shall merely give it as our opinion, which arises from a long acquaintance with the Dutch language and the works of their writers, that they are at least not unworthy of our notice, and many of their productions would be found both useful and entertaining if translated into English.

In Holland the trade of authorship is unknown, most of their writers being either engaged in some profession, or merchants, tradesmen, or mechanics. No author lives by his works, and though in some other countries many of them do little more than *live*, yet in Holland even this would be impossible. A writer having produced a work, bargains with a bookseller to publish it for him at his own (the author's) expence, as no bookseller will speculate as a publisher. If the author is celebrated, perhaps from seven hundred to a thousand copies may be printed, which are sent to the principal booksellers throughout the country on com-

mission, and those which are not sold within a limited time, are returned. When a work extends to more than one volume, only one is published at a time; and this is not only the case with poems and plays, but is always done in publishing histories, novels, &c. not only in the Dutch language, but translations from any other. On this account, sometimes three or four months or more, elapse between the publication of each volume, and not unfrequently more than a year passes, before even a novel consisting of three or four volumes, is completed! This manner of publication would by no means suit the impatience of an English novel reader, who can scarcely lay his head upon his pillow till he has finished the whole work. It scarcely ever happens that the productions, even of the most celebrated authors, reach a second edition; this has not been the case even with the works of Bilderdijk, their greatest living poet. Literary property is, therefore, of little value in Holland. There are, however, no copies presented to the universities and public libraries, as in this country, which often operates as a heavy tax upon authors or publishers. But though the Dutch have many writers, by far the greater part of the books published are translations, and though their own works are scarcely ever found in any other language, they eagerly translate every publication at all celebrated or popular from the English, French, and German. The booksellers' shops and circulating libraries are almost entirely filled with translations, a large proportion of which are French romances, many of them not of the purest description. The Dutch are, however, by no means squeamish on this point, and well-dressed modest-looking females enquire for books at the circulating library which an English bookseller would not be permitted to have in

in his possession. Such books are named in the catalogues and sold at public sales without any remark being made, and indeed it is looked upon as a matter of perfect indifference. Of what is usually called light reading, there is so little original in Holland, that the number of their novels and romances does not exceed half a dozen, and so seldom do the public look for any thing really Dutch in this department, that the author, in order to heighten his celebrity as well as to distinguish his property, places conspicuously on his title page *niet vertaald*, (not translated.) This practice, though it may appear singular to us, is not confined merely to novels and romances. But while the Dutch are careful to distinguish their own productions, it must be confessed that they are sometimes guilty of neglecting to inform the reader that the work he is about to peruse is *vertaald* and not original.

The state of the drama in Holland does not differ much from that of the departments of literature we have mentioned. The Dutch have several dramatic writers whom they hold in much repute, but none of their works have possession of the stage, which is entirely occupied with translations from the French, German, and English. The latter are in general not taken immediately from the English, but translated from the French translation, and *Lear*, *Othello*, and *Macbeth*, are exhibited in a Dutch mould after passing through a French crucible. It will readily be believed that Shakspeare is scarcely "himself" after going through such a process. *VONDEL* is the Shakspeare of Holland, and is called the prince of poets by his countrymen. He died in 1679, at the age of 92 years. To perpetuate his memory a medal was struck with the inscription *D'Oudste en grootste Poëet*, (the oldest and greatest poet.) A monument was also erected in 1772, in the New Church at Amsterdam, on which was inscribed the word *VONDEL* as the highest eulogium of that great man. Of the many tragedies he wrote, only one is now occasionally acted, and like *George Barnwell* at the London theatres, it is only brought forward at the Christmas holidays. It is always followed by a national interlude called *De Bruiloft van Kloris and Roosje* (The Wedding of Kloris and Rose.) This piece is an exact representation of a Dutch wedding, such as it was several centuries

ago, and indeed such as it is in many parts of Holland at this day. The characters are dressed in the different costumes of the seven united provinces, the extreme neatness and variety of which, produce a pleasing and novel effect upon a foreigner. The music is simple and natural, and therefore pleasing; one of the airs, which is very old, resembles very much the beautiful Irish air called *the legacy*. The plot is so simple that it is not necessary to describe it.

The Dutch are well known to be by no means delicate in certain matters, an instance of which occurs in this national piece. At weddings it is the custom for the friends of the happy pair to present them with some article of housekeeping, not forgetting the cradle for the children and pipes and tobacco for the husband, accompanied with an appropriate speech.—Among other things a *pot de chambre* is actually produced on the stage, and made a present of to the husband, with a description of its use.

The tragedy above mentioned is called *Gysbrecht Van Amstel*, and is founded on the siege of Amsterdam by the Spaniards. *Gysbrecht Van Amstel*, the commander of the garrison is informed by a messenger, in a speech of two octavo pages, that the enemy intends to take the city by surprise, and gives orders immediately to prepare for the assault. The scene changes to the inside of a convent, where the nuns are seen through windows of painted glass. After a solemn pause they commence chaunting the midnight service. The music is very appropriate, and the whole produces a very fine effect. In the midst of this solemnity, shouts and sounds of war are heard at a distance, and as they advance, the agitation of the nuns increase, but the chaunting continues, till the convent gates are heard to burst open, the Spaniards enter sword in hand, and assault the nuns, the noise and tumult increases and the curtain falls while the nuns are throwing themselves on their knees to implore mercy; but it instantly rises again to exhibit the Spaniards in the act of plunging their swords into their breasts. The attack having succeeded, *Gysbrecht Van Amstel* is obliged to evacuate the city after having performed prodigies of valour. While he is retiring with his family from the place, an angel descends in a cloud and consoles him, by foretelling the

the future greatness of his name, and the splendour and riches which Amsterdam should enjoy in after days.

BILDERDIJK has written several tragedies, none of which we believe have ever been acted, though they have long been in the hands of the public. His wife, who is almost as celebrated as himself for her poetical productions, lately published a volume of tragedies, one of which she wrote as a competitor for a prize offered by a literary society for the best tragedy in the Dutch language, but which she did not obtain.

The Dutch stage cannot at present boast of any actor of great celebrity. The famous *Madame Watier*, the Mrs. Siddons, of Holland, long ago retired from the stage, though she sometimes appeared afterwards on great occasions. *Bingley*, the manager of the Theatre Royal at the Hague, died about two years since. This actor, who was of English extraction, was considered as by far the best performer on the Dutch stage. His person was large and well made, and his voice strong and sonorous. In such characters as Vondel's Gysbrecht Van Amstel, Lear, Othello, or Macbeth, he was very successful, and was besides an excellent actor in comedy.

In Amsterdam there are a French, and German, as well as a Dutch theatre. The French theatre is the fashionable resort in the capital, as well as in every other city, and their own theatres are not so well attended by those who consider themselves people of quality. At Rotterdam and Leyden, the French and Dutch companies from the Theatres Royal at the Hague, perform alternately, and much has been done to bring their own stage into favour with the public. Vondel's national tragedy was lately brought forward in the most splendid manner at Amsterdam, and no expence was spared in scenes, machinery, &c. in order to excite and revive the national feelings of the public. It had a run of fourteen successive nights, an occurrence never known before in Holland, and which some of their journals boasted, had never happened in any other country. The low estimation in which the Dutch drama is held, may be considered as partly owing to the influence of the French, who always made a point of destroying all nationality among the people under their government; and the taste for the French opera, tragedies never being acted and comedies not often, is still con-

tinued by the caprice of fashion, as the taste for the Italian opera is in London, among people who wish to be thought fashionable. One great cause, however, seems to be the want of good acting plays of their own. They pretend to be great sticklers for the rules of the Drama, as they are called, and all their tragedies are in verse in the French manner. Some good speeches are no doubt to be met with, but they are often excessively long, sometimes filling two or three pages of an octavo volume, there is a cold regularity which may please a fastidious taste, but can seldom touch the heart or interest the feelings. The Dutch are too fond of imitation, though they will not always avow it, but the great merit of even some of Vondel's passages lies in the nearness of their resemblance to similar passages in Virgil and other ancient poets.

Holland contains many societies, some of which resemble our literary clubs and public libraries, though they differ from them in several particulars. The most respectable are called in Amsterdam *collegies*. The number of members is generally from 150 to 200, and many of them meet in very elegant buildings, (the property of the society) to smoke, drink coffee, wine or liqueurs, play at cards or other games, and read the newspapers, magazines &c. On a large table in the centre of the room are laid all the principal reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and newspapers published in Holland, England, France, and Germany. Among the English publications, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and the old Monthly Magazine, are held in the greatest estimation. There are rooms for billiards, and others contain books for the use of the members. The custom of taking coffee or liqueurs about twelve o'clock is common in Holland, and about that hour the rooms are generally full. Some of those societies or clubs consist of merchants, bankers, &c. but others of a more literary character are composed of physicians, lawyers, and sometimes divines, besides others whose professions are connected with literature, but they are all mixed with commercial men. Strangers are introduced by members, and have their names enrolled in a book, after which they may go when they please for a certain time, which is generally a month. Men from every part of Europe and



America may be met with, and strangers find these societies a very agreeable and convenient place of resort. The Dutch, however, generally spend too much time in them, particularly in the evening when they might be with their families; a Dutchman indeed is scarcely ever seen drunk, though they drink considerable quantities from the time they commence with their morning whet.

There is another kind of clubs or societies which differ from those we have been describing, in being exclusively devoted to literary purposes. The members consist of people of every profession, but most of them are supposed to have some taste for letters. They meet once a week or fortnight, but foreigners are not often present. The business of the evening commences with a lecture or essay being read by a member who always belongs to some profession connected with literature. The first is succeeded by several others, sometimes to the number of five or six in the same evening, who treat the audience with their own poetical effusions. In no country are people fonder of making verses than in Holland, and these assemblies afford the opportunity of reciting them without running the risk of being hissed.

After the audience have been treated with an essay on some subject connected with ancient or modern literature, by a professor from Leyden or Utrecht, they are perhaps entertained by a woollen-draper, or upholsterer, who recites an ode of his own composing, on the greatness of Holland, the fame of its authors, &c. and he again may probably be succeeded by his clerk, who with appropriate gestures, gives a translation of some German ballad, or perhaps a short piece of Southey's, if his own muse has not been favourable. An old merchant next makes his appearance, who gives a long account in *verse*, of the changes and revolutions in commerce and politics he has witnessed in the course of his life. But the privilege of pleasing, for nobody ever seems displeased, is not wholly engrossed by the male part of the assembly, as *ladies* not unfrequently mount the rostrum and astonish and delight the audience with their softly flowing strains; but these strains are sometimes delivered with a force and emphasis which appear to belong rather to the rougher than the gentler sex, as the Dutch use a great deal of action

when speaking in public. Perhaps it would be better were those poetical flights less indulged in, and prose essays, &c. more encouraged, as from being always applauded, though they seldom rise above mediocrity, and are generally mere trash, a spirit of self-conceit and vanity is engendered, and these makers of verses actually think themselves poets. Dutch patience is strongly exemplified in the calmness with which they listen to such effusions, and wait for the signal to applaud, which is always given by one of [the] directors, commonly a clergyman, who also delivers an eulogium on the performance. At these assemblies smoking is allowed till the commencement of business, before which the room is always so completely filled with fumes of tobacco, that the first performer is heard long before he can be seen, except by those quite near. Wine, punch, and confectionary constitute no inconsiderable part of the evening's entertainment.

We must not omit to mention Newspapers—a subject so interesting to Englishmen. A Dutch Journal, however, differs much from an English one, as it contains nothing more than the political intelligence copied from the continental or English papers, with any occurrence that has taken place in their own politics. The Gazettes of Brussels and the Hague have alone the privilege of reporting the speeches in their two Houses of Parliament. No editor, in any of the Seven United Provinces, ever takes upon him to make any political reflections, or to discuss subjects of any kind; and nothing of that description ever appears in any Newspaper published in Holland. There is scarcely any domestic intelligence given, and no notice whatever is taken of trials or punishments. While Holland was under the dominion of the French, the nation enjoyed the invaluable privilege of trial by jury, and the Courts of Justice were open to the public; but the trial by jury was abolished on the King's return from England, and the Courts now sit with shut doors. The press in the Netherlands is not subject to any direct censorship; but the Editors of some of the Flemish journals have been severely punished for what we would call very slight offences. There are severe penalties to prevent the Editors of newspapers and other periodical works, from permitting any thing to appear in their journals reflecting upon the

the conduct of the Sovereigns of other countries. A considerable number of periodical works are published in Holland, but they are more numerous in Brabant; and being in the French language, are better known than those of Holland. The best in the Dutch are the *Letteroefening* (Exercises in Literature) and the *Recensent*. The Dutch Reviewers are not above mediocrity; they deal too much in verbal criticism, and their opinions are often more pedantic than liberal. There are several Magazines of inferior note, such as the *Weegschaal* (the Balance), the *Euphonia*, &c.

The Dutch, though they lay claim to the invention of printing, cannot at present boast of great perfection or elegance in the typographic art. They commonly print on very coarse paper; their school-books and other elementary works in particular, have always a dirty and disagreeable appearance, forming a complete contrast to those beautiful and elegant works of that kind published in this country, particularly by some eminent booksellers in London. An Almanack, the first of the kind that ever appeared in Holland, was published in 1819, by a bookseller at Rotterdam, as a specimen of what the Dutch can produce in elegant typography, and was intended to rival the English, French, and German fancy Almanacks. It contained specimens of the works of their living poets, a portrait of Feith, the oldest of them, and several engravings from pictures of eminent Dutch masters,

The Universities of Holland, though formerly held in great repute, do not now rank very high, and the number of students is very small. At Leyden, the best attended, they are below three hundred; and at Utrecht there are not two hundred. Their Medical School, formerly so much celebrated, has long given place to that of Edinburgh, which they hold in high estimation. All their Prelections are made in Latin, which is more in use in the Dutch Universities than ours. About four years since, several improvements were made in the studies and arrangement of classes; till that time, every thing remained as it had been from their first establishment, and in a state by no means corresponding to the advancement of science and philosophy at the present day. Classical education is not general; at Rotterdam, the second city in Holland, there are only

thirty scholars attending the Classical School, which is the only one in the place. The most celebrated professors are Siegenbeek, Borger, and Van der Palm; the two last are clergymen, and celebrated for their eloquence. The students attend their classes at the houses of the professors. The clergy are a *really* useful body of men, and much respected. Their salaries are moderate, and often too low; but as they all reside in their own parish, and are well acquainted with all the inhabitants, the rich peasants and farmers vie in shewing their respects by the presents they make to the *Domine*, the name by which they are addressed. The ministers of dissenting congregations have often an allowance from the Government when their salaries are small; and all places of worship are churches, for example, those belonging called to the Church of England, though they are what we call chapels, in Holland are called *kirken* (churches).

The parish schools in the country are upon a footing resembling those admirable institutions in Scotland. The boors or peasants are not so well educated as in Scotland, but certainly better than those of the same class in England and many other countries. They can almost all read and write. Twenty years ago the Grammar of the Dutch language was not taught in schools, and in fact, there was scarcely work on the subject, but it is now regularly taught. There is a commission appointed by the Government to examine all teachers of youth. The candidates are divided into seven classes; and none are permitted to teach in a higher department than that for which they have been found qualified. At every examination they receive a printed certificate or diploma. This excellent plan, which it is much to be wished were adopted in this country, would answer the end much better, if the commissioners were chosen with more judgment, many of them being mere tradesmen or shopkeepers, quite unacquainted with the business of education. This remark is still more applicable in the case of teachers of foreign languages, as it often happens, that many of the examiners are ignorant of the language the foreigner professes to teach. After examination, the teacher of a foreign language must send a petition to the burgomaster for permission to exercise his profession, for which he pays a certain sum, as well



as for his examination. He must also take out a yearly *patent*; and every person exercising any trade or profession, from the merchant to the shoe-black, pays for this *patent* in proportion to his supposed income. The Dutch are extremely fond of "posts and pensions," and commonly shew a great deal of the "insolence of office," when they are happy enough to "get in." The members of the School Commission are commonly striking examples of this: nothing can exceed the consequential gravity and ridiculous solemnity of this conclave, when they have got a teacher at their bar; and particularly if he is a foreigner.

Holland has never, perhaps, at any former period, produced more writers than at the present day; but we shall notice only a few of those whose works are likely to reach posterity. FEITH is a man of some property in Guelderland, and is called the father of the living poets, from his great age. His works are chiefly of the sentimental kind, or what is sometimes called the "Germanic;" Ferdinand and Julia, a sentimental romance in prose; and *Het Graaf* (the Grave), a poem: his principal productions are quite in this style. BILDERDIJK is considered as the chief of Dutch poets, and not unfrequently the high epithet of "Prince of Poets," is bestowed upon him. He was bred to the bar, and is certainly a man of considerable learning. The style of his poetry, and the disposition of his mind seem to have more resemblance to Lord Byron's than any other of our great poets, (we do not mean to make any comparisons). But whatever learning or genius he may possess, is certainly exceeded by his extreme vanity and self-conceit, as he seems to affect to hold the greatest writers of every other country in perfect contempt:—many examples of this might be given from his works, did our limits permit. He resided some years in England, where, he says, he did much good, by instructing young authors in the art of poetry. The statue of Dr. Johnson was erected in St. Paul's when he was in London, upon which he remarks, "to erect a monument to the memory of such a man as their half-learned, dull, and stupid Johnson, is a sufficient proof of the low state of learning in England." He was once a great favorite at Court; but his presumption and vanity made him fall into disgrace, and he was obliged to leave the country.

TOLLENS, a colour-merchant in Rotterdam, is held as the second in poetical fame; but his attachment to the Muse does not seem to interfere with the concerns of commerce, as he attends regularly on change, and appears prosperous. His smaller pieces are his best productions; and he has written some popular national songs, at the desire, it is said, of some of the Royal Family, which are well calculated to reanimate the patriotic feelings which are almost extinct in the breasts of his countrymen. All the principal authors, except Bilderdijk, have been created *Ridders*, that is, Knights of the Dutch Lion, an order instituted by the present King, for the purpose of rewarding his adherents, and as a substitute for pensions and places. They wear the medal of the order constantly at their button-hole.

VAN KAMPEN is a prose-writer of much repute, though almost wholly self-taught. He was lately, and perhaps is still, a journeyman printer at Leyden. One of his best works is the *History of the French Empire in Europe*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

LOOSJES, a respectable printer at Haarlem, died about three years since; he wrote a great deal, both in poetry and prose. His *Adventures of Susannah Bronkhorst*, a novel in 6 vols. 8vo. is the best in the Dutch language, and certainly worthy of being translated into English, as well as other works by different authors, among which may be included some of the late voyages and travels performed by natives of Holland.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION OF the RETORT-HOUSE of the GREAT GAS MANUFACTORY, in BRICK LANE, LONDON, with a view taken at the time of drawing the coke, or exhausted charge, and recharging with fresh coal.

THE singular character of this part of the process and its tremendous picturesque effect, will powerfully engage the attention of distinct classes of spectators; it furnishes a scene which is equally interesting to the uninformed and the learned observer. The man of science contemplates it with a feeling of exultation: he sees in the retort-house, the heart, the living principle which gives effect to a magnificent system, alike honourable in its place among the discoveries of the age, and excellent for its usefulness to the community.

The

The casual spectator, ignorant perhaps, or heedless of the use of what he sees, finds himself surprised into an admiration of its effects; he is alternately engulfed in smoke, dust and darkness, and dazzled by the effulgence of flame, of brilliancy too great for his organs of sight; he sees men labouring under an uniform temperature, very far exceeding that of any known climate of the earth, he is encompassed by fiery engines which continually startle him by their explosions; and these are successively made to vomit their contents through iron trap-doors, into a lower apartment, which seems to him a region of fire, and some indescribable burning, and from which he is protected but by the floor on which he stands; he retires with some apprehensions of danger, over heaps of coal and scoria, to the entrance, to breathe the pure air of heaven, and assure himself of his safety.

The human mind is governed by association; an artist, an educated man, of a poetic imagination, will at a glance over the scene, raise a perfect Tartarus before him; here he will find yawning mouths, belching flames and pouring ignited matter into caverns of fire below; here he will see in terrific distinctness the wheel of Ixion with its serpents; and monstrous chimerae without end. All gradations of light are exhibited from impenetrable darkness to the finest possible coruscations of flame; "forms dimly seen" flit in the gloomy recesses of the place, while the human figure in its finest athletic character is displayed before him in an infinite variety of action, and under circumstances of light and shadow, and of grandeur in the general effect, probably unnoticed and unintelligible to all but persons of his own class; and his imagination is assisted by the Babel-like confusion of tongues which occasionally arises, loud explosions from every quarter, remote as well as present, and the various discordant noises which prevail. He sees the blackened form of the toiling and uneducated labourer, and he perhaps contrasts this figure with that of a directing engineer who stands beside him; the first seems hardly conscious of his nature, and is certainly ignorant of the extent of its capabilities; the other is a man of science, and practical skill, who by the mere effect of cultivation is enabled to take the whole of this wonderful arrangement, as it were in his

grasp at once, from the developement of its first principles, through all the ramified calculations of effect, and the minutiae of organization to a given practical result. The striking difference of this colouring would induce him to lament the violent inequality of their conditions, but the jocund laugh of the former in the intervals of his labour, awakes him from his philosophical dream, and reminds him that these objects of his attention are alike the creatures of circumstance, and that they are respectively content.

It may be imagined that the eye of our artist passed with satisfaction from the scene of turmoil below, to the glimpse of majestic and tranquil scenery exhibited by the crescent moon, which is seen through the opening above.

The apartment in which this scene occurs, is called the retort-house of the Gas Works; that part of the process which is here conducted may be thus familiarly described.

Cylindrical iron retorts are arranged in sets of seven together in a cavity or oven as it is termed; and which is heated by a furnace fire of considerable dimensions. Each of these retorts has a pipe proceeding perpendicularly from its mouth-piece to a large horizontal tube or main, which is termed the hydraulic main; the mouth of each retort is closed with a lid, fitted so as to be completely gas tight, by a luting of clay applied upon its edge, and the lid is secured in its place by a cross-piece and screw.

The gas is evolved in the retorts, passes up the tube connected with the mouth-piece into the hydraulic main, and continues to do so, until the whole product is obtained from the charge. The gas with its accompaniments of tar and ammoniacal liquor in a gaseous state, having passed into the main, iron pipes convey it to the condensing vessel, passing through which, the tar and ammoniacal fluid remain in the tar cistern, and the gas passes into a vessel in which it undergoes a process of final purification. It is then conveyed to the gasometer, in which the quantity produced is registered; it passes thence to the reservoir or gas holder, in which it remains for use.

The process commences by lighting the furnace fires and heating the retorts to a bright cherry redness; their lids are then removed from the mouth-pieces, the proper charge of coal is thrown into

into each, and the lids are replaced and secured. The distillatory process goes on during several hours, at the expiration of which, the former charge being exhausted, the lids are again removed, the exhausted charge, or coke withdrawn, and the process of charging repeated. It is at the time of so opening the retort and drawing, as it is termed, the coke from them, that our view of the retort-house is taken.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The DOG of the CONVENT of ST. BERNARD.*



**A**MONG the many excellent and interesting line engravings which have been lately imported by our foreign print-sellers, few have surpassed the one now before us, by a Swiss artist, of which we have given a slight sketch of the principal groupe. The engraving is of a size suitable to a furniture print, and is executed with a beauty fit for any port-folio: but the subject is still more interesting than the picture.

The dog whose portrait is here introduced, was one of that species of Alpine mastiffs, which furnished the subject of Mr. Edwin Landseer's fine picture of a traveller perishing in the snow, saved by the sagacity of one of the convent dogs, exhibited last year at the British gallery.

This true philanthropist, whose name was BARRY, bore by way of decoration and of use, the collar of an order which was renowned for its hospitality and love for mankind. It was neither the collar of the order of the garter, nor of the bath, nor of the thistle—but bore, instead of the George, the three crowns, or the cross of St. Andrew, a bottle filled with a restorative cordial for the help of necessitous mortals.

The zeal of this philanthropic quadruped, is known to have saved the lives of forty unfortunate travellers, who but for his assistance under the direction of the truly christian monks

of St. Bernard, must have perished in the dread and dreary wastes of that neighbourhood. If Barry was in time with his succours, he relieved the unfortunate from his bottle, and with the garment which his worthy masters had tied around his body; but if he could not by his warm tongue and breath restore sufficient animation, he returned to the convent and brought with the utmost expedition the more efficient assistance of one of the brethren.

The event here represented is when he saved the life of a beautiful child by himself. He found one day in his hospitable excursion, a child, asleep, and almost frozen in a cavern of ice, in the celebrated Glacier of Balsore. Barry warmed the child, licked him, awoke him, presented him with his restorative bottle, and carried him on his back to the convent. The event may be anticipated. The child was saved and restored to his disconsolate parents.

When age had diminished the strength of this sagacious animal, who gives us more than common reason to say with the poet,

“I am a friend to dogs,

For they are honest creatures. They ne’er Betray their masters; nor fawn on those they do not love.”

He was sent by the superior of the convent to finish his usefully employed days tranquilly at Berne. His old age was long, happy, and carefully treated. After his death, which was but recently, his body was carefully buried, and his skin stuffed to imitate nature, and with an action resembling life, stands in this state decorated with his collar and bottle in the museum of Berne.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*LETTER from WEIMAR, on the present LITERARY CHARACTERS of that City.*

**A**LAS! Weimar so late the Athens of Germany, and seat of the muses, has sunk from its elevated rank and is now an ordinary place! Weiland is dead—Schiller is dead—Goethe has removed—Boettiger has removed—and the reigning powers have ceased to patronize men of letters. Such is the fate of every German town, where all depends on the character of the sovereign and his family. Other cities will however become new Weimars, and MUNICH ranks at present as the German Athens. There men of genius obtain patronage and distinction, and there they at present resort. Three ladies



ladies alone continue by their superior talents, to confer literary distinction on Weimar, and as their names are well known some account of them may be interesting.

**MADAME D'AHLEFELD of WEIMAR.**

Charlotte de Seebach was born at Weimar of an antient equestrian family. Living in a town where every thing was literary, and at a period, when the universal sensation produced by "the sorrows of Werther" (satirically called the Werther-fever) was still at the highest, no wonder that a child should imbibe a taste for literature, and that this taste should incline to sentimentality. She produced by stealth her first novel "Love and Separation," and having sent it to a bookseller, it returned in print to Weimar among the novelties of the day. This production being read in a circle, the secret authoress, seeing the effect of her imagination not only on her young companions, but on the maturer part of the audience, burst into a fit of laughter; and being accused of unfeelingness by her mother, confessed her transgression in sending her work to the press without consulting her governess. Of her novels; "Mary Miller," which is of the most affecting simplicity, has circulated the most. This lady is married to the Baron d'Ahlefeld, a rich land-holder in Sleswic, and usually resides at Kiel.

**MADAME D'HELVIG of WEIMAR.**

Amelia d'Imhoff of an antient patrician family of the free imperial city of Nuremberg, was maid of honor at Weimar, and at an epoch, when like the court of the antient counts of Provence, the court of Weimar united all that were dignified by philosophy and letters, or distinguished by birth. Here she received from some amiable troubadour, the title of the eleventh muse; Sappho in her time having been classed as the tenth. In her nineteenth year she published "the Sisters of Lesbos," a poem in German hexameters, which has gone through several legitimate and surreptitious editions. In 1806, she married the Swedish general of artillery, de Helvig, who has since entered the Prussian service. She resides either at Weimar or Berlin, in connexion with all the literati of these philosophic capitals, and her latter productions still enjoy the favour of the public.

**MADAME DE WOLZOGEN of WEIMAR.**

Caroline de Langefeld, daughter of  
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one of the first officers of the court of Hilburghausen, and widow of the Baron de Wolzogen, minister of state to the Duke of Weimar and his envoy at the court of Russia, is the authoress of "Agnes de Lillien," which at first appeared in the Horen, a periodical publication of Schiller. This novel has been frequently republished and translated into other languages. Her husband was a statesman equally distinguished for his talents and patriotism, and who, during the troubles that after the battle of Jena, involved all Saxony, rendered the country of Weimar, the most essential services; since his death, Madame de Wolzogen has published several literary trifles. The delicacy of her sentiments in these, correspond with the amenity of her style, but these are mere trifles from a woman whose profound genius, whose philosophic turn of mind, rendered her at home the worthy associate of a husband so superior, and the friend of Schiller and of Goethe, and when abroad on her travels procured her the friendship of Madame de Stael, and the consideration of the first literary and scientific characters at Paris.

L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine*  
SIR,

IT is supposed that wheat may be preserved for seasons of scarcity by kiln drying it and then putting it in cubical cases of earthenware, glazed on the out-side, and filled full as possible, to be covered by a piece of the same ware made to fit close, and that secured with a mixture of pitch, tar, and liempen cloth, till the whole be made air tight. A case of this kind might be made which would hold either four bushels or a quarter of wheat. If such cases full of corn were placed in caverns, catacombs, or vaults of some depth, and well enclosed in a dry soil or rock in such a manner as to secure a uniform temperature, they would most likely continue free from fermentation and insects, and preserve the corn in full perfection for human food during any reasonable number of years.

Potters are more in the habit of making their ware circular, as in jars, and such vessels would preserve corn equally well as cubical shapes, but the latter would make more of the space for holding them. It is supposed any large cavern or vault would hold twice as much in cubical vessels as the same place could do in jars.

B

A small

A small cavern would hold a thousand quarters of corn; the magnitude and number of them might be increased to any extent; even to their containing a supply for the whole British population for half a year; which is more than ever can be wanted, therefore they seem to be capable of affording a sufficient supply for every season of scarcity.

MEX.

Jan. 8, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR.

THE severe winters of 1819, 1820, destroyed nearly all the English turnips, and a large proportion of the Swedish turnips, together with all the cabbages except savoys, and even these it reduced to rather less than half the size of the same plants in a state of good health. At the same time the curled cole (too frequently called green cole, or bore cole) stood the winter so well in Surrey as to suffer very little injury. The hardy nature of this plant is very much in its favour, and it affords a large supply of wholesome green food. It is supposed to produce as large a crop as any other plant of the same genus; it stands so well above ground, as to admit of being cut in deep snow and carted to the cattle sheds; and as it rises to perfection in the spring, when green food for cattle is very scarce, it obviously deserves to be extensively cultivated.

Lambeth,

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Jan. 18, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. XII.

Quarterly Review, No. 47.

THIS is, beyond all question, the best number of the *Quarterly* that has lately appeared. It is almost equal to some early numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*.

The improvement arises, we think, from two causes, independent of any new abilities which the proprietor may have enlisted. There is a spirit of greater moderation in its public sentiments, and it contains but little from the clumsy pen of the editor. That unhappy literature seems indeed to be rapidly sinking into his proper sphere of contempt and obscurity.

We will not undertake to say that the whole contents of the present number relate to works published by the same publisher, but, unless our memory fails, the main part of them do; we observe, however, with satisfaction the

suppression of the booksellers' names equally from all the books reviewed.

The first article is about *Southey's Life of Wesley*. It is drawn up with ability and candour. We are inclined, however, to suspect that the poet laureate himself has had a finger in the pye, for it contains many things which were not likely to be so minutely known to any other than the same person who had compiled the original work. The complimentary touches here and there betray the rude brush of the Editor. With a general commendation of the ability and candour of the article, we should conclude: but it is necessary to call the attention of our readers to two important considerations. In the first place, the said candour, we do think, is in a great measure owing to Wesley having adhered to the establishment of the Church of England, and that it is more for this reason the reviewer treats his fanatical errantry with pious indulgence, than for the improved purity of his christianity. In the second place, as for Wesley himself, we confess that he seems to us to have been a very different character from what we had, previously to Mr. Southey's publication, been somehow led to suppose. Our impression was, that he possessed great energy and simplicity—that he was zealous for Christ's sake alone, and like St. Paul, and of course very unlike the members of an ecclesiastical hierarchy which shall be nameless, “wrought with labour and travail night and day, that he might not be chargeable to any.” But we find this was not the case; on the contrary, that he was thoroughly imbued with priestly predilections, nor lacked a proper alloy of saintly arrogance, nor even carnal malignity. His behaviour towards Miss Courton, because she refused to marry him, is one of the most odious incidents recorded in biography, and fully equal in moral depravity to the execrable conduct of Rousseau to the poor girl with whom *that philosopher* was in love. But prosperity appeased the innate workings of the great original sin which the apostle of Methodism inherited with his corrupt human nature, and success in his undertakings mollified the acerbity of his passions. It is, however, clear, from his treatment of Miss Courton, that he was not naturally a spirit that would have brooked opposition. In a word, we are of opinion, that he is one of those sort of saints of whom the less is said the better.—Give us a good, round, and plump



plump, well-fed tithe-pig of the Church of England, even though

“The pimple on his purple nose  
Exceeds the royal ruby;”

for all the social purposes of friend and neighbour, rather than the lank-haired and lean-visaged rotaries of contempt, abstinence, and mortification, which are the three cardinal elements of the Trinity, that is worshipped by Methodistical presumption.

The *second* article relates to *New South Wales*. It will be found very interesting. It is not, certainly, drawn up in any friendly temper towards the authors of the books which serve for the text of the disquisition; but still it is imbued with information that will be found new and important. We do not think the speculations with respect to the issue of the great interior rivers, or rather with respect to their absorption, well founded. It does not appear that the discoverers made any attempt to ascertain how far the marsh into which the rivers emptied their waters, was above the level of the sea; and therefore, until that is ascertained, it is absurd to suppose that the course of the rivers terminated in that marsh or sedgy lake: on the contrary, the very circumstance of the sudden rise and subsidence which was observed of the water, was a decided proof, in our opinion, that the marsh had a ready outlet for discharging the sudden congregation of the inland rains and floods.

The *third* article is on Italian tragedy. It is a judicious paper, in which the author has freely made use of Walker's dissertation on the same subject. We do not, however, agree with him in thinking the *Ricciarda* of Ugo Foscolo a work indicative of any great degree of genius. The story is absurdly horrible, and not the conception of a poetical imagination; the language is pedantic, and the situations are forced and unnatural;—besides, the ornament of imagery with which the style is adorned, is more the effect of the general taste of the age, than the immediate irradiations of the author's own mind. It is, however, a composition of great talent; and bears indubitable marks of extraordinary industry, and a masterly possession of all the riches of the Italian language. The *Francesca da Rimini* of Pellico is not sustained throughout with equal dignity, but it is the production of a more truly tragical spirit.

Of late several important additions have been made to the geographical

knowledge of Europe. Our sailors have penetrated into the unfrequented ocean that heaves up its frozen waters along the northern shores of America; our soldiers have passed the snowy range of the Himala Mountains of Asia; we are taught also to expect, from some of our fur-hunters in Canada, that we shall soon receive a description of peaks in the Red Mountains, surpassing in altitude the loftiest summits of the Andes; and the lost mouth of the Niger in Africa has, we are assured, been at last found by a British adventurer.—These are the enterprises which, in peace, do honour to the country; and we would not require a better voucher of the undiminished energy and enlightened character of the nation, than some of the topics which constitute the contents of the present number of the *Quarterly Review*. Among these we recommend the satisfactory abstract of Mr. Frazer's "*Journal of a Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains*," and which exceeds in interest the account of the discoveries in New South Wales.

The *fifth* article is a critique on the works of Mrs. Hemans, who has a very pretty talent for poetry, and deserves every encouragement, on account of the pure and amiable sentiments which breathe through her verses, like fragrance from flowers. We fear, however, that for a time poetry has gone a little out of fashion,—and that Mrs. Hemans will not find that pecuniary reward from the prosecution of her art, to which her singular merits are justly entitled. The *Quarterly Reviewer* speaks of her publications with approbation, and we applauded him for so doing, because we think she well deserves all the praise he has given.

In the *sixth* article, the public will find a tolerably good account of the Egyptian discoveries of the indefatigable and high minded Belzoni. Considering the enthusiastic spirit of this bold and enterprising man, we regret that no subscription has yet been set on foot to enable him to prosecute his designs, for we fear that the present shabby-dispositioned ministry will not spare any thing from their obscene investigations, to promote the purpose of knowledge and the arts. They made a fine talk, some years ago, about national monuments and all that,—where are they? and how has the money voted for them been employed?

The *seventh* article is a sensible paper on Dr. Burrow's sensible book relative

to insanity. We think, however, that the Reviewer is not strictly logical in his argument, for although moral error be the consequence of physical disease, it surely does not follow that criminal acts should be deemed less offensive to correct feeling merely because the criminal himself may have been actuated by physical impulses. There is no part of the treatment applied to insanity so effectual in controlling extravagant behaviour, as coercive means; and therefore, whether criminals be instigated in their depraved volitions by disease, or by what is called vice, we do not see how crimes ought to be considered with more indulgence in the one case than in the other. It is a proper humanity—a christian doctrine—which instructs us to regard the wicked with compassion; but we should become evil ourselves, were we to allow compassion to prevent us from taking judicial measures of intimidatory justice against offenders—measures which are essential to the maintenance of social life.

The *eighth* article occupies the remainder of the Number, and is of great extent, five sheets. It relates to the Report of the Select Committee on Criminal Laws, and is one of the ablest expositions we have yet seen on that interesting subject. We are quite astonished to find a paper so masterly, liberal, and impartial, in the Quarterly Review. We hope and trust, considering the persons among whom the Review chiefly circulates, that, if the country must still endure the present ministers, this calm and excellent paper will produce some effect upon them, and lead to that dispassionate investigation of the subject, which its importance so imperiously requires, and which we freely acknowledge it has not rescued from its advocates. The alterations in fundamental laws on like experiments in medicine—they kill or cure, and the case should be well made out before any of them is tried.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

EVERY reader of the Monthly Magazine, who is a lover of truth, will be gratified with the propriety of your Correspondent's observations respecting the orthography of the name Jesus Christ.

The translators of the sacred writings have converted the Hebrew letter *vau* or *yod* (which corresponds with

the Greek e or the y of Modern Europe) into J; by which mutation the true sound and pronunciation of the word Jesus (as well as many others) is altogether lost.

The Romans first called Tadmor in the desert Palmyra, (probably from the date trees which formerly flourished there), by which name they annihilated its identity. This ridiculous mutation is equally absurd with calling Mr. Fox Maitre Renard, or General Buonaparte General Goodpart;—which two latter names do not so completely annihilate their identity.

The exploded absurdity of translating proper names will not, I presume, be continued in the 19th century; probably even those, which, through this custom, have lost their identity, may be restored.

In the Arabic translation of the Gospels, the name is preserved المسيح يسوع i.e. Ēsēna, or ysyua El Messiah. The Romans appear to have had a strange propensity to the harsh and unsonorous letters j and s : thus, Yoshuah or Ēō-huah they have made Jesus El Wah Ousis

In the first they have changed the Greek e into j, and h into s. In the latter, two letters s are substituted for h; and, by the construction of our language, it becomes necessary to add a third hissing letter—an s, to make it plural—*Oasises*: thus verifying the observations of the Arabian Africans, that the language of Europeans resembles the whistling of birds. ∇Δ.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Description of the PHIGALEIAN MAR-  
BLES, being an Analysis of the Fourth  
Part of the Description of the Col-  
lection of ANCIENT MARBLES in the  
BRITISH MUSEUM, just Published  
by the Trustees of the British Mu-  
seum.*

THIS new portion of one of the most tasteful works of the present day, consists of a series of engravings, and descriptions of the ancient sculptures which adorned the Temple of Apollo, on Mount Cotyion, a little distance from the ancient city of Phigaleia, in Arcadia.

The engravings, with the exception of two views of the temple in aquatinta, are in line, and executed in a beautiful style by some of the first artists of the day. The drawings from the sculptures were executed by Mr.

Henry

Henry Corbould, and the two views, which were taken on the spot, by Mr. John Foster, and liberally presented by him to the trustees of the British Museum.

The descriptions are by Mr. Taylor Combe, the keeper of the antiquities, and may be considered as a model for archæological writers; for, unlike the French, and some of our own antiquarian prozers, Mr. Combe has admitted into his work no vague conjecture, no absurd or unsupported theory, no attempt at long descriptions, or affectation of fine writing. The short essays which accompany every print are brief and learned abstracts of deep study and laborious investigations; not a fact is stated without its original authority being quoted in a note, and the solid matter of each single page could, in the French style, easily be spun out to a chapter as long as any of those of Le Roy, Visconti, or Millin.

How the Phigaleian Marbles came to be preferred, out of their turn, to the Elgin, is rather mysterious, but it is hoped *they* will also appear in due time. The same power behind the curtain which attempted to depreciate their value when they were on their trial before the committee of the House of Commons, has, I fear, occasioned this preference in issuing fine engravings of their inferiors and would-be rivals to the world. But the supremacy of the Elgin marbles is irrevocably fixed, and the fiat of Canova, who declared that they alone were worth a journey from Rome to London to see, makes one easy for their fate. The Elgin marbles are of infinitely more importance in every point of view, and exhibit perfection *attained*, while the Phigaleian show only a high step towards it.

Mr. Combe gives due and proper thanks in his preface to Mr. C. R. Cockerell, for much useful information given by him with respect to the measurements of the temple. He has not entered minutely into the architectural details of the structure, nor is it necessary; but has confined his views to the mention of those measurements only, which are necessary to convey an idea of the general size and proportions of the building, and which might be requisite to assist his readers in forming a correct understanding of the sculptures engraved in his work.

The engraving in the title page is a vignette representation of a marble

fragment of one of the tiles which surmounted the pediments, and formed the upper moulding of the temple. The others consist of eleven plates of *bassi-relievi*, of the combat between the Centaurs and Lapithæ; twelve of the combats between the Greeks and the Amazons; one of fragments of Metopes; one of fragments of columns and tiles; two views in aquatinta, of the temple, and an architectural plan and section of the temple.

The sculptures which are represented in this volume were discovered by Messrs. C. R. Cockerell, John Foster, English architects, J. Linckh, of Stuttgart, and Baron Haller,\* in the year 1812, among the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo Epicuros (auxiliator) or the deliverer, in a spot supposed to have been the ancient town of Phigaleia, in Arcadia. This splendid ruin is situated between two high summits of a mountain, on a ridge covered with oak trees, from which there is a magnificent view of Mount Ithome, and of the Gulf of Arcadia.

Besides the inferiority of the sculptures to those of Athens, there are several such essential differences, between this temple and those of the purest style of Greek workmanship, that, in spite of Pausaniast giving its execution to Ictinus, one of the architects of the Parthenon: I conceive, as I will presently endeavour to shew, that it must have been built by inferior artists to those of the Parthenon:—Before the time of that exquisite structure, where the genius of Phidias shines the meridian sun of architectonic splendour, or partly in imitation of it by persons of less taste and knowledge.

These variations are as follow:—1st. Although the ancient artists did not always follow the rules collected and embodied by Vitruvius, as in the Parthenon, which, although of the peripteral order of temples, and should have only six columns in front, has eight; in the temple of Minerva Polias, which, being prostyle, should have but four, has six columns in front; and in the temple of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, which, being hypæthæal, should have ten columns in front, has but eight. Yet this temple agrees in none,

\* This gentleman, who is highly spoken of by his friend and fellow traveller, Mr. Cockerell, died at Athens in 1818, after a short illness brought on by exposure to the malarîa of the country.

† Paus. Arcad. c. xli.



particularly in those essential and higher qualities of art which distinguish the temples built by the Greeks, from those erected by the Romans.—The Greeks give to the flanks of their temples one column more than double the number of those in front, as in the temple of Minerva Parthenon, at Athens, which has eight columns in front, and seventeen in the flanks; the Romans, on the contrary, gave only double the number of intercolumniations, making two less than the Greeks, as in the temples of Manly Fortune, at Rome, and the Maison Quarée, at Nismes; while this Phigaleian, which is hexastile and peripteral, has six columns in front and rear, and the extraordinary number of fifteen in flank. The walls of the cell were always placed opposite the columns of the Pronaos and posticum (except in the single example, I believe, of the temple of Theseus, at Athens,) and in this it is much narrower. The interior order of the cell is Ionic, while the outside is Doric, and the south end of the cell is supported by the unusual addition of a Corinthian column, between two Ionics, having, as Mr. Combe describes it, “a peculiar capital,” and being the only ancient example of a central column in front. Again these Ionian columns are of very “peculiar” shape, such as were never seen before, and which differ from Mr. Combe’s description, who defines them as semi-columns, which projected from the walls,” while the engraved plan gives them as piers ending with half columns, projecting a whole diameter and a half from the wall, and the angle columns in still worse taste.—Nor does the temple stand in the usual direction of East and West, but, as Mr. Combe informs us, only a few degrees removed from the direction of North and South. It is built of a beautifully smooth and durable stone. The Doric columns in antis to the two entrances also differ in size from those of the pronaos and posticum. From these variations in style, and from its general inferiority of taste, both in the architecture and sculpture, I infer that it was executed by artists much inferior to those employed on the Parthenon, the Eretheum, the Propylea, the Agora, and other of the best structures of Athens. They differ as the works of provincial artists, executed in the provinces, differ from those of an enlightened metropolis, where all the merit and talent of a state congregate, and

although the sculptures were executed by one of the same artists who was employed upon the Parthenon, and from the same subjects, it is evident, from their want of uniformity in style, from their exaggeration of muscular action, from the want of accuracy in the proportions of some of the figures of grace, and of expression in others, that the great mind of the master-spirit of Athenian art, Phidias, was wanting in the superintendence of this. Yet the boldness of their relief, the spirit of their design, and the beautiful principles of composition exhibited in some of the groups, place them only second to the sculptures of the Parthenon.

England now possesses a school of art and design in these united treasures that no country in the world can equal. Students now come to London from Rome, from Milan, from Florence, from Paris, from Madrid, from America, to study the pure principles of art in England, and the two leading artists of Europe, Canova and Haydon, have sealed the title of the British Museum as the leading school of design in Europe. Casts from them have gone to all parts of the two kingdoms and of the world, to enlighten and refine the style of modern art from the gross impurities of the Roman and Italian schools.

These *bassi-relievi* formed the embellishments to the frieze of the Ionic order, inside the cell of the temple. They consist of twenty-three slabs, each twenty-five inches and a quarter high, and vary in their length. “The slabs were found,” says Mr. Combe, “lying upon the floor of the temple, probably in the same places which they had occupied when they fell down from their original situations in the frieze. When first discovered they were much more mutilated than they now appear to be, having been very much broken, partly by their own fall to the ground, and partly by the injury they had received from the heavy masses of building materials which fell upon them; indeed it was a task of no easy accomplishment to remove the immense blocks of stone and rubbish, under which they were buried to a considerable depth. Every one of the slabs had been broken into a great number of pieces, and many of them were shattered into no less than thirty or forty fragments. The patience and skill of those who collected together those numerous pieces, many of which were very minute, and found at considerable

considerable distances from the slabs to which they belonged, cannot be too highly commended." They were purchased at Zante, in 1814, for the British Museum, and arrived in England in 1815. "The great number of fragments," says the author of the volume, "of which they are composed, have been carefully united, and firmly secured by bolts of copper, under the direction of Mr. Richard Westmacott; but the sculptures remain perfectly in their genuine state, not the slightest attempt to restore them having been made in any instance." This is a praiseworthy resolution, and the trustees have acted like men of taste in not suffering such fine remains of ancient art to be touched by modern restorations. We know what we see to be true, and are not dazzled by the fictions of modern restorers. Michael Angelo would not restore the Torso of Apollonius, and Canova has issued his anathema against any attempts at restoring the divine fragments of Phidias, which we owe to the good taste and perseverance of Lord Elgin.

"A circumstance," says Mr. Combe, "which greatly adds to the interest of these bas-reliefs, is the information we possess of the precise time when they were executed: Pausanias, who describes the temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Phigalia, mentions that it was built by Ictinus, the architect that superintended the construction of the Parthenon, at Athens. This temple was erected, therefore, in the time of Pericles, when the arts had reached their highest state of perfection in Greece." The same author adds "that on account of the elegance of its architecture, it was more admired than any of the temples in Peloponnesus, excepting that only of Tegea; and also that it was dedicated to Apollo Epicurius, or the deliverer, because he had freed the inhabitants from a severe pestilence." Of this excellence, both of sculpture and of architecture, when compared with the Parthenon and other structures of Athens, I have before spoken.

The subject of these sculptures, which are placed in a room adjoining the Elgin room, at the Museum, represents the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the contest between the Greeks and the Amazons. The story of the Centaurs is well known, and the battle here represented, which

was a favourite subject among the Greeks, took place at the nuptials of Pirothous, King of the Lapithæ, with Hippodemela, during the banquet, to which the Centaurs, or Thessalian horsemen were invited. Being inflamed by wine, some of them offered violence to the females of the company, and one of them, Eurytus, or Eurytion, even attempted to carry off the bride. This breach of hospitality was immediately resented by Theseus, the friend of the bridegroom, who hurled a large vessel of wine at the head of the offender, which stretched him lifeless on the floor. The combat became general; and is finely represented in the sculptures of the Phigaleian temple.

The battle between the Amazons, a warlike race of females, and the Athenians, like those of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, were also popular and favourite subjects with the Greeks, and often repeated by their poets, painters, and sculptors. Pliny informs us that the combat between Theseus and the Amazons was represented on the shield of the statue of Minerva, which stood in the temple of Theseus at Athens, which was also painted, says Pausanias, on the walls with the same subject. Pausanias also relates that the same subject was sculptured on the base of the statue of Jupiter, at Olympia.

Among other highly useful advantages to be drawn from these valuable relics of antiquity, that, of giving us correct ideas of their costume and arms, and thereby illustrating the poets and historians, is not the least valuable. To persons at a distance, and who cannot afford room or the expense of casts, this publication must be a grateful and cheap substitute. The drawings by Mr. Henry Corbould are correct and finely characteristic; the engravings by the Messrs. Landseer, father and son, (in the latter of whom the able style of drawing acquired in the school of Haydon, is peculiarly visible,) Finden, G. Cooke, C. Heath, J. Mitchell, G. Corbould, F. Engleheart, J. Romney, J. H. Robinson, W. Skelton, P. Audinet, W. Bromley, J. T. Wedgwood, and H. Moses, are in the highest style of excellence, and equally honorable to the liberality of the trustees and the talents of the artists.

As an illustration of the composition of these exquisite remains of ancient art, I have annexed one entire slab from the battle of the Athenians and Amazons,



Amazons, and an exquisite little group from that of the Centaurs and Lapithæ,

giving Mr. Combe's descriptions of them as a specimen of the text.

PLATE XXIII.



"An amazon, with uplifted arm, is about to inflict a furious blow upon a Greek who has been wounded, and has fallen at her feet; while another Amazon with outstretched hands and at supplicating look, appears to be interceding for the life of the vanquished hero. In the same marble is also represented a group of two amazons, one of whom, severely wounded and apparently dying, is supported on her knees by the other."—Length, 4 feet 2 inches.

PLATE III.



"A female, one of the guests at the marriage of Pirothous, has fallen into the power of a centaur; she is exerting all her strength to escape from his grasp, and is at the same time anxious for the safety of her child, whom she carries on one arm. The alarm of the child is visible by the eagerness with which it clings to its mother's neck, and endeavours to shelter its head beneath her hair."

In a word, this fourth part of the museum antiquities, is a credit to the

age and country, and must raise our character in art wherever it may go. The trustees by continuing their practice in this manner, will do the most important service to the country, in thus cultivating and encouraging the arts of peace.

January, 9, 1821. JAMES ELMES.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER from an ENGLISHMAN at BUENOS AYRES, dated Sept. 17, 1820.

**A**N illustration (if unhappily for mankind, any further illustration be needed,) of the baneful effects of bad government, is to be found in the present condition of this distracted country.

The policy, (a word which, in its common application to measures of government, may be defined to signify, the adaptation of immoral means to the attainment of pernicious ends) of Spain, during the whole period of its possession of South America, was to keep its inhabitants in a state of ignorance; the end proposed to be attained, the perpetuation of their obedience to its despotic sway; their passive submission to the rapacity of the native Spaniards from time to time sent to rule them awhile, and return enriched with plunder; to stimulate by its display at home, the avarice of new competitors for wealth.

If success be, as implied by the language of vulgar historians and politicians, the test of goodness in policy, this policy is eminently entitled to the epithet, for it has been so successful, that until the sceptre fell from the feeble hand of the monarch, and his government was dissolved by manition rather than violence, the submission

sion of this part at least of South America, may be said to have been uninterrupted; its patient endurance scarcely alloyed even by the whispers of complaint; its loyal, plundered, and contented people, were models on which autocracy might mould its favourite subjects.

Some of them, from territorial grants obtained by the favour of rulers, a few perhaps, from the effects of industry, a rare virtue here, as among all people so governed, had acquired wealth; and among the families of such were distributed the secondary offices of the church, commissions in the provincial corps, and such other public employments as from the little rank and emolument conferred by their possession, were not objects of particular desire to the European adventurers: while the remaining members of these families, not so provided for, embraced the profession of the law, a field as productive in this country as in Europe, in the harvest of chicane.

These families had for some time cast looks of desire, at the more lucrative and potential offices engrossed by the native Spaniards among them, when the catastrophe of Spain afforded an opportunity, or imposed a necessity, of drawing asunder the loose knot, which long had rather seemed to bind than really bound, the countries to each other, and thus of possessing themselves at once and almost without a struggle, of the objects of their desire.

To the security of possession independence was necessary, and its declaration was not uninfluenced also by an honest desire of bettering the condition of the country; but the benighted intellect towards which the light of knowledge had not been suffered to radiate, unable to strike at once into the new and easy road of good institutions, has wandered blindly and deviously among the dirty paths long trodden by sordid predecessors, while selfish appetite for power and emolument has been engaged in perpetual struggles for personal ascendancy, and, more unhappily still, the contracted ambition and circumscribed views, common to ignorant minds, have led the influential people of Buenos Ayres, accustomed to consider their city the seat and centre of the viceroyalty, to assume the posture of superiority, and attempt to impose its own views of government upon the other provinces. Hence the numerous changes of government, or revolutions,

which have disgraced this city; hence the dissensions and civil wars which have desolated and are desolating it and the provinces; hence the occupation of the Banda Oriental (of which Monte Video is the capital) by the Portuguese, the consequence of one of these civil wars; hence the rapid demoralization of the people, another consequence of these civil wars. To the ignorance and barbarism inflicted by Spain during her long exercise of power here, are therefore to be attributed all the present evils of this unhappy country, all the evils she has yet to struggle through in her progress to the attainment of rational government.

Can any friend to mankind wish her recommitted to such a master? It were only to deprive her of all the benefits of a dear bought experience, from which she is growing every day the wiser, and by the aid of which she will find her way, but not without some further struggles, to peace and happiness.

The contest for power, or for opinion, which, after this country had determined to govern itself, produced for a long time, in this city, a rapid succession of ephemeral rulers, some times single, sometimes triumvirate, had subsided into a comparative calm; and Pueyredon had under the title of supreme director, conducted for about four years the affairs of government, when in January last, the detection of the plan, which, in conjunction with the leading members of the congress, he had laid for importing a prince of the Bourbon race, in the wretched hope, it would appear, that besides the personal advantages to be expected from his gratitude, a governor in quality of king would so strengthen the weakness of Buenos Ayres, or excite the respect of the refractory provinces, and their several rulers, as to produce spontaneous union, or render practicable the enforcement of submission to so august a head, produced a popular commotion, which compelled him to seek refuge in Monte Video. Another alternation of rulers followed, and on my arrival here in May, I found Sarratea, the tenth in succession from Pueyredon, officiating as governor. A few days after, he was in turn obliged to fly, and his place was for a few days occupied by an obscure lawyer called Ramos Mexia.

But to go no further with uninteresting details or general observations, I

will endeavour to give you some idea of the actual condition of this city, and some of the other provinces of the *quandam* viceroyalty, as well as of the character and habits of the people.

The present nominal governor of Buenos Ayres is Valcarlos, but it is in effect without a government. Offences against persons and property may be committed with impunity. In the general disorder, the meanest criminals are above the reach of punishment, nevertheless offences are more rare, than under similar circumstances might have been expected in any populous city. The *Montonero* force, composed of the united bands of Artigas and the chief of the *Entre Rios* country Ramirez, with those of Lopez, who governs at Cordova, accompanied or headed by Alvear, a weak and impetuous man, the intemperate enemy of Buenos Ayres, from personal disappointment rather than opinion, the friend of Carrera the disturber of Chili, has for some time threatened the capital, and spread desolation through the country which has been the scene of its alternate advances and retreats. Recently this force has been defeated by the army of this city, under the generals Dorego and La Madrid. It has consequently retired, and we are relieved for awhile from the apprehensions its threatening posture had raised; Alvear is said to have gone to Monte Video.

The Banda Oriental is in the hands of the Portuguese. Its territory is depopulated, and its once numerous cattle, the riches of its inhabitants nearly destroyed in the course of the long struggles, first domestic, and afterwards against the Portuguese. Artigas, its late bold, intractable, and ignorant ruler, has been driven through the *Entre Rios* country to the north, about the frontiers of Santa Fé, with whose ruler he has been in connection. His power and influence seem nearly extinct. Disinterested, and with good, though erroneous intentions, he has done enormous injury, and brought ruin on every one within the circle of his sway. Monte Video and its neighbourhood had been during these struggles, abandoned by all the families that could leave it; now, as something like security, or at least personal protection, is to be found under the military government of the Portuguese, it has become in its turn a refuge to such of the families of Buenos Ayres, as could escape from the anarchy of their city.

Of the blessings of this military government, an estimate may be formed from the following circumstance: The other day, the Portuguese admiral at Monte Video, flogged severely, and afterwards hanged up twice, until nearly dead, the mate of an English ship, because he could not move his vessel quickly enough out of the way, the master being on shore. Sir Thos. Hardy sent his captain to investigate the matter, and found the statement substantially true. The excuse was, that he (the Portuguese admiral) was misinformed by his officer, who accused the English mate of saying something which he had not said.

Santa Fé is governed by one Lopez, formerly a partizan of Artigas. Our friend ——— has fixed his residence in the Baxada de Santa Fé, a principal place of commerce, and the second in magnitude, in that territory. There he considers it not quite safe to quit his house after sunset. The following anecdote, which I have from himself, will give you some idea of the state of society there at this moment, and of the strength and intelligence of Ramirez's government: ———, when buying hides at the Baxada, had a parcel offered him by a negro, which he purchased. The next day the same man brought another parcel, when ——— recollecting the colour and appearance of those of yesterday, called his warehouseman, who recognized them as the same parcel bought some time before, stolen and resold to him the day before—again stolen, and now offered for sale the third time; ——— detained the thief, and called on a respectable neighbour to accompany him to the commandant for the purpose of preferring his accusation; but his friend said to him, "if you get this thief punished, he will be sure to murder you; return and make it up with him, say you were mistaken, pay him again for your own hides, give him a glass of *caña* and a segar, and take better care of your property in future." The advice was attended to, with an apology to the thief for the suspicion of his honesty. He related to me some other analogous anecdotes. The collection of books in the Baxada consists of two odd volumes of a Spanish novel. The pride and poverty of the military, have suggested the amusing conceit of marching strangers, who arrive in long coats, to the commandant and cutting off the skirts.

At Corrientes, where a son of Artigas is



is commandant, every man, whatever his condition or colour, is obliged to take off his hat to the common soldiers, blacks, mulattoes, and Indians. This officer having heard, not long since, that the *gentlefolk* ridiculed his Indian warriors and gauchos (which might be interpreted centaurs) for eating horse-flesh, sent out invitations to a grand ball and supper. The entire feast consisted of horse-flesh, which all were forced to swallow, under the inspection of Indian soldiers.

Paraguay, under the government of one Francia, continues with blind and barbarous policy, to reject all communication with the rest of the world, though inflicting by its perseverance severe privations on itself. Its produce is rotting at home, while in the greatest demand in the surrounding provinces. Yerba or Matti, hitherto of as extensive, or greater consumption throughout all this portion of South America, as tea in England, and for a similar purpose, is now selling at Buenos Ayres at 25 dollars the arroba of 25lbs, and in Chili at 42 dollars. Its usual price at Buenos Ayres was 2. The Tobacco of Paraguay, of which the consumption has always been immense from its superior quality, is not to be had for money. Of timber, sugar, and many other articles of value, none has come down the rivers for years.

Tucuman has just established a republican government, of which Araoz is the present head.

Between San Juan and Cuyo, there has been lately a desperate war. The former sent no less than 2000 men against the latter, who were repulsed after an obstinate struggle. The cause of all the misery thus created, was, that the man who governs San Juan, being a partizan of Carrera, the disturber of Chili, who has lately raised, or endeavoured to raise a force, wherewith to attempt an invasion of that country, and the overthrow of the government established by O'Higgins, was desirous of compelling the people of Mendoza, who are friendly to the better cause, to espouse that of Carrera, an object of great consequence to the interests of that adventurer, as the road to the most commodious pass of the Cordillera runs through that city. Another version of the tale reverses the interests espoused by the parties, and information here is seldom exact enough to determine judgment between opposite stories.

Chili has continued undisturbed. The Carrera party attempted a movement upon the discovery of the king-plot at Buenos Ayres, to which they charged O'Higgins with being a party, but their design was frustrated and they are kept quiet by intimidation. The expedition under San Martin against Peru, has sailed, and will probably land at Arica or thereabouts. This has induced the viceroy, Pezuela, to withdraw the Spanish troops from Salta and Upper Peru, in consequence of which the provinces of Cordova, Sant Yago del Estero, Tucuman and Salta have sent a joint force into Upper Peru.

We have had heavy rains here of late with cold. You cannot imagine what misery the country people endure in such weather; too idle to make their ranchos (huts) water-proof, they lie in the wet, in mud-floors, without beds or covering other than the Poncho, (a species of cloak) bare-footed, half naked, they live entirely on beef, without bread, or vegetables, or salt; mount a wretched animal without saddle or bridle, a bit of string tied round the under-jaw for bit, to which is often attached the fresh bleeding wind-pipe of an ox for reins. If such a man sells a horse, he gambles away the amount at the next pulperia (public-house); his ferocious appearance is rendered more grim by a six months' beard, for he seldom resorts to a place which possesses the accommodation of a barber's shop, and as to shaving himself, it is an operation too elaborate for even the scientific in this country, or indeed in Old Spain. This is the picture of a gaucho, to whose life, however, I can easily imagine habit gives many charms: he endures with sullen patience the cold blasts of the Pampero winds, in hopes of the return of the summer sun; when he roves at pleasure, without care or labour beyond throwing his lazo on an ox, out of whose carcase he cuts food for the day.

The winter is over, and the season changed to charmingly fine weather. I think the climate better than any I have been in, there is something delightfully soft in the air. Three months of the summer are, I am told, very hot; though the climate is so fine, many complain of disorders of the liver; foreigners from drinking; the natives from over-eating and little exercise, heavy dinners and hot suppers, damp and comfortless houses. You cannot imagine any thing so cheerless as the house of even an opulent Porteno, (inhabitant

habitant of Buenos Ayres) no fire, little furniture, the walls dripping when the wind is from the north, heavy dews at night, which continue all the day in the shade; when the wind is from that quarter, I have found large drops in close rooms on the furniture.

The streets are horrible, not paved, cut into gullies six feet below the houses, and impassable in wet weather from pantanoes, or ponds of mud, in which horses stick fast, and are left to die of hunger, sometimes before the best houses, where they lie to perfume the atmosphere, while no one will move the nuisance from his door. In any other climate, so much dirt and damp would create a pestilence.

Of the morals of this people, considering their intellectual condition, I think favourably. Among the more opulent who have received the kind of education attainable here, a regard for honour is found to influence conduct in private transactions. In those of a public nature, comprehending affairs of state, and the competitions of persons or parties for power and emolument, duplicity and intrigue are the characteristic features for ever in play, and discoverable in the extremest ramifications of political action. But is this to be wondered at where a little, a very little of the learning of ancient Rome, and a quantity greater or less of the dogmas and extravagances of modern Rome, are mistaken for wisdom, and where Spanish history and Spanish policy, have been the only models presented to the political student? It is ignorance, the ignorance inflicted by Spain, which alone here continues to confer mystery on politics, and to make fraud and treachery seem more potent instruments than sincerity and truth. But this ignorance is in progress of removal, and the instructions of more enlightened moralists, will teach them to wipe out the stain, which truth has compelled me to notice.

Among the lower classes, honesty in their dealings has been general, though English traders of late years, by forcing long credits upon the dealers, and urging them by that means with temptations, which cupidity cannot resist, have done much to shake it; while the general relaxation of government has given the encouragement of almost universal impunity to the commission of crimes, to the practice of which also, the military habits of a large portion of the people, during so many years of civil distraction, must in no small de-

gree have contributed. Under this view of their condition, the quantity of crime committed appears very small, and marks the general goodness of disposition. To the orders of government they are tractable, so tractable, that their general quietness in Buenos Ayres during the four months of non-government which I have witnessed here, has surprized me. In the course of their numerous military operations, I hear of no more slaughter and atrocities, than what are considered quite proper, and of course in such cases among the most polished and enlightened christians. No cold-blooded massacres have disgraced them, except where, in one or two instances, the brutal slaughter of unarmed prisoners by their more polished enemies of Spain, has provoked reluctant retaliation.

In matters of religion, bigotry, the product of fraud operating upon ignorance, is pretty general, but among the educated classes, the exceptions are already numerous, and (be it noticed as an indication of rapid mental improvement) rapidly increasing. Already tythes are abolished, the credit of which is due to Sarratea, and the feelings of the people at this substantial relief, (which apprehension of the influence of the priest-hood, had alone I believe deferred) is a guarantee against any future attempt to establish them. Another proof of the declining influence of the church, occurred here a few weeks ago, when forty monks, of the Order of Merced, sent a petition to the government to be relieved from their monastic vows, and suffered to shift for themselves in the world. Toleration to non-catholic places of worship, is not yet granted, but may be shortly obtainable without great opposition.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. ROUQUEL, to whom allusion is made by Dr. EVANS, relative to the tergiversation of the celebrated WESLEY, I am enabled to add the testimony of Mr. Rouquel's family in confirmation of the statements which Dr. Evans has made. That part of Mr. Wesley's conduct made so deep an impression upon Mr. Rouquel, that he declined all intimacy with Mr. Wesley ever afterwards: and from the known worth and probity of Mr. Rouquel, who was cut off from a meritorious career of active duties at the age of 46, we may

may be quite sure that unless Mr. Wesley's conduct had been very improper indeed, no such a separation would have taken place, as Mr. R. was no respecter of persons, but of conduct, living upon the most amicable terms with both churchmen and dissenters. He was however a zealous friend and advocate of both civil and religious liberty, and not at all disposed to truckle to power either for honour or emolument. It may be mentioned that Mr. BURKE owed his seat in Parliament for Bristol to the zeal of this gentleman. What he would have thought and said had he lived to witness Mr. Burke's tergiversation I do not know; but cannot suppose it difficult to divine.

It is to be regretted that party spirit then, as now, seems to make us too often forget the charities and decencies which belong to us as men. Surely violence and reproach can never amend those who happen to differ from us either religiously or politically; and if ever there existed a time when it behoved the wise of every party and of every opinion to lay aside their animosities, that time seems to be the present.

The *Life of Wesley* by Mr. SOUTHEY appears to be compiled, according to Mr. Southey's own account, from documents which have been, for the most part, long before the public: of course a biographer can only select from such documents what appears, in his judgment, the best adapted to set the character of the person concerning whom he writes in the truest light. We cannot therefore entertain a doubt but that, in a second edition, Mr. Southey will take care, as it is his duty, that this mistatement shall be corrected.

The biographer of such a person as John Wesley has, it must be admitted, a difficult task to perform. He is surrounded by those who are zealous for the head of their sect; such zeal too often prevents their seeing clearly or judging correctly; and if we are to judge from what has already appeared of animadversion on this work, Mr. Southey is not very likely to give great satisfaction to the followers of the founder of methodism. In truth it is a work in which it is impossible to please every body, but which is very likely to displease a great many persons. John Wesley was no Pope, how highly soever his followers may esteem him. Of his zeal no one I believe entertains a doubt; and that he has done much good by directing the mind into different chan-

nels of employment, and engaging it strongly on certain subjects, is equally clear; whether the means which he took for accomplishing these objects were the best that could be adopted will be a question long, I think, unsolved.

Whilst upon the subject of the *Life of Wesley*, I would add, that Mr. Southey (note 25 page 597 "*Trevecca*." An account of a society partly in imitation of Lady Huntingdon's college, is taken from a Tract entitled *Pre-existence of Souls and Universal Restitution considered as Scripture Doctrines.—Extracted from the Minutes and Correspondence of the Burnham Society*. Taunton, 1798,) observes, "the Editor of this work was a singular person whose name was LOCKE;" and asks, "does this allude to the Burnham Society?" In answer to this, I beg leave to say that I knew Mr. Locke well. The Burnham Society consisted chiefly of Mr. Richard Locke himself, and a few neighbours. It might have been an important society in the estimation of Mr. Locke, but its original organization continued only for a short period; it ultimately became a common benefit club, and was lately, and is still, I believe, in existence. To have mentioned the Burnham Society "as an imitation" of Lady Huntingdon's college at Trevecca, is one of those singular hyperboles which now and then enter the heads of projectors. I ought however to mention that Mr. Wesley did occasionally preach in a small meeting-house which Mr. Locke either built or opened at Burnham.

The Mr. Richard Locke above-mentioned, was a collateral descendant of the celebrated JOHN LOCKE, the author of the *Essay on Human Understanding*, &c. He was an occasional contributor to the periodical publications, but in his "*Pre-existence of Souls*" he got out of his depth and lost himself, as most have who preceded him on the same road. He was however a respectable antiquarian, and left in manuscript a sort of "*Gazetteer of the County of Somerset*," now I believe in the hands of his son, Mr. R. Locke, of East Brent, whose classical attainments fully qualify him for superintending the publication of the work left by his father; and which, as an addition to county history, and particularly to the inhabitants of Somerset, must be invaluable.

JAS. JENNINGS.

London, Dec. 14, 1820.



For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS, at CARLISLE.

Months.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. E. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
January.....	47	0	30.04	30.94	28.82	29.863	2.25	14	9	22
February.....	52	25	38.20	30.42	29.36	29.98	1.80	8	14	15
March.....	55	11	38.40	30.52	28.80	29.88	2.47	14	16	15
April.....	70	34	47.60	30.75	29.23	30.00	1.00	9	19	11
May.....	73	30	51.10	30.37	29.11	29.74	3.40	18	18	13
June.....	80	42	54.70	30.48	29.27	29.955	3.64	15	14	16
July.....	74	45	59.20	30.31	29.34	29.97	2.02	7	16	15
August.....	66	40	56.5	30.24	29.37	29.80	4.01	21	27	4
September.....	74	37	53.3	30.36	29.30	29.935	3.11	15	24	6
October.....	56	32	45.4	30.66	28.60	29.60	2.45	15	16	15
November.....	55	30	41.8	30.38	29.41	29.861	1.60	11	13	17
December.....	55	29	40.8	30.31	29.60	29.943	2.42	15	16	15
Annual Mean			46.42	Annual Mean			29.877	30.17	162	164
							Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.

*General remarks on the Weather, &c. as observed at Carlisle, during the year 1820.*

**JANUARY.**—The intense frost which prevailed in the latter part of the preceding year, continued with increasing severity the beginning of the present year. On the morning of the first, the thermometer was 3°, noon 14°, and night 10°; the morning of the 2d 18°, noon 26°, and night 15°; the morning of the 3d 2°, noon 20°, and night 7°; the weather afterwards was variable with intervals of moderate thaw, heavy rain, intense frost, light showers of snow and dense fogs; on the 19th and 20th, an immense quantity of snow fell accompanied with a strong wind, which drifted the snow to such a degree, that in many places travelling in the public roads was very much impeded; on the 21st and 22d the frost was again extremely severe; on the morning of the 22d, the thermometer was at zero (0°): during this latter period the public roads were coated with thick ice, and many serious accidents happened here as well as in other parts of the country. On the 24th a mild thaw commenced with heavy rain, when the snow was speedily dissolved, and the rivers and roads cleared of the ice, the weather continued very mild to the end of the month. In the beginning of the month the barometer was remarkably high, on the 9th it was 30.94 which is the highest it has been during the period of this register, namely 20 years.

**February.**—The weather continued dry and very mild for the season till

the 15th, the remainder was variable with intervals of frost, trifling falls of snow, and light rain; during this period much snow fell in the surrounding country. Excepting about ten or twelve days in this and the last month, when the wind was rather brisk, the whole of the remainder was calm and often perfectly dead calm.

**March.**—The first week was extremely severe frost accompanied with heavy falls of snow; in the night on the 2d the thermometer was 22°, the next morning 21°, and night 17°; on the morning of the 5th 14°, and night 11°; on the 8th thaw commenced, and on the following day the snow in this neighbourhood was nearly dissolved. The weather afterwards was dry, seasonable and pleasant till the 23d, when we had heavy falls of snow, hail, and sleet, and strong frost in the nights till the 27th, when all the surrounding mountains were perfectly white: the remainder was mild and pleasant.

**April.**—The small quantity of rain this month (1 inch) fell in the first eight days. The temperature was remarkably variable: hoar frost frequently occurred in the nights, and at times the weather was extremely hot; on the 22d and 23d the thermometer was high as 70° for a considerable time each day; in the latter part of the month we had strong parching northerly winds, when some of the highest mountains were covered with snow.

**May.**—The former part of this month was remarkably cold: on the mornings of the 4th and 5th the thermometer was

was 2° below the freezing point when ice upwards of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in thickness was observed; on the 7th the weather became mild, seasonable, and pleasant, which continued till the 25th; the last three days of this period were extremely warm; on the 24th the thermometer was 70°, when in the latter part of that day we had some extremely vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, which in this neighbourhood was productive of some very melancholy circumstances. The remainder of the month was most unseasonably cold with torrents of rain; the difference between the highest and lowest points of the thermometer this month is 43°.

*June.*—The weather continued cold, wet, and very unfavourable for the season till the 24th, the remainder, excepting the two last days which were rather cold, was most oppressively hot; on the 26th, 27th and 28th, the thermometer was 78°, 80° and 77°, the average temperature of these five days is 66° and of the rest of the month 52° and the average of the whole 54° 6 which is very low for the season.

*July.*—The former half of this month was dry, brilliant, and very favourable for the season; the latter half was extremely sultry with intervals of thunder and often accompanied with heavy rain.

*August* was on the whole wet and gloomy, and very unfavourable for the harvest. The 20th and the three following days were extremely cold with frosty nights, when ice was observed in the vicinity of this city.

*September.*—The weather was generally fair and oppressively sultry till the 15th; on the 12th the mid-day temperature was as high as 74° and night 67°; on the 15th we had showers of hail when the weather became very unsettled, and continued showery and cold till the end of the month. In the night of the 24th and the following day, we had some vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder.

The very gloomy state of the atmosphere on the 7th, the day of the great solar eclipse, prevented any observations here respecting that phenomenon.

*October.*—The former part of this month was fair and pleasant, and very favourable for the season; after the 14th the weather continued wet, gloomy, and at times very stormy till the end of the month; on the 22d snow was observed on the tops of some of the highest mountains: the difference between the highest and lowest points of the barometer

this month is upwards of 2 inches.

*November* was mild for the season, but very moist and gloomy: no snow fell here, and on two mornings only we saw ice: excepting the 5th, 20th, and 21st, which were rather stormy, the whole of the remainder was perfectly calm and generally foggy.

*December.* The first eleven days were wet and most unseasonably mild, the thermometer during this period was generally 50° and upwards: on the 12th some sleet fell, when the neighbouring mountains were partially covered with snow; we afterwards had a week of lingering frost, and on the morning of the 16th, a light fall of snow which soon dissolved; the 19th and the three following days were extremely mild and pleasant; the remainder was moderate frost with strong parching easterly winds.

In the Monthly Magazine for February, 1813, will be found a summary of the temperature, density, quantity of rain, &c. for the twelve preceding years. The following is a complete meteorological average of the last twenty years at Carlisle, of which an abstract has been published annually in the Monthly Magazine since 1801.

A general Meteorological summary of the whole period.

Ther.	Bar. In.	Bar. Ann.	Range In.	Rain In.
47°	27.45	29.8435	2.1225	29.9125

Greatest height of the thermometer during the twenty years was 85°, May 25th, 1807. Least do. 2° (2° below zero) January, 17th, 1814.

Greatest height of the Barometer during the same period 30.94 inch. January 9th, 1820. Least do. 23.06 inches, December 15th, 1809.

Other particulars with respect to the hours of registering, local situation, &c. will be found in the Monthly Magazines for February, 1809, and February, 1813.

W. PITT.

Carlisle, Jan. 2, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XXXI.

HOW FAR IS LITERARY IMITATION  
JUSTIFIABLE BY EXAMPLE.

“Non pudet interdum alterius nos ore locutos.”—VIDA.

IT is a question of some importance to literature in general, to ascertain how far it is allowable for authors to enrich their works from foreign sources, and to supply the defect of originality by borrowing the thoughts, and imitating the style and manner of ancient or contemporary writers. It has accordingly

dingly been discussed by various persons with considerable zeal and ability, and their sentiments on the subject have been found pretty nearly to coincide. Such inquiries deserve the highest commendation; as they shew a proper respect for the rights of literature, and a desire to keep them free from innovation. The advantages resulting from the cultivation of its different branches are now become too valuable to be disregarded, and it therefore becomes an imperative duty on all those who wish for their continuance, to preserve them by the use of every necessary precaution, from injury or neglect;—to guard at once against the invasions of the literary plunderer, and the insidious attacks of wanton hostility:—to prevent the intrusions of unqualified pretenders, and at the same time endeavour to distinguish themselves by the genuine merit of their own productions.

The immediate object of the present essay, is to remark generally upon the striking resemblance between various parts of Pope's works, and those of other writers; to introduce those passages with the probable sources from which they were obtained, and, lastly, to enquire whether this species of imitation is allowable, provided it does not extend to direct plagiarism. To elucidate the latter part of this enquiry, it may be useful to observe the following just remarks made by Dr. Warton in one of his papers in the *Adventurer*. "It happens unfortunately in poetry, which principally claims the merit of novelty and invention, that the want of originality too generally shewn, arises frequently not from a barrenness and timidity of genius, but from unavoidable necessity, and the nature of things. The works of those who profess an art whose essence is imitation, must needs be stamped with a close resemblance to each other, since the various objects which they imitate, lie equally open to the observation of all, and are perfectly similar. Descriptions, therefore, that are faithful and just *must be uniform and alike*; the first copier may perhaps be entitled to the praise of priority, but his successors certainly ought not to be condemned for plagiarism."

Another eminent critic has also made some observations of the same nature as the preceding, which may with propriety be here introduced.† "The

allegation of resemblance between authors, so frequently brought forward in the present day is indisputably true: but the charge of plagiarism which is raised upon it, is not readily to be allowed. A coincidences of sentiment may easily happen without any communication, since there are many occasions on which all reasonable men will think alike. Writers in every age have had the same sentiments to describe, the same characters to delineate, and the same scenes to pourtray: consequently there must be some degree of similarity in their descriptions. Indeed almost all subjects are of so general a nature, that whoever attempts any common topic will find unexpected coincidences of his thoughts with those of other writers, nor can the nicest judgment always distinguish accidental similitude from direct imitation." Thus Corneille, as *Ménage* informs us, inserted two lines\* on fortune in his *Polyeucte*, without being aware of their having been written many years before by Godeau, bishop of Vence, in an ode to Cardinal Richelieu. Two other French poets made use of another passage,† without knowing it to be the property of Malherbes. Thus also the works of Cardinal Bembo, Casa, Annibal Caro, and even Tasso himself, are full of imitations of Dante and Petrarch, either direct or unintentional. As not every instance of similitude, therefore, can be considered as a proof of imitation, so not every imitation ought to be stigmatized as plagiarism. The introduction of a noble sentiment, or borrowed ornament, may sometimes display such art and judgment as almost to compensate for its want of originality.

But although it may appear difficult to distinguish imitation and plagiarism from necessary resemblance and unavoidable analogy, the penetration of the critic can generally distinguish the one from the other. Thus Dr. Wharton in the essay before referred to, and Dr. Johnson in his *Rambler*, have severally pointed out various instances in which Pope has borrowed thoughts

\* "Et comme elle a l'éclat du verre  
Elle en a la fragilité."

† "D'arbitres de la paix, de foudres de la guerre."

Virgil has a passage in his *Æneid* from which Malherbe probably derived this epithet;

"Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos duo fulmina belli

Scipiadæ, cladem Libyæ."—VI. 843.

and

\* No. 63.

† *Rambler*, No. 143.



and passages from the obsolete works of Flatman, Crashaw, Ben Jonson, Carew, Herbert, Wollaston, and other old English writers; as also from French authors, such as Charron, La Bruyere, Pascal, Montaigne, Boileau and La Fontaine, but so improved and modernized as only to want the merit of priority. The scheme of the 'Essay on Man,' and the principal thoughts contained in it, Pope undoubtedly took from the outline drawn by the powerful pen of his friend Lord Bolingbroke. For hints and ideas in illustrating his subject, he was indebted to Lucretius and Silius, Italicus; to the Theodice of Leibnitz, the Zodiac of Palingenius, the Maxims of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, and the works of Pascal, Boileau and Voltaire; as also to Archbishop King's Origin of Evil, Locke's Essay on the Understanding, and the Moralists of Lord Shaftsbury. In the celebrated description of the omnipresence of the Deity, beginning at verse 267, he no doubt had in view some fine lines on the same subject quoted in Aristotle's treatise 'Περὶ Κοσμοῦ;' and in explaining the doctrine of universal Providence, he probably imitated the lofty hymn of Cleanthes the Stoic.

In his 'Moral Essays' he received considerable assistance from the compositions of other authors. The epistle 'On the Characters of Women,' contains many thoughts from Charron, Montaigne, Rochefoucault, La Bruyere and Pascal, who are universally esteemed by the admirers of French literature, as unrivalled in depicting life and manners in their natural state, and are supposed to have had the most perfect knowledge of the human heart. In his description of the strength of the "ruling passion," we find a similarity to some passages in one of Lord Bacon's Essays;\* and in portraying the various foibles and contrarieties of the female character, he had the advantage of seeing the subject previously touched upon by the masterly pen of Boileau in his first Satire, and by Young in his 'Universal Passion,†' "a work," says Warton, "which abounds in wit, observation on life, pleasantry, delicacy, urbanity and the most well-bred raillery, without a single mark of spleen or ill-nature." Cowley's Davideis has also furnished him with a few ideas, which have been

improved by his acuteness and dexterity of application.

The general character of the 'Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot,' bears a strong resemblance to one of Dr. Young's Epistles concerning the authors of the last century, addressed to Pope in the year 1730. The portrait of Bufo, intended for Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, is taken from the description of parasites and flatterers in the same epistle. The story of Luidas, beginning at verse 69, is from Persius. And in the interesting history of his parents, of their plain upright conduct, and of his own filial piety, he no doubt had Boileau for his model.

In the "Rape of the Lock," Pope was indebted for his idea of the machinery to the 'Comte de Gabalis,' of the Abbe Villars, and for the account of their various employments to Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' and 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' The description of the game at Ombre is imitated from the 'Scacchia,' of Vida. In other parts of the poem he has introduced frequent parodies of Homer, Virgil and Milton. He has also judiciously employed the celebrated fiction of Ariosto, that all things lost on earth are treasured in the moon. In this receptacle of the lunar sphere, says Ariosto, are to be found.

"Le lacrime, e i sospiri de gli amanti,  
L'inutil' tempo, che si perde a gioco,  
E l'otio lungo d'huomini ignoranti,  
Vani disegni, che non han mai loco,  
I vani desiderii sono tanti,  
Che la piu parte ingombra di quel loco,  
Cio che in summa qua giu perdesti mai,  
La su saltendo ritrovar potrai."

Orlando Furioso, Cant. 34.

So Pope, in speaking of the sudden disappearance of the Lock, has thus adverted to the preceding passage:

"Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,  
Since all things lost on earth are treasured there:  
There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,  
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer cases:  
There broken vows, and death-bed alms are found,  
And lover's hearts with ends of riband bound:  
The courtier's promises, and sick men's prayers,  
The smiles of harlots and the tears of heirs:  
Cages for gnats, and chains to yoke a flea,  
Dried butterflies, and tomes of casuistry."

Cant. 5, 113, 22.

Thus also Milton; in his description of the Limbo of vanity, although he

D

maintains

\* Essay II.

† V and VI Satires.



maintains a contrary doctrine to that contained in the above quotation, has the following lines :

“ All th’ unaccomplish’d works of Nature’s hand,

Abortive, monstrous or unkindly mix’d,  
Dissolv’d on earth, fleet hither, and in vain,  
Till final dissolution, wander here,  
Not in the neighb’ring moon, as some have dream’d :

Embryos, and idiots, eremites and friars,  
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery ;

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers tost

And fluttered into rags : then reliques, beads,  
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls.”

*Parad. Lost*. iii. 455, 92.

In his ‘ Windsor Forest,’ the story of the flight and transformation of Lodon, is taken from Ovid. The following animated picture of the fiery courser, impatient of delay, and panting with eager impetuosity for the charge, deserves particular notice. In Statius we find a similar description :

“ Th’ impatient courser pants in every vein,

And pawing seems to beat the distant plain ;  
Hills, vales, and floods, appear already cross’d,

And ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost.”

151, 54.

“ Stare loco nescit pereunt vestigia mille  
Ante fugam, absentemque ferit gravis ungula campum.”

In the enumeration of the tributary waters of the Thames. Pope has displayed considerable skill and judgment. He however found some examples in the poems of Claudian, Drayton, Spenser and Milton :

“ Indigenas fluvios Italis quicunque suberrant

Monitibus, Alpinasque bibunt de more pruinæ ;

Vulturnasque rapax, et Nar vitiatus odoro  
Sulfure, tardatus que suis erroribus Ufens ;  
Et Phæonticæ Perpressus damna ruinæ  
Eridanus, flavæque terens querceta Maricæ  
Siris, et Cæbalicæ qui temporat arva Galeus.”

*In Prob. et Olyb. Cous*, v. 524.

“ Rivers arise ! whether thou be the son  
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulphy Don,  
Or Trent, who like some earth-born giant spreads

His thirty arms along th’ indented meads ;  
Or sullen Mole, that runneth underneath,  
Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden’s death ;  
Or rocky Avon, or of sedgy Lee,  
Or coaly Tyne, or ancient hallow’d Dee.

Or Humber loud, that keeps the Scythian’s name,

Or Medway smooth, or royal tow’red Thame.”

*Milton’s Poetical Works*, Vol. iv. ii. 91.

First the fam’d authors of his ancient name,  
The winding Isis and the fruitful Tame ;

The Kennet swift, for silver eels renown’d,  
The Loddon slow, with verdant osiers crown’d :

Cole, whose dark streams his flow’ry islands lave,

And chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave :  
The blue transparent Vandalis appears ;  
The gulphy Lee his sedgy tresses rears ;  
The sullen Mole, that hides his diving flood,  
And silent Darent, stain’d with British blood.”

*Windsor Forest*, 337, 46.

“ All little rivers which owe vassalage  
To Thames, as to their lord, their tribute pay :  
The chalky Kennet and the Thetis gray ;  
The Morish Cole, and the soft sliding Breane ;  
The wanton Lee, that oft doth lose his way,  
And the still Darent, in whose waters cleane  
Ten thousand fishes play and deck his pleasant stream.”\*

For the outline of the ‘ Temple of Fame,’ Pope is indebted, as he himself acknowledges, to the original and inventive genius of Chaucer. The description of the exterior and interior appearance of the Temple itself bears a strong resemblance to Milton’s view of Pandæmonium.

“ On this foundation Fame’s high temple stands,

Stupendous pile ! not rear’d by mortal hands.

Four faces had the dome, and ev’ry face

Of various structure, but of equal grace :

Four brazen gates, on columns lifted high,  
Salute the different quarters of the sky.”

“ Westward, a sumptuous frontispiece appeared,

On Doric pillars of white marble rear’d :  
Crown’d with an architrave of antique mold,  
And sculpture rising on the roughen’d gold.”

“ The temple shakes, the sounding gates unfold,

Wide vaults appear and roofs of fretted gold :

Rais’d on a thousand pillars, wreath’d around,

With laurel foliage, and with eagles crown’d :

Of bright transparent beryl were the walls,  
The friezes gold and gold the capitals :

As heaven with stars, the roof with jewels glows,

And ever living lamps depend in rows.”

*Temple of Fame*, 61, 144.

“ Anon out of the earth a fabric huge  
Rose like an exhalation,† with the sound

\* Faery Queene, B. 4, cant. 11, stan. 39. See also the succeeding stanzas down to stan. 44 : particularly stan. 30, 32, 35, 36, 37 and 39 : describing the Humber, the Severn, the Mole, the Trent, the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Dee, the epithets of which rivers, as given by Spenser, Milton must certainly have had in view in writing his own description of them.

† This simile Pope has employed at verse 91 in the lines, The

"The growing tow'rs like exhalations rise,  
And the huge columns heave into the skies,"

Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet;  
Built like a temple, where pilasters round  
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid  
With golden architrave; nor did there want  
Cornice, or frieze, with bossy sculptures  
graven;

The roof was fretted gold.—Th' ascending  
pile

Stood fix'd her stately height: and strait the  
doors

Op'ning their brazen folds, discover wide  
Within her ample spaces, o'er the smooth  
And level pavement: from the arched roof  
Pendant by subtle magic, many a row  
Of starry lamps, and blazing cressets, fed  
With naphtha and asphaltus, shed a light  
As from a sky."

*Parad. Lost*, i. 710, 30.

The description of the rock on which the stupendous structure is founded, is also similar to a passage in *Paradise Lost*;\* and the picture of the Goddess of Fame† is closely copied from Virgil's celebrated personification;‡

In the 'Ode to St. Cecilia's Day,' many images and ideas are taken from Valerius Flaccus, the fourth *Georgic* of Virgil, and the poems of Addison and Dryden. In the 'Essay on Criticism,' Pope probably received some assistance from Bacon's and Locke's essays, the *Characteristics* of Shaftesbury, Waller's *Poem on English verse*, and Boileau's *Art of Poetry*. The story relating the interview between Don Quixote and the poet, is from Le Sage's continuation of the history of that renowned hero.§ The comparison between the difficulties attending literary pursuits, and the crossing of the Alps, is copied from Lord Shaftesbury:¶ and the following beautiful lines on the art of painting resemble some verses addressed by Dryden to Sir G. Kneller on the same subject:

"So when the faithful pencil has design'd  
Some bright idea of the master's mind,  
When a new world leaps out at his command,

And ready nature waits upon his hand;  
When the ripe colours soften and unite,  
And sweetly melt into just shade and light;  
When mellowing years their full perfection give,

And each bold figure just begins to live,  
The treach'rous colours the fair art betray,  
And all the bright creation fades away."

"More cannot be by mortal art express'd,

\* Book iv. 543, 48.

† Temple of Fame, 258, 69.

‡ *Æneid* iv. 174, 83.

§ Book iii. chap. 10.

¶ The Moralists character. vol. II. p. 253.

But venerable age shall add the rest;  
For Time shall with his ready pencil stand,  
Retouch your figures with his rip'ning hand;  
Mellow your colours, and embrown the tint,  
Add ev'ry grace which Time alone can grant:  
To future ages shall your fame convey,  
And give more beauties than he takes away."

Many more such instances of resemblance could be added to the number of those already quoted, were it not that they would transgress the limits of this essay. The passages now introduced are sufficient to establish the truth of the preceding observations, and to shew, from the example before us, how little originality is to be found in the works of even our most esteemed authors.

But whilst I am making these quotations from the compositions of Pope, and pursuing these enquiries as to the direct or probable sources from which they were obtained, let it not be for a moment imagined, as Dr. Warton says, on a similar occasion, that such observations proceed from any illiberal desire to diminish or sully, by the most distant hint of plagiarism, the well-merited reputation of so valuable a writer as Pope; a writer to whom English poetry and the English language are so greatly indebted. His fame stands on too secure a foundation to be shaken, and his pre-eminence is too universally acknowledged to be disputed, even by the most hostile of his enemies. We may say of his imitations, what his great master Dryden has affirmed of another poet, "He invades like a monarch, and what would be theft in others, is only victory in him." It may indeed most justly be said, that he never drew a picture without heightening the piece with more masterly strokes and a more artful pencil. And such was his peculiar talent, that he could adapt the thoughts and expressions of other writers to his own purposes without any appearance of direct imitation. The passages above-mentioned, therefore, are only cited for the purpose of illustrating the subject now under consideration, and not from a wish to place the character and writings of this admired poet in an unfavourable point of view. Nor can such a design be with justice deemed invidious, since nothing should be neglected which in any way tends to assist us in the attainment of useful knowledge, and to enlarge our ideas on subjects connected with the various branches of science. Besides it contributes to the benefit and advancement

of literature, to remark such similitudes as appear in the passages before us, since by these means the merits of an author may be more duly estimated, his talents better appreciated, and the originality of his compositions more fully ascertained. Thus Aretades, an ancient author whom Porphyry mentions in a fragment of his book on Philology, composed an entire treatise on resemblances of this description; and Menage, a learned Frenchman, intended as he himself tells us,\* to compile a regular work on the thefts and imitations of the poets, which as his information was very extensive, would no doubt have afforded abundant entertainment and instruction. In the present instance the enquiry serves to convince us of the truth of the observations contained in the beginning of this essay. "Surely it is not an unenterprising pursuit to trace an applauded sentiment or description to its source, and to observe with what judgment and art it is adapted to each particular occasion, provided this be done with such a spirit of candour as evinces that the critic intends merely to gratify curiosity, and not from envy or a malignant desire of detracting from established merit." But the case is altered when a mean attempt is made to blacken the reputation of any eminent author by treacherous artifices, or to lessen it by petty cavillings, and the detection of trivial errors. Many such instances have indeed occurred. Genius rarely displays itself without creating some enemy, who endeavours to injure its fame either by open hostility or by insidious attacks. The futility of such an attempt has, however, been too fully exemplified in the case of the infamous Lauder, to induce any repetition of a design so base and illiberal, as instead of effecting its intended purpose, it generally defeats itself, and only serves to bring disgrace and contempt on its vile projector. But this instance is not singular, Dryden, Pope, and writers of eminence in every age have met with enemies who strove to detract from merit which they could not but acknowledge, and undermine reputation to which they themselves were unable to attain. Thus Dennis and the whole crowd of scribblers in the beginning of the last century, attacked the works of Addison and Pope, and provoked the latter to take a signal revenge on his antagonists by writing his *Dunciad*.

Boileau also was traduced by the Jesuits who wrote the journal of *Trevoux*: the illustrious Virgil, as *Ælius Donatus*\* informs us, was accused of taking his best thoughts from Homer; and even that Prince of Poets himself could not escape the lash of a *Zoilus*. To use the words of our author in his *Essay on Criticism*, when writing on this subject;

"Envy will merit as its shade pursue,  
But like a shadow prove the substance true:  
Pride, malice, folly, against Dryden rose  
In various shapes of parsons, critics, beaux:  
Might he return and bless once more our eyes,  
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;

Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,  
Zoilus again would start up from the dead."

To the constant enmity which genius meets with from envy, pride and malice, Pope seems again to allude in the conclusion of the first part of the same essay, where, speaking of poets, and of the trials and opposition to which they are subject, he addresses them in that passage which begins with the lines,

"Hail! Bards triumphant, born in happier days,  
Immortal heirs of universal praise!

And in which Dr. Warburton supposes that there is a pleasantry in the word *triumphant*, as indicative of that state of warfare which all real talent must undergo while here on earth.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SHOULD you approve of the subjoined explanation of MR. DENDY's Inscription, (page 508 of your last number,) you will oblige me by its insertion. It appears to have been written by some Monk, or other religious character, and, most probably, was placed in his bed-chamber near a crucifix (typus dei.)

INSCRIPTION.

NONNE MEA PECCATA quietem DEMENT  
x P.M.? plura fue REQUAM maculæ  
VIPERæ, nec dabit ULIAM saLUTEM dei  
TYPUS.

TRANSLATION.

Will not my sins take from me my rest in the time of darkness (i. e. at the tenth hour of the night?) they have been more numerous than the spots of the viper, nor will the image of God grant me any security.

*Jesus Coll. Camb.*

A.

\* A celebrated grammarian and rhetorician, who flourished in the reign of Constantius (A.D. 356) at Rome, where he wrote his '*Commentarius in Virgilium*,' printed in folio at Venice in the year 1529.

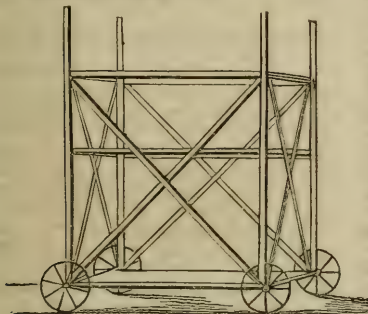
\* Anti-Baillet, tom. ii, page 208.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**H**UNDREDS of projects have been made for fire-escapes: I never heard of one feasible one: but a machine for building a hay-stack, struck me many years ago as the most rational one. Take two pair of old coach-wheels and their axles, bind them by a frame of timber, plant four perpendicular props of wood at the four corners, 30 to 40 feet high, bind them by diagonal stays, lay platforms of wood at different heights, thus •



Let ladders be attached to the platforms, and a rising and falling frame like a draw-bridge to each platform, or a sliding frame of three feet broad and ten long, with side rails. Now the plan is this, let every fire-engine have attached to it such a machine. The fire-men can mount, carry up their leathern hose, and pour in the water at any point, and when escape is required, thrust forward the sliding frame to the very window and rescue the inhabitant. The frame must be long in proportion to the breadth of the sunken area of a London house; the ladders may be fixed inside the frame work, and a hole cut in the platforms to admit the ascent and descent of the men. The whole may be drawn by one horse. This machine, except the sliding frame, is precisely such as I used for building hay-stacks, and found it most convenient, and I am convinced it is the simplest machine, either to assist in extinguishing fires, or aiding escape.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**D**R. Clarke, in the History of the Gas blow-pipe, says (I quote his words,) "That the first usage of the hydrogen and oxygen gases in a state of mixture (and propelled from a com-

mon reservoir,) was believed to have been made by an *unknown native of Germany*, who employed for this purpose a bladder to which a capillary tube was affixed. The author received this information upon report after he began to write the account of his own experiments, but no one has since laid claim to the experiment, nor does he now know whether there be any truth in the rumour. He has been, however, the more anxious to repeat it, because upon the truth of it depend all pretensions to priority of invention."

Through the medium, therefore, of the Monthly Magazine, I take the liberty of stating for the information of this gentleman and the public, that it is to the late Dr. Ingenhouz, a physician and naturalist of great eminence, the friend and correspondent of Franklin, and not to an *unknown native of Germany*, that the merit of this invention should be ascribed.\* The Doctor used to mix these gases in the proportion requisite for the formation of water in a bladder, with a capillary tube affixed to it, for the purpose of inflating soap bubbles, which upon contact with the flame of a wax-taper, detonated with great noise and violence, the gases so mixed being propelled through the tube into a pan of soap and water.

The fusion of metal in pure oxygen is likewise a discovery which belongs to Dr. Ingenhouz, who may justly be considered as one of the fathers of pneumatic chemistry, in proof of which I need only refer the readers to his works in 4 vols. 8vo, entitled *Experiences sur les Vegetaux*, but containing however, a variety of experiments upon other substances, dissertations upon atmospheric air, electricity, the load-stone, &c.

He was a native of Breda, but wrote with facility both in French and English, and is known to the learned besides as the author of several Latin treatises upon medical subjects, printed but not published many years ago at Vienna.

He was a practical philosopher in more than one sense of the word, and the writer of this letter, indebted to his kindness and friendship for many hours of instructive amusement, can state with truth, that he was not more remarkable for the patient persevering accuracy with which he investigated the phenomena of nature, than for the

\* See an original letter and portrait of this eminent man in our last Number.



simplicity of his habits in private life retaining in the midst of court favour, a moderation in his wishes truly becoming a philosopher; nor did he ever make use of the confidence with which he was honoured by the Empress Queen Maria Theresa and her sons, the two succeeding Emperors of Germany, Joseph and Leopold, for any purposes of personal aggrandisement or ambition. Having been entrusted by the Empress with the inoculation of the imperial family, titles and emoluments might have been his reward, but he thought fit to decline the former, and to accept only a very moderate portion of the latter.

VERITAS.

Jan. 12, 1821.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

# EXCURSION THROUGH NORTH WALES in 1819.

"His path is mid the Cambrian mountains wild;

The many fountains that, well-wandering down

Plinlimmon's huge rough side, their murmurs smooth

Float round him: Idris, that like a warrior old,

His battered and fantastic helmet rears,  
Scattering the elements' wrath, frowns o'er his way,

Abroad irregular duskiness. Aloof

Snowdon, the triple-headed giant, soars,

Clouds rolling half-way down his rugged sides."

MILLMAN'S SAMOR.

**I**N the month of July, 1819, when all, who could by any means contrive to escape from the murky atmosphere of the Great City, were scattered abroad throughout the country or the continent—we, (that is, *ourselves* and a friend,) determined to accomplish a design which we had for a long time in contemplation; and without disclosing our project to any one person whatsoever, set off early on the morning of the 15th inst. in a post chaise on our way to the little capital of the wild county of Merioneth in North Wales. We had more than one reason for thus dashing at once into the very centre of the principality. In the first place we could not afford to spend more than two months from our professional duties. In the second, we had heard a great deal in favour of the beauty of the scenery of that part of Wales. In the third, we wished to witness the manners of our western neighbours in a state as unsophisticated as possible; and it was intimated to us that our wishes in this respect might be gratified by an excursion through the ro-

mantic county aforesaid. And lastly, we are acquainted with a very worthy, hospitable, good sort of fellow at Dolgelly. In consideration, therefore, of these cogent reasons, our determination is "nothing wonderful."

It is well known to our readers that Dr Johnson imagined that life had few things better than the excitation produced by being whirled rapidly along in a post-chaise; and the readers of Waverley will probably remember the remark which the author of that work made on the learned moralist's opinion: "He who has in his youth," says the accomplished novelist, "experienced the confident and independant feelings of a stout pedestrian in an interesting country, will hold the taste of the great moralist cheap in comparison." And it is even so. But youth is not always necessary to the enjoyment of a pedestrian excursion. The man of feeling will always experience a delight in gazing on beautiful scenery; always, at least, while health and activity are enjoyed by him, and he need not be young to feel a gratification in viewing the magnificent wonders of nature. And when a person is thus happily disposed, how intense and lively is his pleasure! "We drink in joy too deep for expression," says an elegant periodical writer, "when we penetrate the vast solitudes of nature, and gaze on her rocky fortresses, her eternal hills, her regions consecrate to eldest time."\* This is the language of heaven-born poetry. But we are wandering from the beaten track of our excursion—we must commence our narrative.

We arrived at Shrewsbury, so celebrated for the pride of its people, and the deliciousness of its cakes, on the evening of the 17th; and after a very good dinner at the Britannia,†

\* Retrospective Review, No. 2, p. 318. Such of our readers as have not seen this clever and entertaining publication, would do well to peep at it without further delay. It is a new and an original work, devoted, as its name intimates, to the reviews of old writers, and the two numbers already published, contain some exquisitely amusing articles. If the succeeding numbers do not "fall off" from their elder brethren, the reading public will have reason to rejoice at the establishment of the "Retrospective Review."

† We strongly recommend all who intend to visit Shrewsbury to put up by all means at the Britannia. It is not, certainly, so large or so ambitious an inn as either the

strolled out to view the town. The objects which principally attracted our attention were the castle, the abbey, Lord Hill's fine statue, the beautiful Severn, and the quarry. The castle is situated on an eminence by the river side, and presents a good specimen of cumbrous Norman architecture. It was built by the famous Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and continued in the possession of this nobleman's descendants till the reign of Henry the First, when it became annexed to the English crown, in consequence of the contumacy of its possessor. It is now, we believe, the property of the Pulteney family. The abbey, of which the architecture is of a grand and bold Norman style, is in the eastern suburbs of the town. It was founded by the same nobleman who erected the castle, and his countess, Adelissa, in 1083, and dedicated to the saints Peter and Paul. Its monks were of the benedictine order, and first brought over from Seez in Normandy. It contains amongst many other curious relicts, a recumbent figure in a coat of mail, and in the act of drawing a sword; this is supposed to represent the founder; and if the gallant Roger bore any resemblance to this piece of sculpture, he must have been a very grim looking fellow indeed. Shrewsbury Abbey was made parochial by Queen Elizabeth, when it received the name of St. Croix, or Holy Cross, which it still retains. But the most valuable treasure which this abbey formerly contained, were the bones of the far famed St. Winifred, which Robert, the fourth abbot, procured with much peril and difficulty, and had them enshrined. Many were the salutary miracles which they wrought, and numerous were the herds of pious pilgrims which they attracted, and costly were the offerings presented at the shrine of the lovely and virtuous Saint Winifred.\* Shrews-

bury is the mart to which a very considerable portion of the produce and manufactures of Wales is brought for sale; and for the purpose of disposing of the commodities, a fair is held every fortnight. But it is not merely in a commercial point of view that Shrewsbury is to be considered. The man of sensibility will recall to his imagination the scenes which Salopia has witnessed in the "olden time," when the court of one of the three divisions of Wales\* (Powisland, namely) was held there; and when all the gaiety and rough splendour incidental to so rude a government, was practised within her walls. When aspiring valour was rewarded with the hand and heart of

scant." *Virgo formosa et religiosa, ab stirpe illustrissima et antiqua demissa.* A young prince, named Caradoc, struck with her charms attempted her virtue, and finding her inexorable, added force to his entreaties. But she fled from him towards the church, whither the rest of the family had repaired to pray. Before she could reach the sanctuary, he overtook her, and struck off her head. This, like an elastic ball, bounced into the church, and proceeded up one of the aisles to the altar, where her friends were assembled at their devotions; resting here, a clear and copious fountain immediately gushed out. St. Beuno, who was fortunately present, snatched up the head, and, joining it to the body, it was to the surprise of all present, instantly re-united; the place of separation being only marked by a white line encircling the neck. Caradoc dropped down lifeless on the spot where he had perpetrated the atrocious deed, and (says the legend) it was not rightly known whether the earth opened to receive his impious carcase, or whether his master, the devil, carried it off. Away, however, it went, and was never seen afterward. Winifred survived her decapitation about 15 years; and having, towards the latter end of that time received the veil from St. Elerius at Gwytherin, in Denbighshire, she died abbess of that monastery. The well, which is at Holywell in Flintshire, is still held in some little reverence by the peasantry. Not many years ago its sanctity was doubted by few of the North Wales folk, and various were the virtues ascribed to it. Among others, it healed the diseases of all who bathed in it, and old Drayton says, that no animal could be drowned in it.

Talbot or Lion; but the accommodations are good; and what is much better, the landlady, Mrs. Cartwright, is exceedingly civil, comely, and attentive.

\* What Welshman is a stranger to the tale of the chaste and charming Winifred? Our readers however, are not all "of the land of the Cymry." For the edification, therefore, of our metropolitan friends, and of some of our provincial ones also, we present them with a brief outline of the legend. Winifred, then, "was a beautiful and devout virgin of noble and ancient de-

\* Wales was anciently divided into three distinct sovereignties; North Wales, South Wales, and Powisland; the latter comprehending a tract of land, extending from Chester to Shrewsbury; from thence to Montgomeryshire, and including part of the several counties of Merioneth, Radnor, Brecknock, Denbigh and Flint.

youth and loveliness, and when each proud and high-born chieftain of a powerful division of the principality, repaired thither to do homage and swear allegiance to his sovereign prince. To advance a step nearer our own times, he will reflect upon the various scenes of bloodshed and anarchy, which have stained her annals: occasioned by the bitter enmity which subsisted between the English and their irritable highland neighbours; and to proceed to a period somewhat later, he will think upon the famous contest between Henry the fourth, and the high-minded and fiery Hotspur: when the valiant and redoubtable Falstaff played so conspicuous and worthy a part, fighting as he himself triumphantly tells us, a full hour by Shrewsbury clock. Then perhaps, will follow a long, long train of thought, depicting the gradual amelioration of the manners of the turbulent mountaineers, and the subsequent annihilation of this rancorous enmity towards those, who were not always careful as to the manner in which they provoked their fiery and vindictive spirit. Such, most probably would be the reflections which would occur to a person of a warm and contemplative temper, who was at all versed in the early history of his country; and a person thus accomplished would experience much and manifold amusement in a ramble round Shrewsbury.

We had almost forgotten to say one word in commendation of the excellent *cakes* of Salop. We had heard much of them. Indeed we can say that we had even *tasted* them, but many and long are the years which elapsed since that delicious and never-to-be-forgotten moment. On our return to the town, we ordered a box or two, and speedily ascertained that however renowned the Cakes of Shrewsbury may be, they richly deserve their fame. As we were desirous of entering Wales with as little delay as possible, we left Shrewsbury early on the morning of the 18th, having sent our trunks on to Dolgelley by the coach, it being our intention to walk the rest of our journey. We preferred this plan, as it would enable us to gratify our curiosity more favourably than if we went by any speedy conveyance; and being tolerably good "walkers," we anticipated no great inconvenience from the length of our journey.\* The morning proved fortu-

nately; exceeding fine, and every way calculated to inspire us with confidence with regard to the pleasure we were likely to experience from our excursion.

There was not on that day a speck to stain  
The azure heaven; the blessed sun alone,  
In unapproachable divinity,  
Careered, rejoicing in his fields of light.

\* \* \* \* \* round and round  
The plovers wheeled, and gave their note of joy,

It was a day that sent into the heart  
A Summer feeling: even the insect swarms  
From their dark nooks and coverts issued forth

To sport through one day of existence more.  
The solitary primrose on the bank,  
Seemed now as though it had no cause to mourn

Its bleak autumnal birth: the rocks and meads,

The forest and the everlasting hills  
Smiled in that joyful sunshine: they partook  
The universal blessing. SOUTHEY.

Who is there whose heart has not expanded in grateful joy to a scene so bright and beautiful as this? Where is the dull and deadened soul that would not thrill with rapture in contemplating the beauteous glories of the Summer morn? Surely a being so stoical does not exist. Most persons, we are inclined to think, are not insensible to the glowing beauties of nature. For our own part we lingered on the road, as if our dilatoriness would lengthen out the loveliness of this glorious morning, and we experienced that joyous sensation which health, activity, and a bright sun never fail to stir up within us. Three or four miles beyond Shrewsbury, the appearance of the country assumed a different aspect. To the luxuriant fields and forests of "merry England," succeeded the verdant hills of "sturdy Cambria," and on each side of the road rose a long and lofty ridge of mountains, in some parts covered with patches of cultivation, in others giving growth to flourishing groves of forest trees; now widening

Shrewsbury, and we would strongly recommend a pedestrian tour from the latter to the former. At Dolgelley the tourist will find very comfortable accommodations, and being nearly in the centre of the country, it is a good place to be quartered at. We would recommend the Golden Lion as the best inn, for independant of the superiority of the contents of the larder (no trifling consideration with a traveller) the landlord Mr. Evans, is exceedingly civil, and his daughter, Mary, one of the best and prettiest girls we met with on our travels.

and

\* Dolgelley is about fifty miles from



and widening, till the valley between (through the centre of which the road is carried) presented an extensive and well-cultivated plain, adorned with cottages, and intersected by one or more mountain rivulets. Nothing particularly attracted our attention, save the beauty and charming variety of the scenery, till we arrived at Welshpool, the first market town on the road we traversed, beyond Shrewsbury, and distant from thence about eighteen miles. Here from the continual intercourse with their neighbours, the inhabitants are completely English, and the Welsh language is scarcely spoken by any but the lower orders, and this we understand, with considerable adulteration.\* After an early and very good dinner at the Bear, we strolled through the town, which appears populous, and has an air of great neatness, and some little opulence. We were particularly struck with the situation of the church, which is built at the base of a small steep hill, whose summit is nearly on a level with its roof, and serves for the burying-place. The numerous tomb-stones scattered along this green hill, had a singular and not

an unpleasant appearance. The church is an old and picturesque gothic structure, and seems capable of containing a numerous congregation. Having been informed that we might procure a tolerably comfortable lodging for the night at any of the mountain villages in our route, we left Welshpool about three o'clock, purposing to travel as far as we could before nightfall, and with a map in our pocket, we continued our journey towards Merionethshire, whose deep blue mountains we could just descry, stretching like a dusky line along the far distant horizon.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF any of your friends are fitting up a library, the following account of mine may be worth their notice.

It often becomes a question whether to have glass doors to a library, or brass netting, or no cover whatsoever to the books; glass doors secure the books from dust and depredations of servants, in the absence of the master: but such a covering is extremely dull, the doors are constantly in the way of the furniture in the room, and the trouble to get at books makes one often renounce a search over several divisions of the library. With brass netting there is less gloom in the room, but the doors are as troublesome as glass doors, and the books are exposed to dust. Without any covering the books get dust, and the library suffers by servants extracting books and forgetting to replace them; but the display of the books without a covering of wire or glass, is certainly a gay cheerful appearance, and variety in binding gives a kind of flower-garden effect.

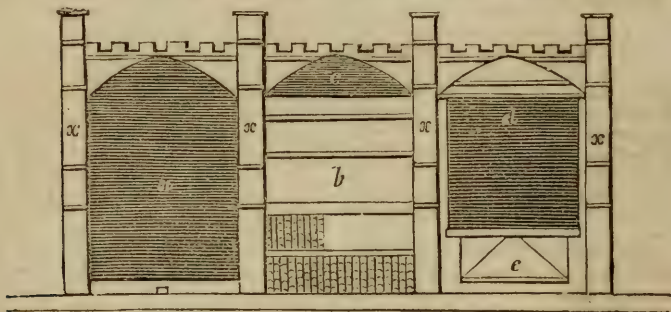
\* The adulteration of the Welsh language is an evil of long standing. We have a little work now before us, a Welsh Dictionary, "at first compiled by the great pains and industry of Thomas Jones, and now finished by Richard Morris, of Temple St. Michael Town, in the county of Anglesey," in the preface to which, the said Richard Morris most piteously bewails the sophistication of his native tongue. "The Britains," he says, "had no more need to borrow words of the English, than the English had to become the Frenchmen's apes; as the Englishman is enamoured with the tricks and quillets of the Frenchman's garments, so are the Britains enchanted with the Englishmen's dialect, inasmuch that the Britains' own language is now become (alas! that we should say so!) as *barbarous* as their neighbours!" It is some consolation, however, to our lexicographer to know, that "to languages as well as dominions (with all other things under the sun) there is an appointed time;" and notwithstanding he is willing to admit that this "appointed time" has arrived for the dissolution of the Welsh language; he is anxious to do what he can by compiling a dictionary, to preserve it from absolute annihilation; imagining, with much simplicity, that "the making of a Welsh and English Dictionary would be the best piece of service that ever could be done for the re-establishing of the Welsh tongue." The Dictionary, however, is very imperfect, and bears date, 1760.

Now to throw out the inconveniences and combine the conveniences and appearances of the foregoing plans, the following was adopted. The library was divided into ordinary sized divisions, the height of the book-cases was 9½ feet; under the architrave of each division was placed a wooden roller of three inches diameter, and another close to the back lining of the book-cases. Between the book-case back lining and the plastered wall of the room, was left a space of 2½ inches. A piece of strong coarse linen was woven on purpose, equal to the breadth of each division of the library book-case, and cut into lengths equal to the height of the book-case, and the distance between the two parallel rollers



at its summit. On this linen were glued slips of hard wood (satin-wood) the book-cases in front being of mahogany, these slips were one inch broad, and each cut into two ribs semi-circular and reaching across the linen. A weight of a flat bar of lead one inch thick, half an inch broad, was hung to the end of the linen at some distance from it; the linen with the glued slips of wood, was passed over the rollers and directed by grooves on each side of the division of the book-case, was pulled down to the floor, and closed in the books, forming a flexible wooden screen, the lowest of wood was three inches broad, had a lock and locked down to the surbase moulding of the book-case. Now the books are secure

against dust and depredation, and when the family inhabits the room, the screens are unlocked, the slightest push raises them, and they roll down behind the back linings of the book-case by assistance of the leaden weight. Some nicety is required in adjusting the weight, and hanging it so that it reaches the ground behind the book-cases whenever the screen has passed half over the rollers. This description may be cut short by a reference to the writing desks that formerly had shifting tops on the very same plan, being ribs of wood nailed on canvas. My book-cases were completed only a few weeks ago, and the plan has succeeded admirably, a sketch may give more insight than my tedious description.



*a*, Book-case division with the screen down and locked.

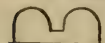
*b*, A division with the screen up and appearing at *c*.

*d*, A book-case division with the back lining out, to shew the front and back rollers at the top, both on a parallel line one in front, the other directly back, and having its outward line projecting behind the lining, so as to allow the screen to run down clear of the back lining; *e*, the bar of lead, suspended so as to reach the ground by the time the screen has passed the half of the height of the division.

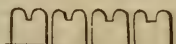
The back lining being taken out, the diagonal strokes represent the linen, the wooden ribs being next the wall.

Grooves in the buttresses *x*, *x*, &c. direct the screen and secure the ends when raised or pulled down.

The transverse section of a single rib of wood on my screens is thus,



but the ribs may be made flat or semicircular.



Transverse section

of four ribs, the ribs are placed quite close to one another, and care must be taken to glue only the bottom, else, if any glue rises between the ribs, the screen will not be flexible.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following attempt to amend a passage in Shakspeare worth preserving, your inserting it in your excellent Miscellany, will oblige an old Correspondent. :—

MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM, ACT 1,  
SCENE 2.

Quince. At the Duke's Oak we meet.

Bottom. Enough: Hold, or cut bow-strings.

The Phrase "Hold, or cut bow-strings," as Warburton observes, "originally came from the camp. When a rendezvous was appointed, the militia soldiers would frequently make excuse for not keeping word, that their bow-strings,

bow-strings were broke; i. e. their arms unserviceable. Hence, when one would give another absolute assurance of meeting him, he would say, proverbially, "Hold, or cut bow-strings, i. e. whether the bow-strings *held* or broke, &c." I rather suspect that "*hold*" was not the word written by Shakspeare, but has been erroneously substituted for another, nearly the same in sound, but of much greater significance: and that the phrase made use of on those occasions was — "WHOLE, or cut bow-strings;" as much as to say, "Whether your bow-strings be *whole*, or *cut*; that is, *serviceable*, or *unserviceable*—in either case, fail not to keep your appointment." W. C.

13th Sept. 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

### THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XVIII.—HERDER.

IN a series of biographic sketches of the principal German poets, it is not allowable wholly to omit the name of Herder; although but a small portion of his writings were executed in verse, and he owes his reputation more to his critical than to his poetical effusions.

John Godfred Herder was born at Mohrungen in Prussia, on the 25th August, 1744, where his father was baker and parish clerk. Early fond of reading, he used to strap himself to a tree in the garden, and sit on high, studying. A preacher named Trescho employed him as a copyist, and as writing-master to his children; and, observing in the lad quick talents, permitted him to join the other lessons given in the family. His rapid progress was remarked; a physician, who had lodgings at the house of the pastor, took an interest in patronizing him; and an exhibition was obtained from some corporation, by means of which Herder was enabled to go and study theology at Königsberg. He there attended the lectures of Kant, and was much noticed by this distinguished professor. Herder learned of him an exoteric knack of expression, which, while it betrayed inner courage of mind, sheathed its sentiments in the forms of customary mysticism. His first publication was a Song to Cyrus, an anthology of Hebrew beauties; it was felt to announce learning and talent, and occasioned his being invited to a pastorate at Riga. This he accepted, and added to the slender emo-

luments of preacher, the salary of tutor at the high school. The young prince of Holstein-Entin was here one of his scholars, and engaged Herder to continue his education as a private preceptor, and to accompany him on his travels. They traversed Germany and France, visited together Paris, Strasburg, where they became acquainted with Goethe, Frankfort, Dresden, and other places. At the close of this education, Herder was recommended as court-preacher to the court of Schaumburg-Lippe, and went to reside at Bukeburg. There he published several theological works; and especially a huge quarto commentary on Genesis, entitled *Älteste Urkunde des Menschen-Geschlechts*, that is *Oldest Document of the Human Race*, in which he endeavoured to show, that the cosmogony, prefixed to the history of Abraham, must have originated in Mesopotamia, not with Moses in Egypt; and that it includes just such a theory of the origin of things, as the imperfect philosophy of the Babylonians might be supposed then to invent. Substituting the pænegyrics of the archæologist for the admiration of faith, he lifted this cosmogony above others, as the earliest effort of incipient science, and the primrose-blossom of vernal speculation. The story of the fall was explained as an allegory, always and still applicable to the entire human race. The home of our parents is a garden of Eden, where, without our toil, every want is supplied, and every wise wish gratified. The sexual curiosity at length awakens; the serpent lifts his head and speaks, and the woman accepts the apple which he proffers. The parents now banish from the sacred floor of innocence the contagious example of their adolescent children, and condemn them to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow; but a reasonable though a precarious portion of the ancient paradisaical comforts are yet to accompany them into the wide world, to console and to attest their mortality. This book drew from the Hanoverian government the offer of a professorship at Göttingen: but when Herder went in 1755 thither to be installed, no approbation or confirmation of the choice had been received from the Elector in London. It was rumoured that the heterodoxy of Herder had occasioned this omission of ratification; and the Duke of Weimar, with characteristic liberality, immediately transmitted to Herder

Herder the offer of a situation as superintendant, or bishop, of the church in his territory. This flattering and convenient preferment was eagerly accepted; and was industriously deserved by a revival of the psalters and liturgic books used in the diocese, by the abolition of tests, by the promotion of liberal preachers, and by the foundation and improvement of various schools. Wieland had perhaps suggested this nomination, and became the intimate friend of Herder, whose majestic eloquence, whose tolerant creed, whose mild beneficence, were alike admired, and rank him as a protestant Fenelon. In 1789, he became president of the consistory: and was ennobled by the Elector of Bavaria in 1791. He died in 1803, while he was composing a hymn to the great One and All; for pantheism is understood to have been his theology. Herder won, in 1770, a prize at the academy of Berlin for a dissertation on the Origin of Language, and another in 1779 for a dissertation on the Influence of Government over Literature. Critical, metaphysical, and theological writings form the mass of his compositions, but his poems include numerous translations from oriental languages, and from the Greek anthology, and provide analogous short original German effusions. Negro-idyls, odes, allegories, ballads occur, but no where any work of compass. Herder produced poetry as a relaxation from severer studies, not as the native efflorescence of his growth: and that which he entitled *Paramythia*, is perhaps the most interesting. His verse has an attic simplicity, his prose an oriental bloated obscurity; wherefore it has epigrammatically been said, that his prose was poetry, and his poetry was prose.

*Paramythion* means a pastime, and modern Greeks still call the tales and poems, with which they amuse their leisure, *Paramythia*: under this well-chosen title, Herder has collected several short mythological allegories, remarkable for the gracefulness of garb under which they veil the form of instruction. A specimen or two will not displease the reader.

#### SLEEP.

Among the choir of countless Genii, whom Jupiter created for men, in order to superintend and to bless the short period of a painful existence, was the dim Sleep. What have I to do, said he, surveying his dusky form, in the midst of my dazzling brethren? How sadly

I look in the band of the Sports, of the Joys, and of the Loves. It may be that I am welcome to the unhappy, whom I lull to oblivion of their cares; it may be that I am welcome to the weary, whom I do but strengthen to new toil; but to those, who are neither weary nor woe-begone, whom I only interrupt in the circle of their joys——

Thou errest, said the father of genii and of men; thou in thy dusky form shall be a Genius dear to all the world. Dost thou not think that Sports and Joys fatigue? In truth they tire sooner than care and want, and bequeath to their pampered host the most irksome sloth. And even thou, continued Jupiter, shall not be without thy pleasures, but shall often surpass therein the whole company of thy brothers. With these words he reached out the grey horn full of pleasing dreams:—Hence, added he, scatter thy poppy-seeds, and the happy no less than the miserable of mankind will wish for thee, and love thee above all thy brethren. The hopes, the sports, and the joys, herein contained, were caught by the charmed fingers of thy sisters the Graces, on the redolent meads of paradise. The ethereal dews that glitter on them will image to every one, whom thou wouldst bless, his own wish; and as the Goddess of Love has sprinkled them with celestial nectar, their forms will be radiant with a glowing grace, which the cold realities of earth cannot attain. From amid the rosy band of the pleasures, gladly will men hasten to thy arms. Poets will sing of thee, and strive to rival thy enchantments in their songs. Even the innocent maid shall wish for thee, and thou wilt hang on her eyelids a sweet, a welcome god.

The complaint of Sleep was changed into thankfulness, and triumph; and he was united to the loveliest of the graces, to Pasithea.

#### THE CHOICE OF FLORA.

While Jupiter was summoning the creation, which he meditated, in ideal forms before him, he beckoned, and Flora appeared among the rest. Who can describe her charms, who can image forth her beauty? Whatever the earth showers from her virgin lap was mingled in her shape, her colour, her drapery. All the gods gazed on her delighted, all the goddesses envied her beauty.

Choose for thyself a paramour, said Jupiter, out of this numerous band of divinities and genii; but beware not to choose idly.

Flora



Flora looked about with levity. O that she had chosen the beautiful Phœbus, who was enraptured with the love of her; but his beauty was too sublime for her taste. Her busy look wandered around, and she chose, who could have thought it? one of the lowest of the gods, the fickle Zephyr.

Inconsiderate, said the father, that thy sex, even in intellectual forms, should prefer showy glittering charms to the calm energy of the highest love. Hadst thou chosen him, pointing to Phœbus, thou and thy progeny would have partaken his immortality.

Zephyr embraced her, and she disappeared. She flew in the form of flower-dust into the region of the god of air.

When Jupiter realized the ideal forms of his universe, and the lap of earth was prepared to receive the seeds of vegetation, he called to Zephyr, who was slumbering over the ashes of his beloved. Awake, youth, and bring with thee thy favourite, and behold her earthly appearance. Zephyr came with the flower-dust, and scattered it over the surface of earth. Phœbus recollected his love, and conferred on it animation. The goddesses of springs and streams watered it with sisterly affection. Zephyr clasped it, and Flora appeared in a thousand motley springing flowers.

How glad was each again to find its celestial lover, to lean towards his playful kisses, and to cradle on his wavering arm. Short-lived bliss! As soon as the fair had opened her bosom, and had dressed her nuptial bed in all the pomps of hue and fragrance, the satiate Zephyr abandoned her; and Phœbus, pitying her disappointed love, put an early end to her grief with his consuming beam.

Every spring, ye maids, begins anew the same history. Ye bloom, like Flora; choose not such a lover as Zephyr.

#### AURORA.

Aurora was complaining to the gods, that, although she was much praised by men, she was little beloved or visited by them, and least by those, who loudest sang her praises. Do not grieve about thy lot, said the Goddess of Wisdom, is it not the same as mine? And then, continued she, look at those who slight thee, and at the rival whom they prefer. Behold them, as thou passest, floundering in the embrace of laziness, and decaying both in body and mind. And

hast thou not friends, not adorers enow? The whole creation worships thee; all the flowers awake, and clothe themselves by thy roseate beam in bridal beauty. The choir of birds welcomes thee, and seems intent wholly on varied arts to charm thy transient presence. The laborious boor, and the industrious sage, never disappoint thee; they quaff, from the cup which thou offerest, health and strength, repose and life; doubly pleased that they enjoy thee undisturbed and uninterrupted by the prating crowd of sleepy fools. Dost thou consider it as no blessing, that the unworthy are never seen among thy admirers? To be worshipped without profanation is the highest prize of love among gods and men.

Aurora blushed at her thoughtless murmurs. Let every beauty aspire to her good fortune, who equals her in purity and innocence.

Herder left a son, who was educated for medicine, and wrote on midwifery: he superintended in 1805, a complete edition of his father's works, and was assisted by Heyne to annotate the critical disquisitions, and by Muller to systematize the theology; he died however in 1806, while engaged in this pious care. The critical writings, however distinguished for range of erudition, and for judgment, have not added importantly to the theory of taste, or to archeologic science; but the theologic writings have powerfully contributed in their results to that stupendous revolution in all the protestant churches of Germany, which, in our own times, has in fact changed the supreme object of worship, annihilated the old divinity of the country, and substituted the god of the pantheists to the god of the Trinitarians. Herder may be characterized as the Plato of this new Christian world. His blooming and ardent diction, and his graceful imagination uniformly cling in devout extacy about those passages of the sacred writings, which are adapted to command our loftiest veneration, or to sympathize with our finest feelings. Yet he employs them rather like the mythologic allusions and parabolic instructions of an eloquent moralist, than as dogmas of revelation. He binds his brow indeed with the clusters of Engeddi, strews along his path the roses of Sharon, and culls the sweetest lilies of the valley of Trigah: but he receives them rather as the gift of human than of angelic hands; rather as the luxuries of taste



taste than of faith. With him Magdalene, Salome, Johanna, more resemble the clad Graces pursuing Apollo in the dance, or the Gopia listening with mingled love and veneration to the hymnings of Krishen, than those, simple innocent, pure and holy, but somewhat awful forms, in which we are accustomed to embody the saints of our church. Yet his erudition, classical and oriental gives a weight—and his almost voluptuously poetical imagery imparts a fascination to his points of view, which disarm Philosophy of her spear, and Superstition of her shield.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN examining a small spider (Aran Dames) with a microscope, I observed an internal motion in the leg, and on applying a higher power, I was surprised to find it was the circulation of the blood. It is seen best in the unguis. The appearance is very different to the circulation in the tail of a tadpole, as there is no vascular ramification. The globules proceed in a strait line along the leg nearly to the end, where they may be seen to turn in a beautiful manner without any apparent diminution. The motion is so slow, that they might be counted. There appears but one vein and one artery in each leg. The only reason which I can assign for its not being previously discovered, or at least generally known, is the universal antipathy with which the whole genus are viewed; and as frogs, small fishes, &c. are not always to be procured without some trouble, it may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

Slides for magic-lanterns, phantasmagoria, &c. are generally painted with transparent varnishes, which are not easily procured, and are very difficult to use. I have found that grey glass answers the purpose exceedingly well, especially for the latter. Take a piece of common glass, grind it with fine emery to an uniform tint, free from scratches, then lay it on the print you intend to copy, and by pouring a little clear water on the G surface, it may be traced with the greatest accuracy.—When dry it must be shaded with a very fine hard black lead pencil, and softened with a cork rubber. The weak lights may be made by rubbing the parts with a piece of hard wood, (a skewer will do) and the strong ones may be touched with any kind of var-

nish; the deeper shades will require a little Indian ink.—By this means any person who can draw may make his own slides, and an artist could produce a much better effect than he could ever produce on paper by the same means, and the want of colours will be amply compensated by the possession of truth and the effect of light and shade.—Proofs of small etchings, &c. may be taken in a very elegant and easy manner with isinglass.—Ink the plate, then pour a hot saturated solution of isinglass in water on it, about the thickness of a shilling; when dry (in about 12 hours in summer) it may be taken off with a thin knife. It should be fixed on paper with a little gum, as it is apt to roll up. If fixed on glass it will make an admirable slide for a lantern.

PROTEUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"When the spirit of Christianity shall exert its proper influence over the minds of individuals, and especially over the minds of public men in their public capacities, war will cease throughout the Christian world."

BISHOP WATSON.

THE United States of America enjoy the honour of having been the first of the nations of the earth who founded an organized society for the propagation of pacific principles.—There are now, at least, five of such institutions in that country, most of them having their affiliated branches: of these the most important are the New York (which takes precedence of all others, with regard to priority of formation, having been established in August, 1815), the Ohio, and the Massachusetts' Peace Societies. The last named one consists of upwards of 400 members, among whom are one of the former presidents of the United States, several members of the States' legislature, and respectable judges of their courts, the chief justice of their supreme court, two of the former governors, and about ninety ministers of religion; the lieutenant-governor of the state is president of their society. Indeed on the American continent the cause of peace has been successfully advocated, both from the pulpit and the press, and the friends of peace societies are in consequence rapidly multiplying there.\*

Turn we now from America to our own country. A society for the promotion of permanent and universal

\* The Pacificator.

peace has been established in London.† The distinguishing feature of it has been a bold and manly avowal of principle on the part of its committee, namely, that they are averse to all war, under any pretence; a circumstance which, indeed, may limit the sphere of the society, but its early operations will, we doubt not, eventually render its influence more permanently extensive, and consolidate its establishment on an immoveable basis. The committee embraces many highly respectable individuals, including that eminent philanthropist Thomas Clarkson, Esq. the zealous co-operator with Mr. Wilberforce, in the abolition of the slave trade. A considerable number of cheap, but neatly printed tracts, have been circulated, expressive of the opinions of the society on the momentous subject of the unlawfulness of war, upon christian principles, and to point out the means best calculated to maintain permanent and universal peace. The tracts hitherto published are very judicious, and enjoy the peculiar advantage of not having been recently written, so that the prejudices which grew out of the late events are not thereby awakened.

The receipts of the society for the first year, ending June 1817, were £211 15s. 10d.—for that ending June 1818, £367 11s. 7d.; and the number of subscribers in the last year have been nearly tripled. Two auxiliary societies only had been reported at the close of the first year—Swansea and Neath, and Tavistock: those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Darlington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hertford, Worcester, and Frome, are added to the number. The society has also regular correspondents at Bath, Maidenhead (for Berkshire), Bristol, Stroud (for Chatham and its neighbourhood), Chelmsford, Cirencester, Doncaster, Dundee, Gainsborough, Guernsey, Hitchin, Hartshill (Warwickshire), Horsham, Hull, Ipswich, Liverpool, Leeds, Fulbeck and Gedney (for Lincolnshire), Norwich, Nottingham, Northampton, Ogden (near Rochdale), Charlbury (for Oxfordshire), Plymouth, Horsehay (for Shropshire), Stockport, and York; from many of

which places contributions have been sent to the parent society. The number of tracts printed in the first year was 48,000—in the second 128,000.

The members of the committee have also endeavoured to interest the public mind by exciting a spirit of inquiry, by correspondence, and through the medium of different provincial publications.

On the occasion of the late Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, they were not unmindful of the interests of humanity; and happy would it be for mankind if their suggestions, in their address to the sovereigns on that occasion, were adopted in the settlement of national disputes! Mr. Clarkson was the bearer of the copies of this address. During that gentleman's stay at the seat of the Congress, he was honoured by a private interview with that truly illustrious monarch the Emperor Alexander, to whom Mr. C. presented a set of the society's tracts, elegantly bound. The Emperor, on this occasion, said, "it had given him peculiar satisfaction, when he had heard of a society, established in the United States of America, *for the prevention of war*. This had coincided so much with his own views, and was for so great a moral purpose, that he had thought it right to signify his own opinion of it to its president with his own hand. Equally happy was he now to learn, that a society had been established in London for a similar purpose, or for the promotion of permanent and universal peace. These societies were so many proofs to him of the moral improvement of the times, and the spread of gospel principles upon earth. He was of opinion that the peaceful times prophesied of in the Holy Scriptures were hastening on, and that they would most assuredly come to pass. War itself (continued the Emperor) among others, must give way wherever christianity maintains a solid seat in the heart of man."\* Several sets of the society's tracts, handsomely bound, were also forwarded to their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, to Prince Galitzin, and to other distinguished individuals.

To his Royal Highness the Prince

† The first society in London, having this object, was established by the Editor of this Miscellany, early in 1816; but it yielded to the superior means and connection of the society alluded to by our correspondent.

\* In reply to the address of the society, the Emperor Alexander honoured the society with a letter (intrusted to the Rev. Lewis Way,) dated October 6th (O.S.) 1818, signed with his own hand, expressive of his cordial approbation of the objects of the society.

Regent, a set of tracts, superbly bound, accompanied with an appropriate address, were also transmitted. Lord Sidmouth, into whose hands they were delivered by the chairman and treasurer of the committee, perused the address with apparent satisfaction, and promised to take an early opportunity of laying them before the Prince.

Such has been the origin and progress of the Society for the promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace; a society of the purest and most expansive benevolence, the sole tendency of which is to describe the baneful consequences of war, to divest it of those brilliant and fascinating colours with which poets and historians have disguised its savage and ferocious character; to present its hideous features in all their native deformity, to the public view; and, if possible, to induce mankind to contrast the blessings, security, and advantages of peace, with the poverty, wretchedness, and desolation which a different system has invariably produced, from the earliest periods of history.

We are assured, in the beautiful language of inspiration, that a period will arrive when "a nation shall no longer lift up a sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more." The prospect is a soothing and delightful one; a cheering oasis upon which the mind can expatiate with pleasure; and we fondly hope, that like the morning spread upon the mountains, the dawn of that auspicious day has already beamed upon this favoured country. All that is great and beautiful, every thing which adorns and improves humanity, has been progressive, the progress of truth, though silent, is certain as the light, and we are assured from all which has preceded, and still moves around us, that the abolition of war will also be the effect, "not of any sudden or resistless visitation from Heaven on the character of men—not of any mystical influence, working with all the omnipotence of a spell, on the passive hearts of those who are the subjects of it, but it will be brought about by the philanthropy of thinking and intelligent christians. The prophecies contained in the scriptures will pass into effect and accomplishment by no other influence than the influence of its ordinary lessons on the hearts and consciences of individuals; and thus, by scriptural truth, conveyed with power from one people to another,

and taking its ample round among all the tribes and families of the earth, shall we arrive at its magnificent result of peace throughout all its provinces, and security in all its dwelling-places."

Let us then unite with heart and hand in the benignant work of promoting "Peace on earth, and good-will to men;" the blessing of Heaven will descend upon it, and the sure word of prophecy has told us that it cannot fail.

EUDOCIA.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. II.

MIRANDOLA, A TRAGEDY, BY BARRY CORNWALL.

IF, indeed, the opinion of Hume were correct, that there is a certain period in the fortunes of literature, after attaining which they naturally begin to deteriorate, we should certainly be inclined to believe that the tragic drama in this country has long since reached the meridian of its glory, and that for many years past it has been on the decline.—Shakspeare stands on this pinnacle of excellence, surrounded by men, who, though far inferior to him, are yet immeasurably above the dramatists of later days. It is not very probable that even the latter will be surpassed in our own days, and it would perhaps be unreasonable to hope that the great master of our drama will ever be compelled to own a superior "in the tide of time."—We are told, however, in the prologue to this first effort of Mr. Barry Cornwall's tragic muse, that we may expect at length a revival of the ancient strength and simplicity of our elder drama, and we are given to understand that *Mirandola* is an attempt to introduce a higher style of dramatic writing amongst us.—This at all events is bold, and the success which the "dramatic scenes" experienced probably encouraged Mr. Barry Cornwall to the attempt. There is, however, a considerable difference between producing a single scene, where one pre-eminent passion alone is dwelt on, and combining a fable which out of various and conflicting materials is to form one great and harmonious whole. This difference we have no doubt the author of *Mirandola* has fully acknowledged.—In the expression of fine and delicate

\* Dr. Chalmers's Sermon on the subject of peace.



sentiment, in a certain happiness of classical allusion, and in exciting the pathetic emotions, Mr. C. is generally successful; but it will perhaps be thought that in all his writings there is a want of sustained strength and dignity, which are ever the distinguishing characteristics of poetry of the highest class. His is not the genius formed to attempt all things and fail in none.—To the extent of its powers his mind is polished, elegant and tender, but in the terrible and the comic it is equally deficient. In some of his former poems he attempted that lighter style of composition, in which the all-mastering genius of Lord Byron had been successful, but soon he seems to have considered this effort to have been a failure. In the tragedy before us, the first act opens with a scene which is intended to approach towards the comic, but we fear the wit and humour which it contains have failed to excite a smile on the countenances of the audience. In the more tragic part of his drama, where tenderness is interwoven with passion, Mr. C. is more successful; but even in his burst of feeling there is something of constraint and uneasiness about him. We have, in former numbers of our miscellany, noticed this young poet's productions with the praise to which in our eyes they seemed so well entitled. His dramatic scenes were delicate representations of single emotions, in which perhaps appears too obvious and affected an imitation of our elder writers. His Italian Story is, in our opinion, the best of his compositions. This sorrowful and tender tale is beautifully told—and the imagery and scenery which adorn it are painted with a masterly hand. Marcian Colonna was a higher attempt—the poet there relied more on his own invention—but there is something displeasing in the story, and a good deal faulty in taste. We can have but little sympathy in the fortunes of the young Colonna, whose character we cannot understand, and whose mind seems “a medley of disjointed things;” while the extraordinary love of Julia only awakens our wonder. There are moreover two or three attempts at the sublime in that poem, which seemed to us the most laboured and affected portions of any of this writer's compositions. The apostrophe to the ocean, in which it is compared to some “huge animal” which has fallen from the skies, is an instance of this. Still there is great tenderness

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in many parts of this tale; wherever, indeed, the poet describes the milder and gentler affections of our nature.—It is evident, however, that tragedy is not the province of a confined genius, however exquisite his powers may be within their natural scope; for tragedy, which deals with the elements of all the passions, is only obedient to a master's hand.

In the fable of the play now before us, there is little novelty.—The inventive powers of Mr. C. are not great. The plots of his former tales and dramatic scenes were generally borrowed from some of the Italian novelists or poets; and *Mirandola* can scarcely be said to have a single new incident in its composition. It is founded, as we are told in the advertisement, on the fact of a father having married the lady betrothed to his son, which occurred in the case of Philip the Second of Spain, and one of the Dukes of Ferrara. On the first of these instances, more than one forcible tragedy has been constructed: on the second, Lord Byron has founded his striking story of *Parasina*. Mr. Cornwall has entered into the lists against a formidable competitor. His arms are delicately adorned, and his elegant steed prances and curvets through all the steps of the *manège*; but we tremble for him when we see his noble antagonist, dark with tempestuous passion, direct against him his careless and unmeasured career. The refined art of an inferior genius must maintain an unequal contest with that “plain, heroic magnitude of mind,” which nature bestows upon her highest favourites—and the characteristics of Mr. C.'s style, we conceive to be that it is essentially and altogether artificial. It is always laboured—often broken and inverted—and not seldom weak and conceited. We find none of those spontaneous and natural bursts of sentiment and expression, which prove that it is from the fulness of his heart that the poet is speaking; that the tricks of his trade are forgotten; and that the petty trammels of art have been broken asunder by the swelling impulses of nature. We see nothing of this; but on the contrary every thing tends to convince us that Mr. C. does not sit down to write what he thinks, but thinks what he shall sit down to write. That he acquits himself of his task with considerable taste and ability, is an eulogium we are happy to concede to him.—That he has, in the performance before



us, revived the spirit of the ancient drama, or that he has powers of genius, capable by any exertion, of attaining or approaching that mighty object, we must, however reluctantly, yet somewhat peremptorily deny. We shall proceed to make some extracts, which will enable others to form their own judgment. But, previously, we must give our readers an outline of the plot.

John, Duke of Mirandola (who must not be mistaken for Giovanni Pico), marries Isidora, the daughter of a subject who had been betrothed to Guido, the Duke's natural son. Guido is supposed to have fallen in battle, fighting against the enemies of the dukedom.—He was however only wounded, and his letters from Naples to his father and Isidora had been intercepted by the arts of Isabella, the Duke's sister, who was desirous of securing the throne of Mirandola for her son Hypolito, and who carried on her machinations by the assistance of a villainous priest, of the name of Gheraldi. Soon after the Duke's marriage Guido returns to Mirandola, impatient to claim the hand of Isidora; and the interest of the drama consists in the despair of the son on finding his mistress married to his father, and in the jealousy which Isabella inspires into the mind of the father towards his son. By the insidious arts of this disgusting woman suspicion is changed in the Duke's mind into certainty; and at length, on discovering the unfortunate lovers at a private interview, which is but clumsily brought about, he is wrought up to such a pitch of phrenzy, that he orders his son to be put to death. Just as the sentence is about to be carried into execution, Casti, Guido's friend, enters with the correspondence which had been withheld by the monk, and which is intended to clear Guido from all suspicion of guilt. The Duke, after reading the letters, suddenly recollects that he has condemned his son to death, and dispatches a hasty countermand of his orders—but it is too late—the fatal shot is heard; and Mirandola, struck with horror, becomes phrenzied and dies: while Isabella rejoices in the complete triumph of her diabolical stratagems.

It is obvious, from this slight sketch of the plot, that there are many deficiencies in it. Contrary to the highest and first principles of the drama, vice is made to triumph in the success of its own turpitude. The character of Isabella is of the most execrable kind.

without a single redeeming feature in it. She is remorseless beyond nature.—There is no splendour, no magnanimity in her wickedness; she is low, mean, and disgusting in her villainy. Guido is decidedly the best drawn character in the play—there is much frankness and honourable feeling about him.—The Duke's character has few distinctive marks about it, and that of Isidora still fewer. The Monk is a mere machine. But we delay our extracts too long. The first scene we shall give is that between Isidora and Guido, on his return.

*GUIDO enters.*

*Guido. (after a pause)* Madam, I come to pay

My duty to you.

*Isid.* Welcome—you are welcome.

*Guido.* I come to see how well her bridal dress

Becomes the Duchess of Mirandola.

*Isid.* You have been well, I hope?

*Guido.* Since when?

*Isid.* Since you—

You and I parted.

*Guido.* That's a long time now—

I have forgot: how is't that *you* remember?

*Isid.* I—I—oh! pity me!

*Guid.* Weep, lady, weep.

Tears (yet they're bitter) purify the soul;—  
But your's is fair! I know they ease the heart—  
—Mother!

*Isid.* Oh! Guido,—cruel, cruel, cruel!

*Guido. (aside)* By Heaven, my courage begins to fail, and I

Grow womanish—Now let me wring her heart,

As she wrung mine—Ah! there she weeps away

Almost to dissolution—How she bends  
Like one who sickens with remorse or love;  
And she perhaps has been betrayed.—Alas!  
Poor Isidora.

*Isid.* Ah! you spoke?—you spoke?

*Guido.* 'Twas nothing.

*Isid.* Nothing? It was all to me.

'Twas happiness—no, that is gone: 'twas hope:

'Twas pardon. Oh! my Lord, (Guido no more,)

What have I done that *you can* use me thus?  
I would not for the world, for all the world,  
Put you to such great sorrow.

*Guido.* Shall I tell you?

*Isid.* Yes.

*Guido.* Listen to me, then. When you were young—

You are young still, and fair—the more's the pity:

But in the time I speak of, you were just  
Bursting from childhood—with a face as fair  
As tho' you had look'd in Paradise, and caught

Its early beauty: then your smile was soft,  
As Innocence before it learns to love.

And

And yet a woman's passion dwelt within  
Your heart, as warm as love—But I am  
wrong?

*Isid.* Oh! no, I loved—

*Guido.* Indeed!

*Isid.* Indeed, Indeed!

*Guido.* Well! there was one who loved  
you too; he said

That every hope he had rested on you,  
He worship'd you, as idols are ador'd  
In countries near the sun.—He gave his heart  
So absolutely up, that had he thought  
Then, that you would desert him, he'd have  
slain

Himself before you.—You were his home,  
his heav'n,

His wealth, his light, his mind, and life sub-  
stantial.

But then he went away to the fierce wars,  
(His honour was pledged for it) and he left  
You, with an oath upon your soul, behind—  
'Twas said he died—

*Isid.* One said he saw you fall.—

*Guido.* 'Twas said he died, and that  
she grieved awhile

In virgin widowhood for him.—At last  
A Duke—a reigning Duke, with wintry hair  
And subtle spirit, and without a heart,  
Came wooing to her, and so—you do not  
heed me—

And so she dried her tears, and (tho' the  
youth

Wrote that he liv'd) she laugh'd, and left  
the son

To marry with the father."

We will make our next extract from  
Guido's closing scene. The Duke has  
detected him, as he believes, in a  
guilty interview with Isidora, and in  
a paroxysm of rage proceeds to pass  
judgment:

"I will sit

Beneath the stars.—Roll back those curtains  
which

Hide the pale visage of the moon.—And now  
I call upon the assembled lights of heaven,  
And on the immortality of truth,  
Upon white chastity, and crowned revenge,  
To attest what here I do.—Traitors, draw  
near!

What have ye (mark! the huge and pon-  
derous sky  
Hangs right above your heads)—to say—  
speak forth."

After a short altercation, he pro-  
nounces Guido's doom—

*Duke.* "Come hither, slave!

You, Sirrah! What's your name? no matter,  
take

This man into the Palace Court—and there—  
Come nearer—near— (*whispers officer.*)  
Remember—

*Isid.* (*shrieks.*) Ha! What's that?

Oh! mercy, mercy! Spare him, spare us  
both

My Lord; O husband.—

*Guido.* Sweet implore no more—

My fate is come—I'll meet it as a man—

Of thee I dare not think:—but *thou—*

*Duke.* Speak on!

You shall have licence—once—but once—  
speak on.

*Guido.* Thou hast abused

Thy trusts of father, husband, prince—

*Isid.* No, no—

*Guido.* Thou hast to glut a base and bitter  
hate

Destroy'd thine only son.—Angels now look  
Upon us, and before their homes I swear  
That I am innocent—Remember this;  
For her who stands palely beside you there  
(A star amidst this darkness) she is pure  
As Heaven—I speak this with a dying  
tongue—

I lov'd her.—

*Duke.* Ha! shall this be said? Away,

Away, I say!—If once I swear—(*rises.*)

*Guido.* One word.—

*Isid.* One word.

*Guido.* Poor Isidora!

*Isid.* One—

*Guido.* One word's enough—my Lord,  
when I depart

To where—no matter; mark me—I shall  
tread

With the same step—the same bold faithful  
step

Which bore me on, midst fire and carnage,  
when

I sav'd your life at Mantua.—Now, lead on!"

It is impossible, when the subjects of  
the scene so closely resemble each other,  
not to draw a comparison between the  
final words of Guido and those of Hugo,  
in *Parasina*; remembering always, that  
Mr. C. labours under the disadvantage  
of finding the ground fully pre-occu-  
pied by Lord Byron; whom, we must  
own, he has not forced from his posi-  
tion. We give a short extract from  
*Parasina*, to the whole of which the  
reader of *Mirandola* ought to refer.—

"Hugo rais'd his chained hands,

And for a brief delay demands

His father's ear: the silent sire

Forbids not what his words require—

"It is not that I dread the death—

For thou hast seen me by thy side

All redly thro' the battle ride;

And that not once a useless brand

Thy slaves have wrested from my hand,

Hath shed more blood in cause of thine,

Than e'er can stain the axe of mine.—

Thou gav'st and may'st resume my breath,

A gift for which I thank thee not,

Nor are my mother's wrongs forgot—

—But she is in the grave, where he

Her son—thy rival soon shall be—

Her broken heart, my sever'd head,

Shall witness for thee from the dead.

How trusty and how tender were

Thy youthful love—paternal care—

—The past is nothing—and at last

The future can but be the past,

Yet would I that I then had died:

For

For tho' thou work'dst my mother ill,  
And mad'st thy own, my destin'd bride,  
I feel thou art my father still.—  
Begot in sin, to die in shame,  
My life begun, and ends the same :  
As err'd the sire, so erred the son,  
And thou must punish both in one.—  
My crime seems worst to human view,  
But God must judge between us two."

We confess that, for our own parts, we read these different extracts with very different emotions; should the same relative superiority be maintained in the promised tragedy of Lord Byron, the Duke of Mirandola will hardly prove a match for the Doge Falieri.

Several minor faults of Mr. C. deserve reprehension. When the Duke, after a quarrel with Guido, desires him to be gay "in dress as looks," the latter answers, "I will be with you presently *re-dressed*." A miserable equivocal, which we hope Mr. C. will expunge in another edition.

In the concluding scene, when Isidora is begging for Guido's life, the Duke, hearing her voice, exclaims, "Hush! music, hush!" then turning round, exclaims, "Ah! is it you?" One of the instances, in which Mr. C. aiming at some stroke of nature, falls into affectation.

We should have thought that a person so well read in Shakespear as Mr. C., would not have mistaken one character for another, as he does in the Advertisement, where he calls Leontes, in the Winter's Tale, Polixenes.

After all the encomiums which panegyrists can bestow, and all the censures which critics can lavish, Mr. C.'s works, like others, will take their just station in popular esteem. If that station be not the loftiest, tho' our wishes may not be gratified, yet our anticipations will be realized.

#### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often admired the valuable miscellaneous information of your Magazine; not a subject connected with art, science, or nature, but you seem to covet, so as to make it a cyclopedia of itself.

I noticed in your Number for August the queries of an "Apple-eater;" indulge me by inserting my instruction for him; it is a prescription made up from much experience. Apples for keeping should never be plucked, till they are quite ripe; the dark brown colour of the pippin will tell your correspondent *then* is the time to separate the multitudinous brotherhood of apples from their visible origin—the branches: they should always be plucked, and never shaken

from the tree. For keeping, let him strew the floor of a dry interior room with clean fresh straw; let change of air have as little to do with the apples as possible; then let him place them with some little care on their bed; do not let them be huddled together; and he will preserve them from one season to another sound, and with much of their original flavour, as when first plucked. But, Sir, if Jack Frost should once get at them, he will play the murderous tyrant so much with them, that they will as assuredly perish as I am a CONDITUM POMUM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN old Correspondent wishes in his turn to obtain a little geographical information, and will be glad if some of your readers will inform him here of the situation of the fortress of Modlin, in or near Poland, a place much spoken of in Napoleon's wars.—I have sought for it in vain in many of our best maps, and even Arrowsmith's Edinbro' Gazetteer does not mention it. Any information through your standard Magazine will oblige your friend, X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would not be an useless enquiry, to ascertain the profit or advantage gained by the different takers of the loans during the late disastrous and extravagant wars, calculated in gold.—That is to say, taking the funds at the present price of 3 per cents consols at 70, and the price of gold at £3. 17s. 10d. per oz.—and the price of the loans, as given at the time, with the value of gold at the same period—for instance, if the minister borrowed in the year 1812 20 millions at 53, and gold at £5, he could receive 2,650,000 oz. of gold, and the loan-monger could now receive, 24th Sept. 1819, 3,783,783 oz. of gold, over and above the interest and compound interest he has been receiving during the interval.—We are not vociferously loyal for nothing. Money, with the interest and compound interest, for the nation has nearly always been borrowing, would amount, I am persuaded, to above a million sterling. A TAX-PAYER.

Islington, Sept. 24, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FULLY concur with your correspondent on the subject of cruelty to inferior animals, in thinking that it would be advisable to have a meeting of such persons as may consider the establishment of a society for its prevention to be desirable; and having about a year since had a conversation with some friends in this neighbourhood, about forming one for Southwark, I have little doubt that such a society might be established; and should he, or your other correspondent, call a meeting, I shall be happy to attend; or, if favoured with their names,



names, would communicate with them on the subject: this letter is of course not intended for insertion, but to forward the object which your correspondents have in view. I consider it best to let them know, that they might expect to find support, if they endeavoured to carry their measures into effect, and presuming you know their real names and address, I shall be obliged by your forwarding this to one of them, or favouring me with their address. THOS. ROGERS.

*Manor Place, Walworth, Jan. 6, 1821.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

I N answer to your correspondent's (A. C. R. Magazine for March, page 122,) request for a remedy to cure warts, Bailey, in his Dictionary, says that the milk of spurge dropt on warts eats them away: I have used it for myself and family, and recommended it to many, and in the course of

about 20 years, never knew it in any one instance to fail of removing them; there is nothing more to do than break the stem, when a drop of milk will issue out, which drop on the wart, and suffer to remain until dry, and in a few days do the like, and in two or three times they are sure to be removed, without the least pain or inconvenience being felt; care should be taken not to put any in the inside of the lips, or on the tongue, or such like tender part, lest it might cause to blister.—Allow me also to ask a favour. It is reasonable enough that a stone when burnt into lime should be lighter than before; but why, if suffered to remain in the fire longer, and to be what is termed over-burnt, it should again become heavier? I should be very much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me through the medium of your useful Magazine. R. S.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE BATTLE.

A T length a faint and glimmering ray  
O'er the horizon stealing,  
The eastern mountains' tops revealing,  
Announced th' approach of day;  
But not with cheerful smiles adorning  
The hills and dales,  
And fertile vales.  
The rosy goddess of the morning  
Now led the way;  
In rainy tears appearing to lament  
Th' impending evils she could not prevent.  
Beneath his tent, in calm repose,  
Young Henry sleep enjoyed,  
Nor thoughts of war, or slaughter'd foes,  
His fancied bliss alloyed.  
He dreamed, that, in a shady grove,  
Through which the moon-beams played,  
Exchanging vows of mutual love,  
He with his Julia strayed.  
While yet, with joy and love o'ercome,  
He gazed upon her charms,  
The shrill trumpets sound  
Echoed loudly around,  
And the rattling drum  
Called to arms!  
The well known signal instantly dispersed  
The happy visions, which his sleep had  
nursed;  
The din of arms, the soldiers busy tread  
Aroused him quickly from his turfy bed;  
With eager haste the crested helm he snatched  
And to his side the glittering sword attached,  
But e're his tent he quitted, from his breast  
His Julia's portraiture he drew, and thus  
address;  
"O charming image of too charming fair,  
Whose lovely features nought can ever tear  
From this fond bosom, that, with constant  
sighs,  
A tribute pays to those jet sparkling eyes,

Troy ne'er had burned, Æneas from his  
home  
An out-cast ne'er had been compelled to  
roam,  
Had shepherd Paris but beheld thy face,  
Thy smile enchanting, thy angelic grace;  
In vain the rival goddesses had sought  
To gain the prize by jarring discord brought,  
To thee the golden apple had been given,  
And peace had been on earth and peace in  
heaven!  
O! could sounds paint the feelings of the  
breast,  
Could love's emotions be by words exprest,  
I'd tell thee that I only live for thee,  
And that thy smile is Paradise to me!  
Could but thy spirit hover o'er the plain,  
'Twould see the laurels that my sword shall  
gain;  
By Him who rules above! this day shall prove  
Thy Henry well deserving of thy love,  
My Julia's name shall be my constant cry,  
And if I cannot live—for thee I'll die!"  
A distant murmuring sound  
Was heard around,  
As when the gathering storm,  
In dark tempestuous form,  
Threatens fair Nature's harmony to wound.  
The cannons roared, the trumpets blew,  
Full well the youth the signal knew,  
Nor loitering staid,  
But drew his blade,  
And swift to the battle flew!  
There by friends and foes surrounded,  
Heaps of slain, and heaps of wounded,  
Mournful cries of warriors dying,  
Clash of swords, and bullets flying;  
Horses prancing,  
Loud drums beating,  
Ranks advancing,  
Troops retreating,  
Mangled limbs and streams of blood,  
Unmoved, he stood;  
O'er



O'er the field, in every quarter,  
Chaos reigned and bloody slaughter;  
Death too shook his fleshless bones  
With joy to hear the victims' moans!

All around was tumult dread,

Cannons firing,  
Crowds expiring,  
Shouts of slaying,  
Groans dismaying  
Piteous cries,  
Harsh replies,  
Noise like thunder,  
Eager plunder,

Of the dying and the dead;

With sorrowful bosom humanity paused  
To weep for the havoc ambition had caused!

Meanwhile not idly Henry stood,  
Amid destruction's rapid flood,  
Whose dark and overwhelming wave  
Had hurried thousands to the grave,  
But swiftly rushing with the tide  
In hostile blood his sword he dyed;  
Where'er the thickest ranks engaged,  
Where'er the fight most fiercely raged,  
Young Henry wreaths of laurel sought,  
And like another Hector fought.  
The evening's grey and dusky light  
Beheld the still unfinished fight,  
Saw Henry still, with conquering hand,  
Contending 'gainst a desperate band.  
At length his foes, compelled to yield,  
With haste tumultuous left the field;  
"They fly!" the youth exclaimed, "they  
fly!"

While o'er the plain resounded "victory!"

And now with ardour Henry led  
The troop pursuing those that fled;  
Too fatal zeal! too noble mind!  
To all but fame and honour blind!  
E'en now he reached the flying throng  
And dashed the routed herd among,  
When Envy aimed the fatal lead—  
And Prudence sighed, and Valour hid her  
head!

The winged metal swiftly flew,  
And pierced the shining corslet through,  
Fast gushing from his wounded breast,  
The crimson blood distained his vest.  
His blooming cheeks grew wan and pale,  
His trembling limbs began to fail,  
The hand could now no longer wield  
The sword it still, but feebly, held;  
He cast a plaintive look around,  
And staggering sunk upon the blood-stained  
ground.

"Ah me!" he cried, and heaved a sigh,  
"Too cruel, cruel destiny!  
And must I, ere I reach the bourne  
Of all my hopes, be forced to turn?  
My Julia placed before my eyes,  
Must I resign so dear a prize?  
Can nought, O Death! thy pity move,  
Nor prayers of youth, nor sighs of love?  
Can nought thy deadly arrow stay,  
Or purchase one short hour's delay?

Could I but once again behold  
My Julia, ere these limbs are cold,

'Twould sooth the pang that rends my heart  
To think that we for ever part.  
But no! it cannot, cannot be,  
Such bliss will ne'er be known to me!  
E'en now, I feel th' approach of death—  
Still Julia, with my latest breath,  
Upon thy long loved name I call,  
For thee alone I've lived—for thee I fall!  
My sight grows dim—th' abyss of death I  
view—

Beloved Julia!—dearest love!—adieu.—

O'er the dark locks, which late a helmet  
graced,  
A laurel crown, too dearly won, was placed;  
And while around the melancholy tomb  
The muffled drum disturbed the solemn  
gloom,  
Afflicted veterans tears of sorrow shed,  
And sighing cried: "brave, faithful Henry's  
dead!" A.

October, 1820.

#### THE WELCOME.

Oh welcome Winter, welcome still  
To this thy vot'ry's breast,  
I love thee in the frozen rill,  
I love thy snowy vest.

I hear thy well known voice behind,  
Which tells me thou art near,  
I see the leaves fall fast around  
Which speak the closing year.

What tho' the lovely maiden spring  
Delights the new-born hours,  
And with soft dewy fingers bring  
Sweet scented morning flowers.

Yet thee I love with stormy brow,  
With all thy glooms combin'd,  
I love thee clad with fleecy snow,  
I love thee in the wind.

Thy whisp'rings in the hollow trees  
Find sweet delight in me,  
I love th' Eolian mournful breeze  
In listening ecstasy.

Come winter then with all thy charms,  
For charms thou hast for me,  
Come then with all thy dire alarms,  
Yet no alarms I see.

For soothing 'tis to hear the storm  
That rattles round our roof,  
With books and friends and fire-side warm—  
To smile the storm aloof.

Then let me see thy furrow'd cheek,  
Thy locks of snowy white,  
What others fain would never seek,  
I seek with welcome sight.

Nov. 1, 1820.

J. M.

#### "'TIS LOVELY WOMAN'S SMILE."

In the style of Moore.—BY G. RATHBONE.  
When trouble doth assail the mind,  
And care doth vex me sore,  
E'en so, that books, with converse joined,  
Doth charm the soul no more,  
When blighting grief invades the breast,  
To tarry there awhile,

What

What soothes the woe-worn heart to rest,  
'Tis lovely woman's smile.

Praise not the drunkard's midnight cup,  
It hath no charms for me,  
It cannot bear my spirits up,  
Nor set the fiend free,  
Ah no! a sweeter balm has sway  
This lone heart to beguile,  
'Tis that which smooths life rugged way,  
Dear woman's cheering smile.

"DEAR IS THE BROW, WHERE TRESSES ARE WAVING."

BY GEORGE RATHBONE.

Dear is the brow where tresses are waving,  
Silky and soft of the chesnut hue,

Dear is the smile, like magic enslaving,  
But dearer the heart, that is open and true.  
Dear are the sallies of wit that flashes  
So keen from those orbs of the brightest blue,  
And the feeling that lurks in the jetty lashes,  
But dearer the heart that is open and true.  
Dear are those tints when the warm blood gushes,  
Suffuses the cheek with a crimson hue,  
Till the love fraught eye is lit with blushes,  
But dearer the heart that is open and true.  
Dearer to me than the warrior's laurel,  
Or the pomp of a palace, enjoyed by a few,  
Is a kiss from those whitened lips of coral,  
And a throb from the heart that is open and true.

Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1821.

## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT, &c. of ARISTIDE DE THOUARS, Naval Captain, who perished in the destruction of LE TONNANT, at the BATTLE of ABOUKIR.

**A**RISTIDE DE PETIT THOUARS was born in the chateau de Boumoirs, near Saumur, in Anjou, Aug. 31, 1760. His infancy was chiefly remarkable for an uncommon vivacity. From a private boarding school at La Fleche, he proceeded, at the age of 9, to enter the college of the same place, as a pupil of the military school; but the austere and methodical regimen, so different from that of the boarding school, seemed ill suited to his humour.

Frequent punishments occurring for small faults, (the giddiness of youth that craved indulgence), at 13, Thouars meditated his escape, with two of his comrades. They had to cross a large sheet of water that separated the house from the park, and to scale very lofty walls that served as an outer fence. With much trouble they contrived to pass the canal, by means of a little boat, and to ascend the wall, by the help of an old statue of the Virgin fixed in a niche. But scarcely had they alighted, when they were overtaken, brought back and punished with severity.

What chiefly stimulated Thouars to this bold feat was a volume of Robinson Crusoe, which he had met with and doated on. His fancy, afterwards, was ever at work, roving on voyages, navigation, savages, desert islands to be discovered, to people and to cultivate; in fine, he panted to give up the Greek and Latin for adventures like those of the solitary Robinson.

Thouars was meditating another and

bolder project to reach a sea-port and to serve as cabin-boy in the first vessel he could find. But this attempt succeeded no better, though he made further way; he was brought back and condemned to three months imprisonment. In prison, he was visited by M. Dolomieu, a commander of Malta, an officer in the carabineers, and since distinguished by his works on natural history. In prison it was that Thouars laid the plan of a romance, intitled *Barbogaste le herisse*. His hero commences with running away from college, enters on board ship as a cabin-boy, and from a sailor becomes a commander. He is engaged and victorious in many actions, but, at length, gets shipwrecked in unknown countries, and runs through adventures of every kind, love only excepted.

Barbogaste had reached his 5th volume, when the work was found upon him and taken to the principal. It was about to be condemned to the flames, when Dolomieu obtained leave to read it. Astonished at the fertility of invention which it discovered, he sent it to the uncle of Thouars, who resided in the castle of Saumur. Soon after, the term of the captivity of Thouars was abridged.

This detail of knowledge we would recommend to the perusal of the YOUNG, who have yet judgment sufficient, by forming comparisons, to make a proper use of it. We deem it our duty to allot a space to it, as the subject, even should it not claim attention from its intrinsic merit, may be intitled to consideration, from the character of those whom, in many instances, it may suit. This is delivered as a particular observation,  
for

for general biography must ever afford satisfaction to a numerous class of readers.

We shall proceed to notice the progress of Thouars, whose ripening faculties gradually won the confidence and affection of his tutors, and his subsequent conduct contributed to establish it. About a year after his release, he proceeded to the military school of Paris; the certificate from his college, described him as "a youth of extreme vivacity, but much changed for the better; much seldomer in fault, with manners and a disposition that no longer gave trouble, full of wit and sprightliness, agreeable, and of an upright, sincere character."

At Paris, Thouars applied to whatever his masters tasked him with, (who were very gentle in their treatment) but he was still the prey of an ardent imagination which he could not repress.

The French navy being then in a reduced state, Thouars could not be made an aspirant, but his uncle procured for him the place of gentleman cadet, in the infantry regiment of Poitou; he was afterwards made sub-lieutenant. Still indulging the hopes of passing into the marine, he prosecuted his mathematical studies with peculiar ardour, though without a master, excluding himself from the society of his companions, and all the amusements of his age.

When Capt. Cook was setting out on his third voyage, the head of Thouars turned giddy, (according to his own confession) and with an officer of the regiment of Royal Champagne, who was equally keen for such an enterprize, he must needs request of the English navigator the situation of the lowest cabin-boy on board his vessel; but he found it, he says, as difficult to descend, on certain occasions, as to ascend. This project failed from the time protracted in formalities.

At length, Thouars was enabled to realize the object of his wishes. A war impending between France and England, he wrote to M. de Sartines, to request his translation into the corps of the marine; his uncle seconded his solicitations, and Aristide soon after was ordered to repair to Rochefort, to undergo an examination. This he went through with success, though he had studied alone and without a master.—His nomination was dated March 1, 1778; he was then 17½ years old. He

wrote afterwards:—"I thought myself a marshal of France, when appointed a midshipman."

Soon after, being sent to Brest, he embarked on board *Le Fendant*, commanded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, but this vessel not being ready for sailing, Thouars obtained leave to exchange for a time, into *La Gloire*, commanded by M. du Couedic. On returning from his cruize, he wrote to his uncle that they had taken two cutters—he paints his rage at not having been on board *La Belle Poule*, in her combat with the *Arethusa*, and evinces penetration in his remark that the English admiralty had found it necessary to re-touch Ad: Kerpel's relation of it. He adds, *que je suis heureux, &c.*—How happy am I to be in the navy! *Je vole à la gloire.*—I fly to glory, &c.

Entered again on board the *Fendant*, he served under M. de Vaudreuil, in the action off Ushant, and at the taking of Senegal. From Senegal, he proceeded to America, under the same commander, and was present in various actions in those seas, till the conclusion of a peace with England; among others in that of the 12th of April, 1782.

There is a letter of his, dated on board the *Amazone*, July 20, 1782, which gives a brief notice of Curaçoa: "A town peopled with Jews and usurers, standing on an arid desert spot; a country that avarice alone could render habitable, where the thirst of gold alone can be quenched, unless you dig in the sand for a briny, insalubrious water. These were our ideas of Curaçoa, and what hastened our departure from it." He goes on to say:—"We shun Charibdis to strike on Scylla. Porto Cabello, our next rendezvous, forms an assemblage of human miseries in 50 wretched hovels. The country round has its occasional inhabitants in the fugitive Indians that have escaped the barbarity of their first conquerors.—The Spanish domination in the New World is an immense Colossus, near its downfall; its ruin threatens to crush the power that raised it, if not prevented. Insurrections become more frequent than ever; that of Santa Fé, creates still so much uneasiness, that it is a crime even to speak of it.

Porto Cabello is part of the kingdom of Caraccas, famous for its cocoa. The tree is of the shrub kind, and only attains its growth under the shade of very large trees that screen it from the heat.

There



There are plantations of it under lofty forests that would make very agreeable promenades, if we were not devoured by mosquitos and other noxious insects. Lands that have not been cleared are impenetrable; they remain the abode of the most ferocious wild beasts and the most venomous reptiles; the air is peopled with a vast variety of birds of every size and plumage, and with parrots of every description that can be conceived. Nature may be contemplated here, in her primeval dress; here are treasures for the naturalist and botanist that, at present, are lost to mankind. Cabello is bristled round with forts and out-works. To go to Caracca, by land, there are 50 leagues to traverse over the most precipitous mountains, but the traveller will be indemnified for his pains, on his arrival. Caracca is a beautiful town, seated in a plain open to the east winds which create a perpetual spring. All the fruits of Europe grow in abundance; ananas and peaches contend for superiority; roses and pinks profusely embellish the gorges or defiles of the Caraquoises; the lilies shew a whiteness that the most impassioned lover could not compare with the complexion of his mistress:—In short, it is a terrestrial paradise, whose beauties appear more prominent, from the surrounding country being the wildest that can be.

Our French voyagers speak highly of the hospitality of the inhabitants, and of the complaisance of the female inmates—such is the character of our French chevaliers. The quality of the soil, the different species of animals, the manners of the people, the pulp of flowers, pass unheeded; their attention is wholly taken up with the ladies. Nothing is forgotten as to features, size, and gait. In arriving at Boston, no eulogies for the women, as being the first to throw off the chains of European luxury, to renounce tea, ribbands, lace, refined articles of dress; it was enough to be thinking of their fair fresh complexion, the carnation of their cheeks, &c. No visits to Mr. Hancock; Mistress Temple and Miss Pauly, reigning toasts, are the favourite topics.

Among numberless adventures, Thouars passed over into England; in a letter to his sisters, dated Bristol, Aug. 6, 1787, he says: “I am in the land of arrogance and liberty, in a country where the women do not exact all those attentions that we lavish on them on the other side the channel. I am

surrounded here with wonders that an insatiable curiosity has led me in quest of. A kingdom in the highest cultivation; chains borne, as in other countries, but they are well gilt; where hospitality prevails, but not true affability, where human nature is still aiming at perfection, but never can reach it.

“Bristol is a fine city, the second in England; here are superb squares, noble buildings, and a magnificent bridge over a sorry arm of the sea, or river, whose muddy waters are richly covered with hundreds of foreign and other shipping.”

In a letter to his uncle dated London, Aug. 3, 1787, he writes thus: “I neither desire nor fear war, but if my country will pay a worthy price for my blood, and my sisters may receive it, with what pleasure could I shed it! I have been eight days in London—they appear like a dream—such, at death’s approach, will my whole life appear. Should I perish in the field of honour, whether its course has been useful or not, its close will make reparation.”

These serious reflections are the effect in the climate; every thing here has a sombrous air; fogs and smoke form a double veil about the city: scarcely from time to time does the sun pierce through to indicate his existence.”

In a letter dated on board *La Sardine*, in the Levant, he writes to his sisters: “I cannot entertain you with the stormy surges of the Egean, in which we have just witnessed the destruction of 600 Mussulmans.—Nor do I think that antiquities will much amuse you—Last Sunday, we went to a ball, a Greek ball. Now you will recollect the dances of the Corybantes, or rather of the graces, interlaced with garlands of roses, passing under each others arms; fancy you see them softly approach Cupid asleep, secure him fast, laugh at his embarrassment, waking, restore him to liberty, pursue him, with all the graces of elegance and agility. Figure to yourselves, M. Pengalo, our venerable consul, with a grey beard and peruke, an enormous pelisse and a demi pelisse, a doliman or Turkish dress made of a quilt, morocco boots of 3 bells, dancing with the young for his health, and a gentle perspiration—item, an old Greek, with a *vitchoura* that reached down to his heels. The pretty women as heavily attired as the

men, laced velvet robes covering so many petticoats and drawers behind, as made them look like the base of the pyramids at Grand Cairo; their head-dress in the tiara form; the dance was the *Romela*. He who led it was in sky-blue; *à la Française*, with a cotton bonnet that shewed a want of soap in the island; his handkerchief stuffed with snuff, served for his garland of flowers; in his capers he snapped his fingers with an agreeable air. The chamber was small, the orchestra not very numerous but loud enough; a crowd of spectators not dancing but enjoying the same benefits of perspiration as M. Pengalo. The consul's nephew had mustachios six times larger than mine; he was booted and dressed in a green *faquine* which he had in the Russian service &c. &c."

There is a letter to his uncle, dated in the Sea of Marmora: "You must have seen plans of Constantinople, but will they develope the beauty of this port? It is really the most magnificent and commodious in the world; 15 and 20 fathoms water; quays which nature alone has been at the charge of, so that art can make little improvement."

"Here seems to be a combination of advantages that might inspire the possessors of this superb local with a relish for commerce and the marine. How came it that the successors of Constantine, embroiled in theological quarrels, imbued with Roman prejudices against trade, paid no attention to it? — that the Osmanlis who rule over so many coasts and islands, should neglect the resources of a puissant marine? — Nothing can be more contemptible than the fleet of the Crescent."

"The mad Turks have strangled the captain Abeo—who alone was capable of effecting salutary reforms; they have drowned his wife, who called heaven and earth to testify the innocence of her husband, and denounced anathemas on his murderers. They would not suffer Trugnet, commander of the *Tarleton*, their teacher in tactics, to embark with them, and prevent the faults they committed at the attack of *Kinburn*.

"We have with us an officer of artillery who is to take charge of eight marines that our ambassador has demanded for his guard. This officer was of a party employed by them, in the last war: he has very lately been

instructing 1500 artillery-men that have set out for the armies. They shew high respect for his abilities, and esteem his personal character, but do not seem to relish his coming among them, to give them lessons as pupils. Others have observed before me, that their obstinacy and restive character render fruitless all attempts to dispel their ignorance and improve their intelligence."

"The people here nevertheless are not wholly destitute of energy, patriotism and valour; they are a compound of Arabians, Parthians, Scythians and Samaritans; there is yet vigour in the system, and it will require some time ere it be completely degenerated."

"The Porte has lately had good success against the Imperialists; all the talk here is about heads and sacks full of ears. I will not say there is exaggeration in the Turkish recitals, but this I dare aver, that they evince unbounded confidence against these new enemies, and they have procured double the number of soldiers they had at first. They do not look for equal success against the Russians, whose manner of making war and treating their prisoners does not, they say, suit them."

The following letter composed in 1788 (addressed to his brother, an officer of engineers) details, with plainness, an interesting occurrence. "M. Fauvel, the painter of M. de Choiseul, is a man exactly fitted for the respectable curiosity of our ambassador. Last year, he passed a length of time, suspended on the cornices of the temple of *Minerva* at Athens, taking moulds of the bas-reliefs, which he afterwards had cast in plaster, with all the fidelity possible."

At the close of his naval campaign, in 1788, this well informed and experienced officer returned into Anjou, to an indivisible estate which he had in common with his brothers and sisters. It consisted of an island in the river Loire, and a farm situated in the valley of Anjou. Here, with a small canoe which he constructed, six feet long, and one and a half broad, he explored the small rivers of the province to their sources; it had wheels to render it moveable by land. This was the idea of a more perfect model which he had in contemplation, for use in certain maritime circumstances.

Though afflicted with a slow fever, Aristide was inflamed with an ardent zeal

zeal to trace the events, &c. relative to the unfortunate Peyrouse and his companions. He wrote to the minister to have the command of an *Aviso*, for this purpose, but receiving no answer, he formed the project of a private equipment. His brother, an officer in the regiment *de la Couronne*, agreed to share with him the expences and perils of the expedition.

Louis XVI. felt interested in the success of this enterprise: to facilitate the success of the two brothers, he ordered two years advance to be paid them and their brother officers, and that for two years they should be deemed in actual service. He granted two audiences to Aristide, conversed with him on the course he should take, and requested of the brothers to bring him an herbary for himself.

The national assembly, Dec. 22d, 1791, passed a decree in favour of the intended voyage, and ordered from the public treasury, the sum of 10,000 francs to be paid to M. Dupetit Thouars.

The brothers repaired to Brest, and agreed, in case of separation, to rejoin or rendezvous in the Isle of France.—In his voyage, Aristide finds two Portuguese sailors abandoned on Salt Island; they were naked, worn down with fatigue, and ready to perish of hunger. He takes them on board, and lands them on the principal of the Cape de Verd islands. A famine was desolating the island; Aristide divides his provisions with the inhabitants, and receives their benedictions, with those of their bishop, on his re-embarking.

Being obliged to touch at St. Jago, for water, his crew caught an infectious disorder that carried off one third; to seek remedies, he put in at Fernando, but though provided with all the requisite papers, the whole crew, including the captain (Aristide, a knight of St. Louis) his officers, with the volunteers and sailors, were arrested, and the command of the vessel given to an inexperienced youth. On the passage to France, it was wrecked on the coast of Fernambuco, and the effects on board pillaged by the inhabitants.

Aristide finding remonstrances unavailing to have his papers renewed, sells the vessel, pays the officers and crew, and proceeds to North America, with four of his companions, in hopes of realizing the project of some northern discoveries. This was on the 20th of August, 1793.

For three years, he was a resident in the United States, alternately a husbandman and a traveller (once he penetrated to the falls of Niagara) and always a faithful delineator of men and manners.

A new order of things appearing probable in France, Aristide returned to his country, and was reinstated in the navy, as his natural element. At Toulon he embarked on board the *Tonnant*, in the expedition to Egypt, and had therein an old companion, M. Dolomieu, who, as a naturalist, was to visit the curiosities of Egypt.

After the easy conquest of Malta, the squadron sailed for Alexandria, and anchored in the road of Aboukir. In vain Admiral Brueys and Thouars protested against this position. Bonaparte, seconded by many of the officers, preferred it. Aristide was adored by his men, and prepared for a gallant defence. He fought on for 24 hours, till his death, with a ship disabled and not sufficiently manned. The English captains, in admiration of his valour, called to him with their speaking trumpets: 'Surrender, brave Dupetit Thouars,' but in his dying moments, he exhorted his crew not to yield, and they fought 12 hours longer, after having lost their worthy captain.

This just, generous and courageous man, in whom a happy assemblage of qualities combined to form a good and great sea officer, had not reached his 40th year. Had his life been lengthened, he would have rivalled the most respectable names in the French navy. Blended with his heroic virtues, were all the social affections, public and private, which endear a man to society, and render him a shining ornament to festive and domestic parties.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Original Papers, Letters, and Curious MSS. in that National Depository.

Letter from JAMES VI. of Scotland, to LORD BURLIUGH.

**R**IGHT trustie and wellbelovitt, we greit you heartlie weill. The stranger Jhone Pauli, bearer heirof, being recom-

mend it to our deerest bedfellow, we have upon his earnest suit granted our letter of recomendation to our deerest suster the queene your maistresse, who we desyre to be sa effectuall to him as the fruiet thair-



of may appear to thee what addresse: he her used. We will thairfor earnestlie request you to use the said Jhone sa favorable as the said Jhone may find this our request to desearve sumquhat at your handis. And thus, not dowing of your guid and constant affection, towards whom willinglie we mynde to requyt quhou an occasion may serve. We comitt you to the eternell. At our pallace of Halyrud-hous, the sevent day of Januare, 1590.

Your very guid Freind,

JAMES R.

*To our Right trustie and weillbelovit,  
The Lord Treasurer of England.*

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE.

Sir John Harrington, in his *Brief view of the Church*, says, "Before His Majesty's coming to Oxford, I was in Oxford Library, and some of good quality of both the universities! and one of their chief doctors said merrily to a Cambridge man, That Oxford had formerly a good library, till such time, said he, as a Cambridge man became our chancellor, and so cancelled, and catalogued, and scattered our books, as from that time to this, we could never recover them. The other strait replied, Then you are even with us, for one of your Oxford men hath sealed so many good deeds of our good Bishopricke in Cambridgeshire, that till they be cancelled, it will never be as good as they should be." *Cole, xiii. 175.*

PRIESTS the FIRST PHYSICIANS.

In the remotest ages the Egyptians had no other physicians than their priests. This custom likewise obtained amongst the Syrians and Hebrews. Asa first used the assistance of proper physicians, and was reprov'd for it. 2 Chron. xvi. 12. The same custom prevailed in India, and all over the East. The antient Tartars and Mongouls had no other physicians than their priests; and we find it so at present among all the savage nations of Siberia, and even in America.

*Account of the nations of the Russian Empire. Cole, vol. xiii. 66.*

RELICK of ST. GEORGE.

In 1504 the Cardinal of Rouen sent as a present to King Henry 7. the right leg of the Martyr St. George, by an Abbot of the order of Augustine, near Meaux his chaplain: this relick was solemnly received at the Palace of Greenwich, by the Choir of the Royal Chapel there, with the Bishop of Lichfield, attended by many of the Knights of the Garter, and carried in procession to the King's Chapel, where the King received it, and offered it upon the altar, the Bp. of Lichfield singing mass upon the occasion.

*Ashmole's Hist. of the Garter, 1662.*

*Cole, xiii. 105.*

*A Schedule of the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM'S Debts.*

Debts, principal. Interest.

Sir Ed. Ayseough, and Mr.		
John Norris	15,000	1350
To the Lord Rockingham	4000	
Sir Richard Chiverton	3000	540
Wm. Meggs	3000	
Mr. Wm. Legg, Mrs. Wash- ington	6000	720
the Duke of Albemarle	30,000	3900
Mr. James and John Clithero	4000	360
Sir Robert Sawyer	5000	600
Theodore Hech	1000	120
Thomas Cole	2500	300
Jonah Moore	3000	270
Lady Sheffield	9500	185
Mr. Johnson and Brighthurst	3750	337
Mr. Wise and Mr. Avery	500	45
Mr. Waterson and Mause	5500	330
Col. Titus	11,590	1390
Mr. Branker and his Lady	5000	
Nicholas Vanance	800	
To several other persons by	10,000	
specialties and contracts	—	—
Total Principal	123,140	
Total of the Interest	9097	

*Rental of His Grace the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, 1668.*

Co. Bucks.	Blechly, Eaton, S.		
	Stratford, Whad		
	don, Winslow	1507	8 1
Co. York.	Billesden	680	4 0
	Helmshley cum Mem-		
	bris	5150	4 4
Co. Leicester.	Newby	120	0 0
	Rich Deighton	235	3 11
	Dalby & Brough-		
Co. Lincoln.	ton	1510	0 0
	Shepeshead, Gar-		
	rowden and		
Co. Rutland	Wragby	1725	18
	Affington	652	8 4
	Burley, Egleton,		
Co. Middlesex.	Greatham	1769	11 1
	Leighfield Fo-		
	rest	652	10 8
Co. Hertford.	Hambleston	1280	4 0
	Oklisham	473	8 1
	Tallington	216	4 5
In Ireland.	York House, &		
	Tenements in		
	the Strand	1359	10 0
Creation Money	Hatfield Chace	1228	0 0
	Prizage of Wine	600	0 0
		103	8 8
Total		21	13 4

Total 19,306 18 2

N. B. Ann. 1664, The Rental was more by 736 10 5½. For Blechly Eaton, S. Stratford and Winslow were then 1716 18 2. And Billesden was 708 4 1. So that the Bucks Estates were sunk in their value near 240l. per Ann. *Cole, vol. xx.*

"Letter

Letter from JAMES VI. of Scotland, to MR.

BOWES, the English Ambassador there.

Right trustie and weilbelovit, We greit you heartlie weil. The pitieful complaint maid to us be Thomas Pairman, of his miserable estait and condition, being partlie xyled and fugitive frome his native countrey and not able to abyd our dairest suster, the quene your maistresse, her lawis for ane slaughter comitted by him; howbeit, not of his awin motion, or of precogitat malice, but ensewing of accident upon ane suddaine conflict, has moved we to request you very earnestlie, having weil considered the verrie trewth of that matter, sa far as we coud learne, to employ your haill credit, moeyen and frendes, that by your and thair mediations, the said Thomas may find mercie and grace at our said dairest suster's handis. And as he hath already satisfied the partie offendit by the said slaughter, sa it wald please her extend her gracious favor towards him, in receaving him her peaceable subject. This we requyre earnestlie of you, as we fullie assured ye will not frustrat our expectation. We comit you to the protectioun of the Eternel. At our pallace of Halyrudhouse, the 25 day of Januare, 1590. Your guid Friend,

JAMES R.

"To our Right trustie and weil belovit maister, Robert Bowes, Ambassador for our dearest Suster, the Quene of England." Lansdown MSS. 66.

#### JUSTICIARY of ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Constance, Goisfride or Geoffrey, was *Justiciary* of England in 1072, and was of a very noble Norman extraction, and more skilful in Arms than Divinity, knowing better to train up soldiers than instruct his clergy; was an eminent commander in that signal battle near Hastings in Sussex, wherein Duke Wm. of Normandy became conqueror, and consequently King of England; for which great service, he had no less than 28 Lordships given him by that King. He was also in divers other battles against the Danes and English, and by subduing his enemies, obtained vast possessions; but being in rebellion against William II. in 1092, had his lands taken away from him. The Heir to this Bishop was his nephew, Robert de Mowbray, who afterwards professed himself a monk, and died 1106, 7 Henry I. in the Abbey of St. Albans.

Cole, vol. 20.

DR. GILBERT BURNET, *Bishop of Salisbury*, to ARCHBISHOP TENISON.

May it please your Grace,—I hope your Grace looks on this letter as the superseding our commission, and that accordingly you will carry it to the King, and deliver it up, for I am sure this destroys the effect of it. I wish your Grace had maintained your ground upon the first attack, but now it is too late to struggle

if this person is not quite laid aside, and an effectual stop put to all things of the kind for the future. We are under much obloquy already, and I am sure we will become justly so, if we are only to screen the recommendations of a lewd court.—Howsoever, for my own part, I beg leave to be left out, if your grace thinks fit to continue the commission on such terms. I thought to have writ to your Grace upon other subjects, but I will mix nothing with this, that I may leave your Grace at full freedom to shew it, or to make what use of it you please.

I am with all duty and respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant, G<sup>r</sup>. SARUM  
*Salisbury, 25 May. Bibl. Birch. 4192.*  
A COPIE of a BULL given by the Hollie Father the POPE, whereby men are permitted to have to wyes for the multiplieng of the Romysh Church, or hollie catholiques, as followeth. Translated out of Latin into French, and so into English. Dated the 8th day of October, A<sup>o</sup> 1582.

Gregorie by Gode's permission, Pope and Bishop of Rome, servant of our Saviour Jesus Christ, to our well-beloved and most christian sonne King of France, salutacion and apostolyke blessinge, and generallie to all other Christian Princes our favorers.

As by our authoritie and power with the goode and faithful counceyl of our most deare and welbeloved counsellors of the hollie apostolyke church, my Lords, the most Reverend Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and auditors of authoritie on our counceyl at Rome. After having seene with deliberacion the pittiful mone then to manifest, desolacion, and apparent ruine, as well of cruell wares, whereof have ensued sackinge of churches, with cruell marterdome of infinite number of good christians and Romane catholikes that have been devoured by a sort of Turkish Hugenots and most unbelievinge protestants, as namelie,—in the most populous cittie of *Paris, Lion, Roan, Orleans, Towlose, and Rochell*, with others, by which meanes the good peopell of the catholicke's belief are almost ruined, destroyed, and dryven awaye, and by an infinite number of helleoundes, called protestants, that swarme in these daies like bees, and by their murthers and cruelties have brought our good children and christians into an almost utter desolation, as it hath evidently, by good demonstration unto us appeared, that in the foresaid kingdome of Fraunce, there should be at this present c. and xx. thousand evidences, without anie mencion made of those in the low countries, which is cause that we, by the ripe and good deliberation of our foresaid counceyl, by our absolute power

power and special grace, and in consideration of the wives aforesaid, and to the end the world may be replenished with catholikes, that may hereafter oppose themselves, and make resistance against these Turkish infidells, Hugonots, and therefore have ordeyned, and doe ordeyne and by these presents, that all men, of what condicion soever they be, *except men of the Church only*, shall, uppon pain of excommunication, take and marry two honest women, and those such as may be apt to conceive and beare children, for and to the end to multiplie the world againe with catholikes, which are so sore decayed, and moreover, we do ordeyne that this dispensacion shall continue for the space of one hundred yeres, if in case by our successor's fathers and Bishops of Rome, the same tyme be not abridged. And we command that these our ordinances, without dissimulation, be observed of all men that are good xtians and catholikes, that is everie man to marry two wyves, as is aforesaid, upon pain of excommunication, and to incur our malediction and curse; exempting all those men which ar anie manner of way insufficient, such shall be dispensed withal, after they have been visited and their impediments dewly sertified

by good proofs. Furthermore we will ordeyne and comand, that if anie of these wyves cannot agree together, the husband shall put her away that is most troublesome, only giving her her apparel, and nothing els; and we do permit, by the authoritie aforesaid, that the same man may take another, such as he shall lyke; and for the better advancement of our decree and determination, we do authorise all Bishopes, spiritual commissioners, and curates, of all parishes of France and Low Countries, to the end that all things may be ordered in peace, amatie, and mutuale agreement, and do therefore straightly charge and commande all our archbishops, bishopes, officials, curates, and vicars, that they do publishe and deliver in all parishes as well as churches and chappelles in the townes and cities in the aforesaid realme of Fraunce and Low Countries, the aforesaid graces and ordinances by us ordeyned, denouncing all therein excommunicated, not to be absolved but by our successours, Popes and Bishops of Rome, for so is our good-will and pleasure.

Given in our Great Church of St. Peter at Rome, the 8th of October, and of our Popedom the 8th yere.

*Cole, 46, 338.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY.

ON taking the chair, on Thursday, Dec. 7, the President, SIR H. DAVY, proceeded in a short discourse, to point out the objects of the Royal Society in particular, and its relation to various other scientific institutions, assembled for the purpose of pursuing individual branches of inquiry. He then adverted to the present state of the Sciences, and to the important part taken by the Fellows of the Royal Society in their improvement and extension; and enumerated the different subjects of natural knowledge that stood most in need of accurate research, in nearly the following terms:

In pure mathematics, though their nature, as a work of intellectual combination, framed by the highest efforts of human intelligence, renders them incapable of receiving aids from the observation of external phænomena, or the invention of new instruments; yet, they are, at this moment, abundant in the promise of new applications; and many of the departments of philosophical inquiry which appeared formerly to have no relation to quantity, weight, figure or number, as I shall

more particularly mention hereafter, are now brought under the dominion of that sublime science, which is, as it were, the animating principle of all the other sciences.

When the boundary of the Solar System was, as it were, enlarged by the discovery of the Georgium Sidus, and the remote parts of space accurately examined by more powerful instruments than had ever before been constructed, there seemed little probability that new planetary bodies should be discovered nearer to our earth than any of those already known; yet this supposition, like most others, in which our limited conceptions are applied to nature, has been found erroneous. The discoveries of Piazzi, and those astronomers who have followed him, by proving the existence of Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, and Juno, bodies smaller than satellites, but, having the motions of primary planets, have opened to us new views of the arrangements of the Solar System. Astronomy is the most antient and the nearest approaching to perfection of the sciences; yet, relating to the immensity of the universe, how unbounded are the objects of inquiry it presents; and amongst them, how many grand



grand subjects of investigation; such for instance, as the nature of the systems of the fixed stars, their changes, the relations of cometary bodies to the sun, and the motions of those meteors, which in passing through our atmosphere, throw down showers of stones: for, it cannot be doubted, that these bodies belong to the heavens, and that they are not fortuitous or atmospheric formations; and in a system, which is all harmony, they must be governed by fixed laws, and intended for definite purposes.

The grand question of universal gravitation, and its connexion with the figure of the earth, has been long solved; but the mechanical refinements of one of our Fellows have afforded means of estimating with more perfect exactness the force of gravity;—and that pendulum which is so well fitted as a standard of measure, may be admirably applied to acquaint us with the physical constitution of the surface of the earth. I trust we shall have some interesting new experiments on this subject. Our brethren of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, who have laboured with so much zeal and activity towards the measurement of a great arc of the meridian in France and Spain, are, I know, extremely desirous their measures should be connected with those carried on by the command of the Board of Ordnance in Britain; that the work should be completed by the philosophers of both countries. Should this be done, there will be established, on the highest authority, an admeasurement of nearly twenty degrees, or 1-18th of the whole circumference of the earth, from the Shetland Islands to Formentera, which will be a great record for posterity, and an honour for our own times.

I cannot pass over the subject of the figure of the earth, continued Sir Humphrey, without referring to the late voyage to the Arctic Regions, which has shewn that there is an accessible sea to the west of Baffin's Bay, presenting hopes of greater discoveries, and which has terminated in a way equally honourable to those by whom the expedition was planned, and to the brave, enterprising, and scientific navigators by whom it was executed. Such expeditions are worthy the greatest maritime nation of the world; shewing, that her resources are not merely employed for gaining power or empire, but likewise, for what men of science must consider

as nobler purposes, in attempting discoveries which have the common benefit of mankind for their object, and the extension of the boundaries of science.

In the theory of light and vision, the discoveries of Huygens, Newton, and Wollaston, have been followed by those of Malus; and the new phenomena of polarization, which we owe to the genius of that excellent and much-to-be-lamented philosopher, are constantly leading to new discoveries: and notwithstanding the important labours of Arago, Biot, Brewster, and Herschel, the inquiry is not yet exhausted; and it is extremely probable that these beautiful results will lead to a more profound knowledge than has hitherto been obtained concerning the intimate constitution of bodies, and establish a new connexion between mechanical and chemical philosophy.

The subject of heat, so nearly allied to that of light, has lately afforded a rich harvest of discovery, yet it is fertile in unexplored phenomena. The question of the materiality of heat will probably be solved at the same time as that of the undulatory hypothesis of light, should the human mind ever be capable of understanding the causes of these mysterious phenomena. The applications of the doctrines of heat to the atomic or corpuscular philosophy of chemistry, abound in new views; and probably at no very distant period these views will attain a precise mathematical form. There are many remarkable circumstances which seem to point to some general law on the subject. First,—the apparent equable motion of radiant matter, or light and heat, through space:—2. The equable expansion of all elastic fluids by equal increments of temperature:—3. The contraction or expansion of gases by chemical changes, in some direct ratio to their original volume; for instance,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$ :—4. The circumstance that the elementary particles of all bodies appear to possess the same quantity of heat.

In electricity the wonderful instrument of Volta has done more for the obscure parts of physic and chemistry, than the microscope ever effected for natural history, or even the telescope for astronomy. After presenting to us the most extraordinary and unexpected results in chemical analysis, it is now throwing a new light upon magnetism:

*Magnos accinctus in usus.*

But

But upon this question I shall enter no farther, as it has been discussed in the discourse given in the award of the Copleian medal to M. Oersted, by my predecessor in office, with all his peculiar sagacity and happy talent of illustration.

To point out all the objects worthy of inquiry in chemistry, would occupy the time appropriated to many sittings of the Society. I cannot, however, avoid mentioning amongst important desiderata, the knowledge of the nature of the combinations of that principle existing in fluor or Derbyshire spar, and which has not yet been obtained pure; the relations of that extraordinary fact, the metallization of ammonia; and the connexion between mechanical and chemical phenomena in the action of voltaic electricity. I must congratulate the Society on the rapid advances made in the theory of definite proportions, since it was first advanced in a distinct form by the ingenuity of Mr. Dalton. I congratulate the Society on its progress, and on the promise it affords of solving the recondite changes owing to the motions of the particles of matter, by laws depending upon their weight, number, and figure, and which will be probably found as simple in their origin, and as harmonious in their relations, as those which direct the motions of the heavenly bodies, and produce the beauty and order of the universe.

The crystallizations or regular forms of inorganic matter are intimately connected with definite proportions, and depend upon the motion of the combinations of the elementary particles: and both the laws of electrical polarity, and of the polarization of light, seem related to these phenomena. As to the origin of the primary arrangements of the crystalline matter of the globe, various hypotheses have been applied, and the question is still agitated, and is perhaps above the present state of our knowledge; but there are two principal facts which present analogies on the subject: One, that the form of the earth is that which would result, supposing it to have been originally fluid; and the other, that in lavas, masses decidedly of igneous origin, crystalline substances similar to those belonging to the primary rocks, are found in abundance.

In following the sensible phenomena of nature from the motions of the great masses of the heavenly bodies, which

first impress the senses and affect the imagination, to the changes individually imperceptible, which produce the phenomena of crystallization, there is a regular gradation, and a series conformable to analogy; and, where crystallization ends, another series, that of animated nature, begins, governed by a distinct set of laws, but obedient to a principle, the properties of which, independent of matter, can never be submitted to human observation. The functions and operations of organized beings, however, offer an infinite variety of beautiful and important objects of investigation. For instance, in those refined chemical processes, by which the death and decay of one species afford nourishment for another and higher order; by which the water and inert matter of the soil and the atmosphere are converted into delicately organized structures, filled with life and beauty.

In vegetable physiology, how many phenomena still remain for investigation; the motion of the sap, the functions of the leaves, for instance, and the nature of the organs of assimilation.

In animal physiology the subjects are still more varied, more obscure, and of a higher character. May we not hope that those philosophers of the schools of Grew and of Hunter, who have already done so much for us, will not cease their efforts for the improvement of those branches of science, which are not merely important in their philosophical relations, but of great utility, the one to agriculture, and the other to medicine.

The President concluded by expressing his confidence, that the Fellows of the Royal Society, in all their future researches, would be guided by that spirit of philosophy, awakened by our great masters, Bacon and Newton; that sober and cautious method of inductive reasoning, which is the germ of truth, and of permanency in all the sciences. I trust, he said, that those amongst us who are so fortunate as to kindle the light of new discoveries, will use them not for the purpose of dazzling the organs of our intellectual vision, but rather to enlighten us, by shewing objects in their true forms and colours.

That our philosophers will attach no importance to hypotheses, except as leading to the research after facts, so as to be able to discard or adopt them  
at

at pleasure; treating them rather as parts of the scaffolding of the building of science, than as belonging either to its foundations, materials, or ornaments:—That they will look, where it be possible, to practical applications in science; not, however, forgetting the dignity of their pursuit, the noblest end of which is to exalt the powers of the human mind, and to increase the sphere of intellectual enjoyment by enlarging our views of nature, and of the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Author of nature.

#### WERNERIAN SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

*Notice of the Progress of the Arctic Land Expedition under the command of Lieutenant FRANKLIN. In a Letter to Professor JAMESON.\**

After leaving York Fort, the expedition ascended Hayes, Steel, and Hill Rivers, which, with a series of small lakes, and their connecting streams, form one continued line of water communication to the *Painted Stone*. Over the low rock, which has obtained this name, the boats were launched into a rivulet named the Echemamis, which we descended till its junction with a branch of Nelson River. Proceeding up this branch, and passing through Play-green and Winnipeg lakes, they entered the Saskatchewan, and navigated it as far as Cumberland House, the wintering station of the expedition.

York Fort is situated on a point of alluvial land which separates the mouths of Hayes and Nelson Rivers. Throughout the whole length of Hayes River, the country has an uniform low, flat, swampy appearance. The soil consists of decayed moss, immediately under which there is a thick bed of tenacious bluish clay, containing imbedded rolled stones. The stream continually encroaching upon some points, and depositing its spoils in others, renders its banks alternately steep and shelving; but in general, the bed of the river is scooped out in this clay to the depth of thirty or forty feet. The plain above is covered with stunted larches, poplars, alders, and willows. Hayes River is formed by the junction of the Shumattwa and Steel Rivers; and the latter branch is in like manner produced by the union of Fox and Hill Rivers. During the ascent of Steel River, the banks gra-

dually increase in height; and in the lower part of Hill River, they exceed 300 feet. These high clayey banks are broken into conical hills by the deep ravines which open into the river. The travellers had no opportunity of judging of the nature of the interior; but wherever the current had worn away the bank, the section exhibited only the clay above mentioned.

About 90 miles from the sea-shore, a ridge of primitive rocks presented itself, crossing the bed of the river, and producing a fall termed the Rocky Passage. Above this spot, the banks of the Hill River gradually decrease in height, the channel continuing uniformly rocky, and at length the superincumbent clay entirely disappears, leaving the rocks on the borders of the stream either quite naked, or partially covered with soil, and clothed with trees. Eight or nine miles above the rock-portage, there is a small range of conical hills, the most remarkable of which is termed the *Hill*, and gives the name to the river. It is from 500 to 600 feet high. Above this hill, the shores were low and rocky, but the woods concealed the interior from our view. The rocks seem to be primitive; and the flatness of the country was ascribed to the abundance of the water, which, filling the valleys, generally so deep in this formation, leaves the summits of the ridges alone uncovered. Thirty-five lakes are visible from the top of the Hill. No material variety in the appearance of the land was observed before they arrived at the *Painted Stone*; and even after crossing into Nelson River, the same species of rock was seen exposed.

At the entrance of Lake Winnipeg, an alluvial stratum again covers the rocks to an unknown depth. It differs a little from the clay through which Hayes River runs, in being of a white colour, and probably in containing a considerable portion of calcareous matter. Calcareous rocks make their appearance in great abundance on the western side of Lake Winnipeg, the whole country for at least 300 miles along the course of the Saskatchewan appearing to be composed solely of them. There is a fine section of them at the Grand Rapids, near the mouth of the river. At this place, the stream forces its way through a chasm about 60 feet deep, the rocks on each side being disposed in thin strata, dipping to the northward at an angle of 10°. The rocks yield readily

\* Printed in Brewster and Jameson's Journal.



to the conjoined actions of the water and the atmosphere, and fall into the river in large cubical fragments, which soon separate in the direction of the strata, into layers. The prevailing colour of the stone is cream-yellow; and it appears to contain a considerable portion of clay, as it adheres to the tongue when broken. It burns into a very white lime, but it requires to be a long time exposed to the action of the fire. We could not find any other rock associated with this limestone, nor could we discover any organic remains in the rocks in their native situation; but some small fragments lying loose amongst the soil, contained shells. The banks of the Saskatchewan, for the distance above mentioned, are low and swampy, but in many places the limestone shews itself above the surface. It exhibits a surprising uniformity of appearance.

During the winter, an excursion was made to Beaver Lake, about 40 miles to the northward, and the rocks were still found to be calcareous, but of a more crystalline texture, and varying in the colour, and in the direction of the strata. On the borders of the lake, there are small hills and mural precipices of both red and yellow limestone. There are many deep rents in the rocks here, and the lake in some places is 15 fathoms deep.

To the southward of Cumberland House, there is a round-backed hill, about 40 miles long, which the expedition had not an opportunity of visiting. It is visible about 30 miles off, and exhibits an even outline; but we were told, that a near approach shews it to be rugged. There are several springs at its base, which afford a considerable quantity of salt.

The river was traced about 240 miles above Cumberland House to Carlton House. There the country is entirely

*alluvial*, consisting of extensive sandy plains, and nearly destitute of wood. These plains, about 200 feet above the present bed of the river, appear to have been covered at no very distant date. From the summit of the plain to the river, a regular gradation of three or more banks may be traced, shewing the height at which the river has flowed at different periods. Amongst these banks, the river shifts its bed continually, encroaching, on the one side, on the deep bank of the plain, and forming low level points on the opposite shore. The other plains are dry and sandy, and produce a short grass, which supports numerous herds of buffaloes. But the newer deposits beneath the high bank, contain much more vegetable matter, and are in general overgrown by willows and poplars.

The plains do not extend far to the northward of the Saskatchewan, but they reach the base of the rocky mountains on the westward; and on the southward, their extent is very great. About ten years ago, there were numerous small lakes in the neighbourhood of Carlton; but since that time, many of them have dried up. The older people, too, repeat that the waters of the Saskatchewan have been gradually diminishing. On the face of some of the banks, there are many loose stones, precisely similar to the calcareous rocks at the mouth of the river.

Near Edmonston House, about 300 miles above Carlton House, several beds of coal are exposed, one of which was accidentally set on fire some years ago, and still continues burning.

The commander of the expedition was on the 1st June still occupied in preparing for the journey to the northward, the journey to Carlton having absorbed much time.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.

To Mr. JOHN MALAM, Engineer of the Gas Light Works, Westminster, for an invention of certain Improvements in Steam Engines.

THE important improvements proposed by Mr. Malam in the construction of a Rotatory Steam Engine consist of two kinds.

The first is a hollow cylinder or drum, in which the pressure of steam

is contrived to drive a leaden piston round the cylinder; but which piston always remaining, by its gravity, near the lowest part, the steam is impelled upwards against the partition of the cylinder, and consequently revolves it upon its axis. Two standards support the arms or axles of the revolving cylinder or drum, one of which arm is hollow, having two passages, the one communicating

communicating through the leg of the standard to the steam boiler, the other through the other leg to the condenser. There are three valves in the hollow cylinder or drum, for the purpose of shutting off the steam and forming three distinct compartments; there are also three hollow arms, each leading from the hollow axle into one of these compartments. There is a heavy block of lead formed exactly to fit the curvature of the drum or hollow cylinder, which block or piston slides completely round the cylinder, the valves falling back into recesses as it passes by them. This block is so well fitted as to prevent the passage of steam between it and the cylinder. The steam, admitted through the hollow axle and through the hollow arm which leads to the lower compartment where the block or piston lies, not being able to drive the block far from its place forces against the valve, which divides the chambers, and lifts that side of the revolving cylinder, carrying it round until the next valve has passed the block or piston, by which time the arm that supplied the steam has passed on so as to open a communication with the condenser or vacuum channel, by which the steam of the chamber becomes condensed.—At the same time the second valve having closed the communication with the next chamber, the steam through the hollow arm pours into that chamber, and exerts its expansive force against the block as before, and pressing upward against the valve raises the revolving cylinder. By these means the cylinder is kept in action, which action, by means of the extended axle of the cylinder, may be communicated as a first mover to other machinery.

The second description of engine has three cylinders, or drums, one within the other; the outer drum is called a jacket or case which is fixed. Between this and the second drum is a passage or flue which passes round the second drum in order to keep it heated, this second drum is also fixed. The third or inner drum only revolves upon its axles, poles, or arms, which pass through metallic stuffings. One of these axles is hollow for the passage of steam, and the other is intended to communicate the motion as a first mover of machinery. The steam enters the chamber from a boiler, and from thence passes by curved channels into compartments formed by oblique partitions in the revolving cylinder or drum, and passes

out through small apertures in the periphery of the revolving cylinder into the passage between that and the second drum, which is the condensing passage. The lower part of the revolving drum, and also of the condensing passage, are charged with a quantity of mercury, or of water, or of fusible metal, such as lead, or bismuth, &c. which is kept in a fluid state by the heat communicated to the inner cylinder through the flue which surrounds the second drum inclosed within the jackets. The steam passing through the entrance pipe, as before expressed, in one of the axles, occupies the central circular chamber, and from thence flows into one of the compartments above described, formed by curved partitions, where the steam acting against the fluid metal in the lower part, raises that side of the drum, causing it to revolve upon its axis; this brings the entrance to a second chamber from out of the fluid metal in which it was immersed, (and which acted as a valve to the passage) when the steam, acting upon the fluid metal in this chamber, raises that side of the drum still more, that is, continues the revolution. By this time the exit passage of the chamber first mentioned is raised above the level of the fluid metal in the condensing or vacuum passage, (which passage communicates with a condenser) by which the steam in the chamber is condensed; by this time a third chamber begins to fill with steam, the expansion of which, acting against the partitions upwards and the fluid metal below, raises the revolving cylinder still more, while the exit passage of the second mentioned chamber, rising above the level of the fluid metal, liberates and condenses the steam which it contained; the first mentioned chamber having descended as the drum revolved, becomes immersed in and filled with the fluid metal which flowed in as soon as the vacuum was produced. Thus the continued revolution of the inner cylinder or drum is effected, and the rotatory motion of the steam engine communicated by the extended arm or axle to the machinery, for which it is designed to be a first mover.

The advantages obtained by these arrangements, the patentee informs us, are in the absence of a fly wheel, by which much room and expense are saved, and also that of a heavy beam; and as the steam is always acting uniformly in this engine, which is not the case in a beam engine, where both

steam

steam and time are lost during the change of stroke, he conceives that the most economical and powerful appropriation of steam to the working of machinery may, by these improved engines, be effected.

To DAVID GORDON, Esq. of the City of Edinburgh, and EDWARD HEARD, of Brighton, Sussex, for an *Invention of a Portable Gas Lamp*.—August, 1819.

This invention consists in condensing the inflammable vapour by forcing it into a strong vessel by means of a pump, which vessel forms the body or reservoir of the lamp; and when it is desired to light the lamp, the gas must be permitted to issue out by a gentle stream, which is effected by the peculiar construction of the valve.

The body or reservoir may be made of any substance which is sufficiently strong to bear the pressure of the condensed gas, and of any form capable of affording the desired strength; a sphere is preferred, or a cylinder with spherical ends, made sufficiently strong, which reservoir may be concealed within a figure.

The valve or stop-cock is perforated in the usual way; but the key of the cock is contracted on one side by having two pieces soldered into it so as to leave an opening of a wedge form, for the passage of the condensed gas. The key

is turned by means of an endless screw with a fine thread, working into small teeth upon the circumference of a ratchet wheel fixed to the axle of the key, by which means the key is made to turn very slowly. At first, when the gas is very considerably condensed, the key is gently turned, so that only the narrow end of the wedge-formed aperture is brought up, admitting a very small current of gas, but as the gas consumes, its force diminishes, and a larger opening is required, which may be increased by turning the endless screw and bringing up the wide part of the wedge-formed aperture.

Another contrivance proposed is a conical leather valve (similar to that in the reservoir of an air-gun) which is to be placed in the opening of the reservoir of the lamp and pressed down when required by a finger screw. This lamp is proposed as portable and convenient for dwelling-houses, for carriages, for ships, &c.

#### *Preparing for the Press.*

A perspicuous Account of the Law of Patents, as relates to scientific inventions; containing much useful and interesting information to persons desirous of securing their inventions by patent, those who already hold such patents in possession, or who are about to embark properly in patent concerns. By CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, Philosophical Instrument Maker, &c.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THE INDEX to the first fifty volumes of the Monthly Magazine, is preparing with all speed, and will be published in the ensuing Spring. SELECTIONS of the curious, valuable, and original papers, will also appear within the year in FIVE VOLUMES; and it is proposed in future to publish a volume of selections on the completion of every ten volumes. The Index to so vast a body of information, will constitute a species of cyclopædia of reference, and the selections will necessarily constitute one of the most interesting collections in the English language.

LORD BYRON is again about to appear in a dramatic poem, called *Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice*. His Lordship's reputation has been some time on the wane, but his friends speak highly of this drama.

Dr. PRETTYMAN TOMLINE, lately translated to the Bishopric of Winchester, tutor of Mr. Pitt, and his private friend during his public career,

having finished his promised memoirs of that active, but unfortunate minister, the work will speedily be published. It may be expected to exhibit authentic details, the secret history of his tergiversations, and the political intrigues of an eventful period of history.

Memoirs of the Last Nine Years of the Reign of George II.; by HORACE WALPOLE, Earl of Orford. From the original MSS. found in the chest left by his Lordship's will, to be opened by the first Earl of Waldegrave who should attain the age of 21 after the year 1800, will soon appear in 2 volumes 4to.

In February will be published, Metrical Legends of Exalted Characters by JOANNA BAILLIE, Author of Plays on the Passions, &c.

And at the same time will appear a new edition of "Plays on the Passions," in 3 vols, 8vo. by the same ingenious lady.

The Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai:



Sinai: viz. 1. A Journey from Aleppo to Damascus; 2. A Tour in the District of Mount Libanus and Antilibanus; 3. A Tour in the Hauran; 4. A Second Tour in the Hauran; 5. A Journey from Damascus, through Arabia-Pétræa, and the Desert El Ty, to Cairo; 6. A Tour in the Peninsula of Sinai, may speedily be expected; by the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT.

The works of John Playfair, F.R.S. L. & E. late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; with an account of the Author's life, are announced, in 4 vols. 8vo.

In accordance with the suggestions and plans published at different times in this Miscellany, some public spirited persons have announced an arrangement for the erection of a splendid monument in honour of Shakspeare at Stratford upon Avon. We regret, however, that no notice is taken of our plan for relieving the collateral branches of that great man's family, now in distress and indigence; and although we desire to see the former part of our design carried into execution, yet we earnestly entreat, that no liberal person will on any pretence whatever, contribute towards the erection of a monument, provided the projectors do not include the proposed and expected assistance to the Shakspeare family. We would rather there should be no additional monument than that this imperious duty should, through any intrigue, be basely neglected.

The Works of John Home, Esq. author of "Douglas, a Tragedy," &c. with an Account of his Life and Writings, by HENRY MACKENZIE, Esq. F.R.S.E. in 3 vols. 8vo. will speedily appear.

Letters of Mary Lefel, Lady Hervey, with illustrative notes, are printing.

The Substance of the Lectures on the Ancient Greeks, and on the Revival of Greek Learning in Europe, delivered in the University of Edinburgh, by the late ANDREW DALZELL, Professor of Greek, A.M. F.R.S.E. will soon be published by John Dalzell, Esq. Advocate.

A translation is preparing of a Narrative of a Voyage round the World in the Russian Ship *Ruric*, undertaken with a view to the Discovery of a North East Passage between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, by OTTO VON KOTZEBUE.

Dr. JOHN MASON GOOD is engaged in a work on the Study of Medicine, comprising its Physiology, Pathology, and Practice.

A Biographical Work of 3000 LIVING PUBLIC MEN of all countries, is printing with all speed, and will be embellished with nearly 300 engraved portraits from the most approved likenesses. It will correspond in size with Debrett's Peerage.

In a few days will appear the *Vision of Judgment*, a Poem, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq.

Dr. GRANVILLE announces Memoirs on the Present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France, containing a descriptive and historical account of the Royal Garden of Plants; the Royal Institute; the Polytechnic School; the Faculty of Sciences; the College of France; and the Cabinet of Mineralogy; the public libraries; the Medical School; and the hospitals. Interspersed with anecdotes and biographical sketches of all the eminent characters who have appeared in France during and since the revolution, in the various departments of science.

The Quarterly Magazine and Journal of Literature and Science, will appear early in April, with peculiar attractions of Literature and Art.

The Journal is printing of a Horticultural Tour in the Netherlands and North of France, in the Autumn of 1817, by P. NEILL, J. HAY, and JAMES MACDONALD, a Deputation of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

The Bookseller to the Admiralty announces the publication of CAPT. PARRY's late Voyage of Discovery in the North American Seas. It is by culpable ignorance called a Voyage to the *North Pole* and in the *Polar Sea*, than which nothing can be more absurd and empirical. In every season scores of Greenland ships go nearer the pole than these ships, which wintered in latitude 74, i. e. in the latitude of Nova Zembla, and south of Spitzbergen. The voyage ought to be published, but independent of the false assumptions of advertisements, it must be a dull nautical journal; for the navigators did not see a single human creature, and made few discoveries beyond what was ascertained in 1570, by Maldonado, and published by Buachi in the Transactions of the French Academy in 1721. The assumptions, about the Magnetic Pole are still more ridiculous and unfounded than those about the Polar Sea and North Pole. The notion of a magnetic pole is a puerile and visionary theory, and will in due time be found just as real as the famous *Croker* mountains, so distinctly seen by Capt. Ross.



A Narrative is printing of Travel in Northern Africa, from Tripoli to Meur-zouk, the Capital of Fezzan; and from thence to the Southern Extremity of that kingdom, in the years 1818-19-20; accompanied by geographical notices of Soudan, and of the course of the Niger; of the state of Slavery, and of the Slave Trade as now conducted, chiefly by the Sultan of Fezzan; by GEORGE FRANCIS LYON, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and Companion of the late Mr. Ritchie.

The third and fourth volumes of Butler's Memoirs of the Catholics, are in the press.

No less than THREE Weekly Literary Journals are now published in London.

1. The Literary Chronicle.
2. The Literary Gazette, and
3. The Independent.

And no less than TEN Quarterly Works now appear regularly.

1. The Edinburgh Review.
2. The Edinburgh Surgical Journal.
3. The Quarterly Review.
4. Brande's Journal.
5. Brewster's Journal.
6. The Classical Journal.
7. The British Review.
8. The Annals of Oriental Literature.
9. The London Journal of Science.
10. The Quarterly Musical Review.

A New Series of Curiosities of Literature, are announced, by J. D'ISRAELI, Esq. in 3 volumes 8vo.

It is reported that Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, is commanded to nominate the first members of the Royal Society of Literature. Its complexion may hence be easily judged; and of course it will effect little for genius unrecommended by other circumstances. This association, like all other close corporations whose vacancies are filled by the choice of the remaining members, must necessarily sink below the average of contemporary intelligence: because original thinking will always shock the prejudices of the members, while a compliance with these must be the passport to their election and favour. But independently of this necessary result of election from within instead of without, every member of all societies and associations finds conformity to prejudices and pre-conceived opinions to be essential to his peace and promotion; and hence societies universally, and scientific establishments of every kind, are unfavourable to the advancement of knowledge. The opinions of

the last age are adopted as standards of truth, and no endowed professor, or member of an association, who seeks distinction in the body, would have the temerity to dissent from doctrines imbibed by the members in their education or taught by his predecessors. We lament this necessary condition, for there can be no doubt that in spite of radical defects, associations have done much for science; but at the same time it will be felt that standards in literature are far more fatal to originality than in science; for Nature, in spite of human authority, often asserts the truth in a language too plain to be misunderstood. We are therefore friends to a Republic of letters and science; and to distinctions conferred by public opinion rather than by those of any cabal in close corporations.

Illustrations of British Ornithology, are preparing for publication, in elephant folio, the first series will embrace land birds, by P. J. SELBY, esq. of Twizell House, county of Northumberland, member of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, &c.

A poem, entitled, the Union of the Roses, a Tale of the Fifteenth century, in six cantos, with notes, is in the press.

Helen de Tournon, a Novel, translated from the French by MADAME DE SOUZA, author of "Adèle de Sénange," &c. will be published in a few days.

The Rev. T. WATSON, is preparing for publication, Intimations and Evidences of a Future State.

Mr. BRITTON, whose numerous and splendid works on Antiquities are well known to the public, announces that his fifth, and concluding volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, will be complete by Midsummer next. It is to consist of eighty engravings, representing all the varieties and peculiarities of our ecclesiastical architecture; and these are to be arranged in chronological order, whereby the progressive improvement and variation in this species of architecture will be clearly displayed.

The same author has commenced his Illustrations and History of the Cathedral of Oxford, forming part of his Cathedral Antiquities of England: it is to be finished on the 1st of March, and consists of eleven engravings with appropriate historical descriptive accounts. The History and Illustrations of Canterbury Cathedral are to follow those of Oxford, and will be illustrated by 25 engravings.



Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. by Miss Benger, Author of Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, &c. will appear in a few days.

Shortly will be published, A System of Universal Geography, by M. MALTEBRUN, Editor of the "Annales des Voyages," &c. in seven octavo volumes.

An Account of the British Campaign during the capture of Washington, is preparing by an officer.

Dr. D'OYLEY'S Life of Archbishop Sancroft will be published in February.

The third part will be ready for delivery early in February, of the New Translation of the Bible from the sacred original Hebrew text only, completes the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, by J. BELLAMY, author of the History of all Religions. The great interest created by this work in the religious world, renders any observations on its claims to attention unnecessary.

T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. has in the press, the Medea of Euripides, literally translated into English prose, with the Scanning and Order, to appear early in March.

MR. J. WILLIAMS is preparing for the press a new edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes and annotations, and corrections of the errors and mistatements of the learned and eloquent judge, as also of his less favoured editors. This edition will contain the last corrections of the author, together with the celebrated passages on the liberty of the subject, which have been expunged from all the editions published of this valuable work, except the last.

MR. HONE is printing, in a popular form, The Spirit of Despotism; and a shilling satire, impressively frontispiced and finispiced, called the Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong, dedicated to the Holy Alliance. His Triumph of the Press, also with cuts, will follow; and be succeeded by a Slap at Slop, and, after all, Nero Vindicated.

Among several curiosities which have lately been presented to the Museum of the Liverpool Royal Institution, are two specimens of New Zealander's heads brought into this country, and presented to the institution by Captain Anstess. It appears that there is a custom among the people of the country, perhaps—"better honoured" in the breach than the observance," of drying, pickling or preserving the heads of their chiefs or friends who have fallen in battle,

as a mark of honour or attachment. The mode in which this process is effected, is by extracting the medullary substance and leaving the entire skin, which is fastened by a slight hoop or ring within the skull. It has the perfect appearance of the human countenance, and not near so disgusting as might be at first supposed. The head, like many others, is hollow, the countenance fixed, and the teeth exhibited as in a laugh. It is also quite dry, and not the least offensive in the smell or touch. The skin has rather a dark and dingy cast, and very finely tattooed in the style and fashion of the last New Zealand mode. The teeth seem very perfect but small, as if they had been much worn and used. They must undoubtedly have been brave warriors in their day, as the frequent dinges and fractures in the skulls denote. The forehead of the younger chief is high and ample, graced with clusters of luxuriant jet black hair. That of the other is a paternal grey, more thin and slight and the features less bold and expressive. The hair is quite natural in both, and if we may be allowed to judge from the elegance and pains taken in tattooing, they must have been gentlemen of no common rank. Owing to the exertions made by our missionaries to destroy the practice, we understand the price of heads has been considerably raised. These cost 12 guineas.

MR. JOHN FOSBROKE, surgeon, of Ross, is in possession of a chemical combination, by which buildings, cements, walks, painted or damp surfaces, in or out of the external air, may by simple washing at a small expence, be preserved from the future growth of obscure vegetation, as the green mould, lichens, &c. and even discoloration.

The art of engraving on wood has lately been carried into practice with surprizing success; and by their lasting means, popular books have received embellishments at a low price, which they must otherwise have been without, except at treble their cost. Thus we have the 100 Wonders of the World with 100 engravings: All the Voyages round the World with 80; All Religions and Ceremonies with 100; a Grammar of Classical Literature with 100; a Book of Trades with 80; and others in like proportions. The execution is respectable, and the effect equal to all the purposes of popular instruction.

Shortly

Speedily will be published, *The last days of Herculaneum, and Abradates and Panthea*, by EDWIN ATHERSTONE, esq. in foolscap 8vo.

Shortly will be published, *A Dissertation shewing the identity of the Rivers Niger and Nile; chiefly from the authority of the ancients*, by JOHN DUDLEY, M.A.

Mr. DUNKIN, of Bromley, is printing in 4to, (50 copies only) of the history and antiquities of several parishes in the Hundreds of Bullington, Ploughley, &c. in Oxfordshire, illustrated by numerous engravings of churches, crosses and ancient edifices, compiled from original documents in the several parish archives, the public depositories in London and Oxford, as well as those in the possession of Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bart. and other private collectors.

*A History of the Quakers*, is preparing by Mr. SOUTHEY.

*A History of the Modes of Belief*, usually termed the Superstition of the Middle Ages, with curious plates, will soon be published.

It is said to be ascertained that the Niger empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees to the northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed Consul from this country at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowdich resided for some time). He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to government what he had learnt.

Dr. CARTWRIGHT in announcing the invention of the Peto-Motive machine, observed that he should not despair of seeing in a few years, carriages of every description travelling the public roads without the aid of horses. His expectation has been already in some degree realized. A traveller on the road between Tunbridge and Hastings, lately met a cart loaded with coals, travelling without horses, impelled by an apparatus managed by two men, which had been invented by Dr. C. Its pace was uniform, and varied very little whether it was on level ground or going up hill, provided the carriage was not overloaded. On coming to descend a hill, instead of locking the wheel, considering how heavily the

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carriage was loaded, it was suffered to run down with unrestrained velocity, much faster than any prudent man would have ventured in a gig. The same vehicle has since brought a load of vegetables to Covent Garden Market. After what was effected by Mr. Birch, it seems disgraceful that more has not been done in this way.

The Rev. THOS. BOYS, A.M. of Trinity College Cambridge, has a volume of Sermons in the press.

A novel entitled, *The Sisters*, in 4 vols, 8vo. may soon be expected.

Another number of Mr. Pugin's "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from various ancient Edifices in England," will complete the work, and will consist of sixty engravings in outline, of plans, elevations, sections and details at large of the different members and parts of ecclesiastical architecture, calculated to inform the antiquary and furnish working drawings.

We are pleased to see that an octavo edition of Mr. WORDSWORTH's *Excursion*, which will now be accessible to philosophical and contemplative readers, and which should have assumed this less bulky shape before. Perhaps the admirers of fine poetry will not feel equally interested in it, as we think impartial critics must allow, that the poem is rather distinguished for sentiments of pure and elevated philosophic feeling, calm and comprehensive reasoning, and "high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy," than for the genuine and fervid language of the muse:—

"The thoughts that breathe and words that burn,"

in Byron and in Moore, proceeding at once from the heart to the heart, and impressing themselves in our memory even without an effort. As an ennobling and philosophic treatise, however, we always turn to the "*Excursion*," with pleasure.

Mr. COOPER has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, on the plan of Gardner's *Sacred Melodies*, "*A New Choral Book*," for the use of the established church; containing a selection of compositions for that service, by the most celebrated German composers of the last four hundred years, enriched by a number of choice melodies by the best English masters of the last century. Among the former will be found, near forty tunes by the celebrated MARTIN LUTHER, not hitherto published in this country.

An Account of the Discovery of a new Continent called New South Shetland, is preparing for publication by Capt. J. ROGERS, with a Description of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants with engravings. There is some empiricism in calling this a new continent.

An antique Bas-Relief, or the Apotheosis of Homer, brought from Rome, has lately been set up in the gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum. It has long been famous among antiquaries, and has been engraved and published in a contemporary journal.

Mr. HADEN, of Sloane-street, is about to publish a Monthly Journal of Medicine, addressed principally to unprofessional persons. The work, therefore, will teach the prevention rather than the cure of disorders; at the same time that it will point out how the friends of the sick may, in the best way assist medical men in their treatment.

Mr. R. N. KELLY will speedily publish *De Renzey*, a Novel, in 3 volumes.

The author of *Night*, Peter Faultless to his brother Simon, and other poems, is preparing for the press; *Metacom*, or Phillip of Pokanoket, an heroic poem, in 16 books.

A new periodical work is announced, entitled, "A Magazine of the Fine Arts, or Monthly Review of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and embellished Literature." The first number is to appear in April, previous to the annual exhibition; and will contain much original information on subjects alluded to in the title.

A descriptive Catalogue of an extensive Collection of Books, containing many rare editions, principes, and other choice and valuable works, as well in manuscript, as print, collected during several successive tours on different parts of the continent, will be published in March, by J. SAMS, Darlington.

A second edition is printing of the Apocryphal New Testament, corrected by the Editor, who has written an additional preface and subjoined new tables, which may be had separately.

An Itinerary of the Rhone, including part of the Southern Coast of France, by JOHN HUGHES, esq. A.M. of Oriel College, Oxford, is in the press.

#### FRANCE.

The *Annuaire* for 1821, states the population of France, which according to the last census, is 29,217,465 souls.

The bills of mortality, &c. of the city of Paris, for 1819, gives births 24,344, of which 8,641 were illegitimate. Deaths 22,072, including 351 of the small-pox. Still-born children 1,352. Marriages 6,236. The population 713,765.

The *Narrateur de la Meuse* states that M. Deleau, a doctor of medicine, established at Mibiél, perforated with dexterity and success the *meatus auditorius* on Mademoiselle Bivier, aged 16, and the Sieur Toussaint, aged 28, both till then deaf and dumb.—The girl takes notice of the least sounds, and begins to articulate words.—She is incessantly humming various airs.—The young man hears as well as his comrades, and makes constant efforts to pronounce all sorts of words.—M. Deleau is constructing an instrument, which will afford the facility of finishing the operation in three minutes, by which its success will be rendered more certain. By means of this instrument he will raise on the tympanic membrane substance, enough to prevent the necessity of introducing probes into the perforation during from thirty to forty days. He is of opinion, that he can restore the hearing of all those who have been deprived of it by the obstruction of the Eustachian organ, and by the obesity of the membrane of the tympanum.

#### GERMANY.

The University of Göttingen, which at the beginning of the last half year had 1118 students, has received a considerable addition; the whole number amounting to 1254, which is more than it ever had since its foundation.

#### ITALY.

In prosecuting the excavations of Pompeii, a late traveller, Mr. Williams, informs us, that the streets of the city are getting daily disencumbered. He entered by the Appian Way through a narrow street of small tombs beautifully executed, with the names of the deceased, plain and legible. At the gate was a centry-box, in which the skeleton of a soldier was found with a lamp in his hand; after passing into several streets he entered a coffee-house, marks of the cups being visible on the stone. The streets are lined with public buildings and private houses, most of which have their original painted decorations fresh and entire. The pavement of the streets is much worn by carriage wheels. A surgeon's house with chirurgical instruments; an ironmonger's shop, where was an anvil and hammer; a sculptor's, and a baker's shop;



shop; an oilman's; a wine shop, with money in the till; a school, with a pulpit with steps up to it, in the middle of the apartment; a great theatre, a temple of justice, an amphitheatre 220 feet long; various temples; a barrack for soldiers, the columns of which are scribbled with their names and jests; wells, cisterns, seats, tricliniums, beautiful mosaic altars, inscriptions, and fragments of statues; pipes of terra cotta, to convey the water to the different streets, and stocks for prisoners, in one of which a skeleton was found, are among the many striking vestiges of the arts of ancient Italy. The houses are in general low, not more than ten feet high. The principal streets are about sixteen feet in width, with side pavements of about three feet; some of the subordinate streets are from six to ten feet wide, with side pavements in proportion; these are occasionally high, and are reached by steps.

A late traveller in Italy describes the Empress Maria Louisa, as being still under the *surveillance* of Count Neip-

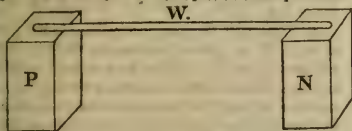
perg. She is negligent in her dress; pale in her complexion, care-worn and melancholy. We have long heard that she is little better than a prisoner at large.

We learn, on the authority of a foreign journal, that among the new and superior editions of foreign works, which are issuing from the continental press, an enlarged and beautiful reprint of the Poems of Petrarch, by Professor MARS, is not the least distinguished. It consists of two quarto volumes, and is considered the most correct as well as beautiful edition which has yet appeared. It is also illustrated with numerous engravings, taken from the first Italian masters, containing among others, a portrait of Petrarch, by Gandolfi, and one of the celebrated Laura, by Raphael Morghen. In a discourse delivered by Lignor Meneghelli, Professor in the Academy of Venice, it has been mentioned in terms of high commendation, as well as in many of the foreign journals, both of France and Italy.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

NO discovery, says Mr. BRANDT, in the last Journal of the Royal Institution, has, for a long time, so strongly excited the attention of the philosophic world, as that of the *magnetic phenomena belonging to the Voltaic apparatus*; we shall therefore endeavour to give our readers a full statement of what has been done in this department of science, though it will occupy a greater space than we are usually able to devote to this subject.

1. If the extremes of a voltaic battery (we will suppose it to consist of 20 pairs of 8-inch plates,) be connected by a platinum wire, it becomes heated, and, if of sufficiently small diameter, it suffers ignition. Let us suppose such a wire, W, lying upon the supports P and N, which represent the positive

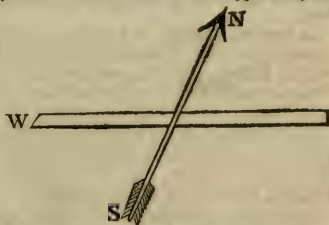


and negative conductors of the active voltaic apparatus, P being connected with the first zinc plate, and N with the last copper plate; upon bringing the north pole of a common magnetic needle below and at a right angle to the platinum wire, it will be repelled or driven downwards; if we now remove the needle, keeping it in the same position, so that its north pole may be above the platinum wire, it will then be attracted towards it. If

the electric poles be reversed, these phenomena will also be reversed.

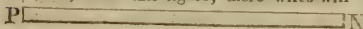
If we suppose the conjunctive platinum wire to be vertical, instead of horizontal, and in that position approach it with either end of the magnetic needle, the needle will oscillate, but will not be permanently attracted or repelled by any part of the conjunctive wire.—Professor OERSTED.

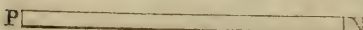
2. If a small steel bar be attached to the conjunctive wire, and parallel to it, it does not become a polar magnet; but if it be attached transversely, it does become polar, and it becomes north and south, and south and north, according to the direction of the supposed electric current traversing the conjunctive wire, according as one or the other end of it is positive or negative. Thus supposing W to represent the platinum conjunctive wire of the voltaic apparatus, and



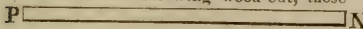
N S a wire of iron attached transversely to it, the latter becomes permanently magnetic.—Sir H. DAVY.

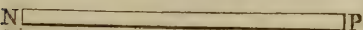
3. If we suppose a second conjunctive wire parallel to, and similarly situated with, the first, as in this figure, those wires will

P  N

P  N

attract each other; but if one conjunctive wire be traversed by the electric fluid in one direction, and another in an opposite direction, as in the following wood-cut, those

P  N

N  P

wires will repel each other. In this circumstance, the dissimilarity of the electro-magnetic and of simple electric phenomena is observed; for bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and, dissimilarly electrified, attract each other; but here the horizontal wires, similarly electro-magnetized, attract; and, dissimilarly electro-magnetized, repel each other.—M. AMPERE.

4. The shock of a Leyden jar, or battery, passed through a wire, confers upon it, at the moment of its passage, properties precisely similar to those of the voltaic apparatus.

To render a steel bar magnetic, it is not necessary that it should touch the conjunctive wire, to which it is attached at right angles, or the electro-magnetic influence is conveyed to some distance, and is not excluded by the interposition of a plate of a glass, of metal, or of water.—Sir H. DAVY.

5. The phenomena, exhibited by the electro-magnetic, or conjunctive wire, may be explained upon the supposition of an electro-magnetic current passing round the axis of the conjunctive wire, its direction depending upon that of the electric current, or upon the poles of the battery with which it is connected.—Dr. WOLLASTON.



In the above figure, such a current is represented in two sections at right angles to the axis of the wires, when similarly electrified, from which it will be apparent that the north and south powers meeting, will attract each other.

In the following figure, the sections of the



wire are shown dissimilarly electrified, by which similar magnetic powers meet, and consequently occasion a repulsion.

Some years ago, says Professor Brewster, in the Journal of Natural Philosophy, an

attempt was made by several philosophers, to influence the magnetic needle, by placing it in the open galvanic circuit, but no effect was perceptible; and it occurred to Mr. Oersted to make the experiment when the galvanic circle was complete. He immediately found that the magnetic needle was moved from its position; but as his apparatus was feeble, and the results not strongly marked, he associated himself with his friend M. Esmark, councillor to the King, and provided a galvanic apparatus, consisting of twenty copper troughs, each of which was 12 inches square, with a breadth of about 2½ inches.— Each trough was furnished with two plates of copper, disposed so as to support the rod of copper which sustains the zinc plate in the fluid of the next trough. The conducting fluid consisted of pure water, containing 1/50th of its weight of sulphuric acid, and as much nitric acid. The portion of each zinc plate immersed in the fluid is a square whose side is about ten inches long. A less powerful battery will be sufficient, provided that it is able to make a metallic wire red hot. The opposite extremities of the pile are joined by a metallic wire, called the *Uniting Wire*, and the name of the *Electric Conflict* was given to the effect which took place in the uniting wire, and in the space around it.

1. Above a magnetic needle, well suspended, and in equilibrio in the magnetic meridian, is placed a straight part of the uniting wire, so as to be horizontal and parallel to the needle, which may be done by bending it near its efficacious part. When this is done, the needle will be found to deviate from its position;—the pole which is nearest the negative end of the battery will move to the westward, and if the distance of the needle from the uniting wire does not exceed three-fourths of an inch, the declination of the needle will be 45°. At greater distances the declination decreases proportionally; and the distance remaining the same the declination varies with the strength of the battery.

If the uniting wire is placed below, instead of above, the needle, the effects will be inverted, and the pole which is nearest the negative end of the battery will move to the eastward.

2. Hence it follows, in general, that if negative electricity enters above the pole of the needle, it will decline to the west, and if it enters below, it will decline to the east.

If the uniting wire is made to turn in a horizontal plane, so as to deviate gradually from the magnetic meridian on either side, the declination of the needle will increase, if the wire approaches the needle, and will diminish if it recedes from it.

3. If, when the magnetic needle is rendered horizontal by a counterpoise, we place the uniting wire in the same horizontal plane, and parallel with it, no declination takes place, but the needle dips, so that the pole where the negative electricity enters,

is depressed, when the wire is situated on the west side, and raised when it is situated on the east side.

4. If the uniting-wire is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, the needle remains at rest, whether it is placed above or below the uniting wire; excepting in the case when it is very near the pole of the needle, and then the pole will be raised, if the negative electricity enters from the west and depressed when it enters from the east.

5. When the uniting wire is placed vertically, and receives the negative electricity at its upper end, if it is opposite the pole of the needle, it will turn to the east, but if it is opposite a point between the pole and the centre of the needle, it will turn to the west. When the negative electricity enters at the lower end, the phenomena are reversed.

6. If the uniting wire is bent into the form of Z, so as to form two parallel legs, it attracts or repels the poles of the needle according to certain circumstances of position. If we place the wire opposite one of the poles of the needle, the plane of the legs being perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, the negative electricity entering by the east leg, and the positive by the west leg, the pole will be repelled to the east or to the west, according to the situation of the plane of the legs. But if the negative electricity enters by the west leg, and the positive by the east leg, the pole will be attracted. If the plane of the leg is perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, and opposite a point situated between the extremity and the centre of the needle, all these effects will be inverted.

The nature of the uniting wire has no influence on the above phenomena. Wires of platinum, gold, silver, brass, iron, plates of lead and tin, and even mercury, may be employed with the same success. Several wires twisted together, or metallic ribbons, may also be used. The uniting wire does not lose its effect when interrupted by water, unless when the interruption amounts to several inches in length.

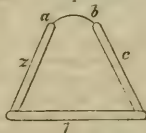
The action of the uniting wire upon the needle may be transmitted without any diminution of its effect, through glass, metals, wood, water, rosin, earthen-ware and stones. Even when these various substances are interposed at the same time, they scarcely seem to diminish the effect. A disc of the electrophorus, plates of porphyry, a stone-ware vessel full of water, were interposed with as little effect, and the influence of the uniting wire continued the same when the needle was shut up in a brass box filled with water. As the ordinary galvanic and electrical influence has never been transmitted through these substances, the effects which take place in the conflict of electricity are totally different from those which belong to electrical attractions and repulsions.

Needles of brass, glass and gum lac, were substituted in place of the magnetic needle; but they were not influenced by the action of the uniting wire.

In extending his electro-magnetic researches, M. Oersted has obtained several additional results of a very interesting nature.

He found that the electro-magnetic effects do not depend upon the intensity of the electricity, but solely on its quantity. A plate of zinc of six inches square, immersed into a vessel of copper containing the dilute acid, produces a considerable electro-magnetic effect; but when the plate has 100 square inches of surface, it acts upon the needle with such force, that the effect upon it is sensible at the distance of three feet. The effect is diminished rather than increased, when forty troughs, similar to this single one, are united in one battery. M. Oersted found, that the discharge of a strong electric battery, transmitted through a metallic wire, produced no deviation in the needle; neither did a series of uninterrupted sparks produce any other effect than the ordinary attractions and repulsions. A galvanic pile of 100 discs of two inches square each, and paper moistened with salt-water, is also destitute of any sensible effect.

In comparing the effect of a single galvanic arc with that of an apparatus composed of several, M. Oersted supposes the annexed figure to represent a galvanic arc



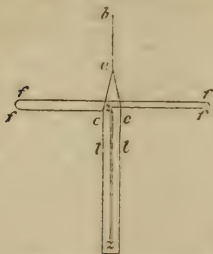
composed of one piece of zinc *z*, a piece of copper *c*, a metallic wire *ab*, and a fluid conductor *l*. The zinc always communicates a portion of its positive electricity to the water, as the copper does of its negative electricity, which would produce an accumulation of negative electricity in the upper part of the zinc, and of positive electricity in the upper part of the copper, and the communication by *ab* did not re-establish the equilibrium by presenting a free passage to the negative electricity from *z* to *c*, and of the positive electricity from *c* to *z*. The wire *ab*, therefore, receives the negative electricity of the zinc, and the positive electricity of the copper; whereas a wire which forms a communication between the two poles of a battery, receives positive electricity from the pole of the zinc, and negative from that of the copper.

"If we attend to this distinction," says M. Oersted, "we may, with a single galvanic arc, arranged as I have described, repeat all the experiments which I had before made with a compound galvanic apparatus. One great advantage of this plan is, that we may form the arc sufficiently light to be suspended by a small metallic wire, so as to revolve round the axis of the wire prolonged; and in this way we may examine the action of a magnet on the galvanic arc.

"For this purpose I employed the arrangement,



ment-annexed, which is a perpendicular sec-



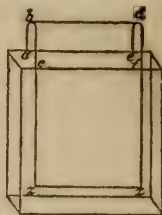
tion of it in the direction of its breadth, *cccc* being a trough of copper 3 inches high, 4 inches long, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide; *zz*, a plate of zinc, kept in its place by two pieces of cork *ll*; *effffz*, a brass wire about a quarter of a line diameter; *ab*, a brass wire as small as possible, but capable of sustaining the apparatus; and *cac*, a linen thread for attaching the wire to the apparatus. The trough contains the usual conducting fluid. The uniting wire of this apparatus will attract the north pole of the needle when it is placed on the left side of the plane *effffz*, regarded in the direction *fz*. On the same side, the south pole will be repelled. On the other side of this plane, the north will be repelled and the south pole attracted. In effecting this, we must not place the needle above *ff*, nor below *fz* or *fc*. If, instead of presenting a small moveable needle to the uniting wire, we present to one of the extremities *ff*, one of the poles of a strong magnet, the attraction or repulsion (indicated by the needle) will cause the galvanic apparatus to revolve round the prolonged axis of the wire *ab*.

If we substitute, in place of the conducting wire, a large ribbon of copper of the same breadth as the plate of zinc, a feeble effect only is produced. The effect is on the other hand increased by making the conductor very short.

This figure represents the perpendicular



section of this arrangement in the direction of the breadth of the trough; and the annexed is a perspective view of it, in which *abcdef* represent the conducting plate, and *eezzf* the plate of zinc. Here the north pole of the needle will be attracted towards the plane of *abc*, and the south pole will be repelled from the same plane; *edf* will have contrary



effects. In this apparatus the extremities act like the poles of the needle, but it is only the faces of the extremities, and not the intermediate parts that have this analogy.

A moveable galvanic apparatus may also be made of two plates, one of copper and one of zinc, twisted into spirals, and suspended in the conducting fluid. This apparatus is more moveable, but greater precautions are necessary to avoid deceptions when experiments are made with it.

I have not yet discovered a method of making a galvanic apparatus direct itself towards the poles of the earth. For such a purpose the apparatus would require to be much more moveable.

In repeating the interesting experiments of M. Oersted, SIR HUMPHRY DAVY found, that the uniting wire of platinum was magnetic from its power of attracting iron filings. This wire was also found to communicate permanent magnetism to steel bars transversely attached to it, or placed transversely at some distance from it; while the same bars, when placed parallel to the wire, had only a temporary magnetism when in the vicinity of the apparatus.

The most important fact, however, in Sir Humphry Davy's experiments, is, that when the electricity from a Leyden battery is passed through a wire or through air, the wire and air and the surrounding space became magnetic, so that bars of steel made tangents or sines or circles round the wire, all became magnets, the north pole of one being opposite to the south pole of the other. By means of a powerful Leyden battery, Sir Humphry has made magnets at the distance of fourteen inches from the wire. He has also been able to attract and repel bars placed in the voltaic circuit by the common magnet.

Mr. AMPERE communicated to the Academy of Sciences three memoirs, on the 18th and 25th of September, and the 30th of October, 1820. The following are the principal conclusions deduced from the second memoir.

1. "The two electric currents attract one another when they move parallel and in the same direction, and they repel one another when they move parallel and in opposite directions.

2. It follows, therefore, that when the metallic wires through which these currents are transmitted, can only turn in parallel planks, each of the two currents tends to bring

bring the other into a situation where it may be parallel to it, and in the same direction.

3. These attractions and repulsions are absolutely different from the attractions and repulsions of ordinary electricity.

4. All the phenomena discovered by Mr. Oersted, and which I analyzed, and reduced to two general facts in my first memoir, are embraced by the law of the two electrical currents, (§ 1.), admitting that a magnet is only an assemblage of electrical currents, produced by the mutual action of the particles of steel, analogous to that of the elements of a voltaic pile, and which move in planes perpendicular to the line which joins the two poles of the magnet.

5. When the magnet is in the situation which it tends to take by the action of the terrestrial magnet, these currents have a direction opposite to that of the apparent motion of the sun, and hence when we place a magnet in a contrary position, so that the poles which point to the poles of the earth are of the same name, the currents will be found in the direction of the apparent motion of the sun.

6. This law embraces the phenomena of the ordinary action of magnets.

7. It embraces also the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, by supposing electrical currents in planes perpendicular to the direction of the dipping-needle, and which move from east to west.

8. There is no difference between the poles of a magnet, than that one of them is found to the left, and the other to the right of the electric currents, which give to steel the magnetic property.

9. When Volta had proved that the positive and negative electricities of the pile attracted and repelled one another, according to the laws of ordinary electricity, he did not demonstrate completely the identity of the two fluids put in action by the pile and by friction; but it became a physical truth, perhaps, when he shewed that two bodies, one of which was electrified by metallic contact, and the other by friction acted upon one another in every case, as if they had been both electrified by the pile, or with the ordinary electrical machine,—the same kinds of proof are obtained with respect to the identity of the attractions and repulsions of electric currents and magnets. Magnetic attractions

and repulsions, therefore, ought not to be assimilated to those which result from electrical tension, but to those which I have observed between two currents.

M. Ampere has communicated in his third Memoir, several very important results. He has succeeded in directing the uniting wire (fil conjonctif) by the action of the earth. Setting out from his method of considering the phenomena presented by the uniting wires of magnets, he concludes, that the moveable part of the uniting wire ought to form a curved plane, and almost shut, so that there remains only between its extremities an interval necessary to enable it to communicate with the pile, and that then the plane of this curve will be carried by the action of the terrestrial globe in a direction perpendicular to that of the dipping-needle. This conclusion has been fully confirmed by experiment.

According to the manner in which he suspends this part of the uniting wire, he has obtained the motion in a horizontal direction, which corresponds with the declination of the compass, and a motion in the magnetic meridian corresponding to the dip.

On the 30th October, 1820, M. Biot presented a Memoir to the Academy, on the Physical Laws of the Electro-Magnetic Phenomena, which he had deduced from measures of the deviation and the oscillation experienced by needles placed near the uniting wire.

The following is the general expression which he has given of the action exerted at a distance upon a particle of austral or boreal magnetism, by a very fine uniting wire of copper, of an indefinite length, and put in communication with the two poles of a voltaic apparatus.

From the point where the particle resides, draw a perpendicular line to the axis of the wire. The force which acts upon the particle is perpendicular to this line and to the axis of the wire. Its intensity is in the inverse ratio of the simple distance. The nature of its action is the same as that of a magnetic-needle, which is placed tangentially to the contour of the wire, so that a particle of austral and a particle of boreal magnetism would be drawn in opposite directions, though always in the same straight line determined by the preceding construction.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XCV.** For obtaining Returns from Turnpike Road Trusts of the Amount of their Revenues, and Expence of maintaining the same.—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. XCVI.** For defraying, until the Twenty-fifth Day of June, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the

Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances to Officers and Quartermasters of the said Militia during Peace.—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. XCVII.** An Act to revive and to continue, For One Year, the several Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland.—July 24th, 1820.

**CAP. XCVIII.** To amend an Act passed

*passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty, for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. XCIX.** *To enable the East India Company to raise and maintain a Corps of Volunteer Infantry.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. C.** *For amending and reducing into One Act of Parliament, Two several Acts, passed in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for the better ordering and further regulating of the Militia of the City of London.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CI.** *To enable the Examination of Witnesses to be taken in India in support of Bills of Divorce on account of Adultery committed in India.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CII.** *For making general the Provisions of an Act made in the Forty-sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, for removing Difficulties in the Convictions of Offenders stealing Property from Mines.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CIII.** *For the further Encouragement and Improvement of the British Fisheries.*—July 24, 1820.

**I.** Bounty of 50s. per Ton to be paid annually to the Owners of decked or half-decked Vessels of not less than 15 Tons, fitted out for the British Fisheries, &c. Limitation to 60 Tons.

**III.** Distribution of Bounty, and Conditions on which Bounty shall be paid.

**III.** Persons employed in curing Fish on the Coast shall be paid a Bounty of 4s. for every cwt. of Cod, &c.; 2s. 6d. per Barrel for pickled Cod, &c.; but not to be paid to Persons receiving any part of the Bounty of 50s. per ton.

**V.** Bounty of 3l. per Ton on Oil extracted from Whales and other Fish taken on the Coast, and of 4l. per Cwt. on Fins of Whales.

**VI.** Commissioners of the British Herring Fishery to make Regulations for the Payment of Bounties, and for shipping of Salt, &c.

**CAP. CIV.** *To enable His Majesty to defray the Charge of a certain Barrack by the Grant of an Annuity on the Consolidated Fund.*—July 24, 1820.

**I.** Agreement, dated June 30, 1820, for the Erection of Barracks in the Regent's Park.

An Annuity of 5,400l. granted to S. Baker and W. Nicholson for 31 Years, to be payable Half-Yearly.

**CAP. CV.** *An Act to continue, for Two Years, an Act of the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty, for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens ar-*

*iving in or resident in this Kingdom, in certain cases.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CVI.** *To enable Chaplains in the Navy, presented to either of the Livings of Simonburn, Wark, Bellingham, Thorneyburn, Fallstone, or Greystead, in the County of Northumberland, to receive their Half Pay; and for other Purposes relating to the said Livings.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CVII.** *For appropriating to the Use of the Master of the Rolls for the Time being the Rents of the Rolls Estate, and the Dividends of the Funds in the Court of Chancery arising from the Surplus Rents of that Estate.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CVIII.** *For enabling His Majesty to settle Annuities upon certain Branches of the Royal Family, in lieu of Annuities which have ceased upon the Demise of his late Majesty.*—July 24, 1820.

**I.** His Majesty may grant the following Annuities, viz. Duke of York 14,000l., Duke of Clarence 2,500l., Duke of Cambridge, 4,000l., Princess Augusta Sophia, 4,000l., Princess of Hesse Hombourg, 4,000l., Duchess of Gloucester, 4,000l., Princess Sophia, 4,000l.

**CAP. CIX.** *To enable His Majesty to grant Pensions to Officers and Attendants upon His late Majesty, and other Persons to whom His said late Majesty had granted Pensions and Allowances.*—July 24, 1820.

His Majesty may grant Pensions and Allowances to Officers and Attendants on His late Majesty, and to others to whom Pensions had been granted, not exceeding 21,715l. 16s. 6d. per Annum.

**CAP. CX.** *To enable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year One Thousand eight hundred and twenty.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CXI.** *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*—July 24, 1820.

**CAP. CXII.** *For improving and completing the Harbour of Port Patrick, in Scotland, so as to render the same a more fit Situation for His Majesty's Packets.*—July 24, 1820.

**I.** A Sum not exceeding 10,000l. shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution.

**VIII.** Commissioners may cause the Harbour



hour of Port Patrick to be deepened and cleansed, and Piers, Quays, and other Works to be erected, and all obstructions to the Navigation to be removed.

XXIV. The limits of the said Harbour of Port Patrick shall be deemed and considered to be and extend from Dunskey Castle, on the South, to the Rock called the Half-Tide Rock, on the North.

XXV. It shall and may be lawful for the

Harbour Master, as he shall think fitting and expedient, to lay down Moorings or Mooring Chains, and erect and set up Land Marks, Beacons, and Buoys, in any place or places in the said Harbour of Port Patrick, or adjoining Lands between Dunskey Castle, on the South, and the Half-Tide Rock on the North, for the guidance and safety of his Majesty's Packets, and all other Ships and Vessels entering the said Harbour.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

•• *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**C**HARLES LLOYD, Esq. author of *Nugæ Canoræ*, and translator of Alfieri, has published an additional volume of poems, containing *Desultory Thoughts in London, Titus and Gisippus, with other Poems*. Though we cannot consider this work as adding much to the reputation of its author, owing to its excessive freedom of style and versification, there are bursts of fine poetry, and a strain of kind and animated feeling, with some beautiful descriptions of scenery, which go far to redeem the peculiar defects to which it is certainly obnoxious. There is a carelessness, and want of judicious thoughts and revision, which no author should permit himself to indulge, in presenting a volume of more than 250 pages to the opinion of the public. It is but too apparent that many of these trifling errors and peculiarities are voluntary, or the result of blameable inattention. We may, however, assure our readers, that they will find much pleasing poetry—much lively description, and a strain of good feeling, in the work before us, which evince equal genius, and amiableness of heart.

*The Portraits of the British Poets*; the first part of which we have before recommended to the attention of our readers, have now proceeded as far as the fifth part. They are in general executed in a style of the utmost excellence.—Those portraits are selected which have the strongest claims to authenticity—at the same time avoiding as much, as possible those with which the public are already familiar. A great proportion have never before been engraved, and of those which have been, on very few indeed have the same talents and labour been exerted as in this work. Perhaps the finest specimen in the whole series is the portrait of Dr. Darwin, engraved by Wedgwood. It is at least the most nature-breathing engraving which we have ever seen.—There is also an interesting portrait of agility, which furnishes a rich subject for the graver of W. C. Edwards. The portrait of Burns by Nasmyth is also

finely engraved by C. Warren. Shakspeare is taken from the Stratford monument, and delightfully engraved by Finden and Chaucer; is rendered one of the finest ornaments of the work by the magical graver of the same artist.—As a whole, whether we consider the interesting nature of the design, or the skill with which it is executed, we think the present work may fairly be pronounced unrivalled. We have not space to dilate upon particular beauties, or minute blemishes. Of the latter there are none which affect the *general* character of the work.

We must make honourable mention of a Chemical work, in one volume, from the pen of Mr. MILLAR, of Edinburgh; which, as an elementary work, is written on a very judicious plan. The first part is devoted to the description and analysis of Chemical substances generally, and is illustrated by interesting experiments: the second to the natural history and analysis of the productions of nature; and the third, a very copious and interesting detail of the several arts and manufactures dependent on Chemistry. From the author's practical acquaintance with his subject, both as it relates to the principles and practice of Chemistry, his work cannot fail of accomplishing the end he has had in view:—viz. the instruction of the rising generation, in a science, more interesting to a commercial nation than any other.

Mr. P. LE COUNT, of the national ship the *Conqueror*, has published some experiments on the supposed affections of the compass, from local causes. Unfortunately he recognises the silly principle of attraction for its own sake, or of supernatural affection between bodies, without necessary mechanical cause; and hence his deductions, philosophically considered, are invalid. He has, however, determined a new fact; namely, that every mass of iron has a polarity, of which the centre is the centre of the mass; and that its affection on a magnet are determined by, the

variable line of direction which accords with the turning of the ship. Those who believe in the miracle of distant attractions will assent to Mr. Le Count's Theory; while those who consider this phenomena as purely mechanical, will admire the ingenuity and originality of his reasoning. This very difficult and involved subject of magnetism will receive speedy illustration from the theory of motion, by which it will be shewn to be but an accident of matter.

The inexhaustible manufactory of novels in the month, has been employed in the production of another, under the title of *Kenilworth Castle*, at 11. 11s. 6d. It has been published too late in the month for notice, but we hope it will be better worth reading than the *Monastery*, in which the author appeared to have strung together the remnants and surplusage of his former works. It was reported as a quiz on the public, that Scotland did not contain sufficient paper for the edition, and that the printing had been suspended till supplies arrived from England!

Among the few good novels which have somewhat too sparingly made their *début* during the winter months, we think we may venture to include one called *Calthorpe; or, Fallen Fortunes*, a title not a little applicable to the present state of the nation. We are better pleased with this specimen of our author's pen, than with his former one of "Mystery, or Forty Years ago," which could only afford entertainment to readers of a secondary class, whose muscles are "easily moved to mirth, or to sentimental tears." There is a freshness of life, and vividness of description, with some interest of story in *Calthorpe*, of which "The Mystery" gave us little promise, and in the light and humorous passages there is less coarseness, and more true comic humour.

*The History of the Rise and Progress of the Judicial or Adawlut System in the Presidency of Bengal, together with an Inquiry into the supposed existence of the Trial by Jury in India*, claims general attention. The vast, populous, and important provinces of India that have fallen under the government of British power, have been too long without the benefits of British laws. Something like a system of regulations for the administration of civil justice, was established by the Marquis Cornwallis, at Bengal, and the other provinces immediately subject to that presidency, in 1793, when courts of circuit were introduced. Various new institutions and regulations to enlarge and amend the original code, have been since introduced; but in the more important part of administration, the criminal law, it is with regret we perceive from the publication before us, that the trial by jury possesses only a

supposed existence in India. The object of the present inquiry is to trace the origin of the judicial system, to illustrate its principles, and to mark the occasional deviations which have been made from thence. The observations are chiefly confined to the civil administration of justice. The want of a Bar, where well-educated advocates may assert and defend the rights of their clients, is said to be severely felt in the adawlut system and the administration of justice, is asserted to be more difficult at present than on the first institution of the courts, from the multiplicity of regulations by government for the correction of judicial errors. It seems, however, that although the people of India want the advantages of a European Bar, fees, duties, and taxes have been plentifully instituted. We cannot enter here into an examination of the advantages and disadvantages incident to the present judicial practice in the East; but we think, that in a country where such a variety of castes exist, and a conciliatory and just system is necessary for the protection and satisfaction of all, the privileges of pleading and of self-defence should not be of so exclusive a kind as the author of this able and useful work recommends. The abolition of the Vakeels or black pleaders, and confining the business of the native clients to civil servants, would, we are persuaded, be very impolitic. The Justinian code, where it exists in our West India possessions, is of great advantage, and justly esteemed for its liberality.

*Short Arguments and Plain Facts*, showing that the civilization and instruction of the natives of India, furnish the surest means of upholding the stability of our Oriental Empire, by Lieut. Col. JOHN MACDONALD, F.R.S. F.A.S. is another publication which forcibly and justly demonstrates the necessity of introducing an enlightened and humane system, becoming a government of Christianity, into the British dominions in India. That a powerful moral engine of general instruction is requisite where so much ignorance prevails, as among the many millions of natives who compose the subjects of our eastern monarchy few will deny. This engine in the opinion of Colonel Macdonald is Christianity. The colonel has resided many years in India; he is, therefore, good authority as to the urgency in a political point of view, of the dissemination of the Christian doctrine; but it would seem that those with whom the power resides of carrying such benevolent plans into effect, want the zeal and persuasion of the Colonel. The Honourable Court are not averse to the establishment of Christianity in India; this is indicated by the facilities given to the missionaries; but it is because no regular system has been adopted or received the concurrence of the directing government, that a want of sincerity in the great cause may be

be imputed. The Bishop of Calcutta has laboured with much ability to impress the propriety of sanctioning a project of education to this end. He recommends that some of the half caste description be employed as schoolmasters. But though many able characters of this species have appeared in India, they have always been excluded from the civil and military services. It is now allowed that unaided by some regular plan, such as the Bishop of Calcutta has laid down, the missionary cause may be laboured on inadequately for centuries. Colonel Macdonald adds his testimony to this important fact, and sufficiently proves that the permanent security and stability of British power depends on the establishment of Christianity in India.

*The Dejeune*, or Companion for the Breakfast Table, Vol. I. consists of light diurnal essays published under this title, which have at length reached the size and form of a volume. The literary morceaus thus furnished to the table of taste, constitute a very agreeable addition to the stock of amusement derived from the imitators of the Tatler and its kindred publications. The authors, who have written under the quaint title of the *Dejeune* (half French, half English) have kept before them the best standards of composition, and in many instances their lucubrations entitle the writers to very high praise as essayists and delineators of human manners. An abundance of wit, information on almost all the topics and ways of life, a knowledge of all the haunts of character, and a happy talent for humorous description, are indispensable to give the preserving charms of novelty and interest to such fugitive productions. The collection before us has considerable merit in this respect: there is much to entertain as well as to inform in it; but there are articles which might have been omitted from their temporary character or personal allusion. These however are few—they are the “evil results of a daily production,” and form but a slight drawback from the well-founded claims to approbation which the work in general possesses.

*Essays on Money, Exchanges and Political Economy, &c.* by HENRY JAMES, Esq. forms a work of peculiar value and usefulness at the present moment. It displays an intimate acquaintance with that branch of political and commercial science which relates to money and paper currency, and exhibits in a concise and lucid manner the cause of the fluctuation in prices, and of the depreciation in the value of property of late years. The measures hitherto adopted by ministers have been of the most inconsistent kind: in many cases they have been marked by injustice as well as impolicy, such as attempting to relieve one class of the community at the expense of another, and arbitrarily endeavouring to regulate the wages of labour. The forced attempt unnaturally to hold up prices in a time of peace to the level of war prices, in money at 50 per cent. increased

value, is very properly viewed by the author of these essays as a principal cause of the stagnation of trade, and the ruin and misery of thousands. How many have been totally ruined by the weight of taxation pressing upon them in an increased ratio on all the necessaries of life! Mr. James has many excellent remarks on the present system of government and literature of the country, and his work is elucidated by tables of comparative value, which must be of use to those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the history of our currency.

*Anti-Scepticism, or an Inquiry into the Nature and Philosophy of Language, as connected with the Sacred Scriptures*, has a philosophical as well as pious object in view, and the discussions which it contains on the principles of language, the progressive state of the human faculties, and the reasoning with respect to the doctrine of the scriptures, agree with the best authorities. The work is of an able, though mixed description, and may prove of much utility.

*A View of the Intellectual Powers of Man, with observations on their cultivation, adapted to the present state of the country*, has another and a Greek title (ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ,) but as we dislike Greek titles to English books, we give the preference to the more intelligible designation. The best proofs we think of the intellectual powers of man that have been exhibited, are the many books that have been written and published by the help of his genius, and the perfection which science, philosophy, and the arts have attained. It is a very praiseworthy labour to endeavour to combine in small compass the leading ideas of writers of eminence, ancient and modern, on the subject of human intellect; and to this end the author of the present essay modestly directs his aim. The writer himself is evidently endowed with acute and reasoning powers of mind, and his well condensed view of the human faculties and the modes of improving them cannot but be greatly conducive to the cultivation of intellect, especially where scientific ideas were much wanted in the education of the young.

From an examination of *The Student's Manual* we rise with feelings of satisfaction. This little work, designed as a sequel to our English dictionaries, consists of resolutions of words derived from the Greek, into their original component parts, arrayed both thematically and in alphabetical order. The collection is not, we conceive, complete; nevertheless to all persons unacquainted with the language of Homer, we do not hesitate to recommend it, as constituting a very useful little book of reference.

The 23rd and last number of the *Journal of New Voyages*, gave Mr. Scholcraft's Travels in the unexplored countries watered by the Missouri and its branches; and also a Voyage to Cochin China, by Capt. Rey of the French navy. This work proceeds with constantly increasing interest; but being read co-extensively



co-extensively with this miscellany, we feel it unnecessary to attempt any analysis of the contents of its successive numbers.

In the rage at imitation of popular works, we are not surprised to find one entitled *Universal Science*. Instead of *Universal Science*, the author should have entitled his collection *Universal Chaos*; for we have never before seen such a mixture of heterogeneous ingredients presented to the public. It strongly reminds us of Smollet's antiquarian's *Spartan broth*; and we cannot doubt, but that like this redoubted purveyor to perverted taste, the author of the work in question, will in solitude have to digest the *hash* which he has had the presumption to offer to the public under his misapplied title.

*Conversations on English Grammar, &c.* by Mrs. WILLIAMS, forms a work of a useful kind, and well adapted to the purpose in view. Mrs. Williams has adopted the plan of familiar and entertaining dialogues to make her pupils acquainted with the rules of grammar. Such a method cannot fail of being more attractive to children than the simple and dry rules as laid down in grammars. Examples seemingly deduced from themselves are more likely to be easily retained and lead the mind to enquiry, than the lessons generally in use. The whole of the illustrations are not only calculated to excite the attention of children, but at the same time to convey to their minds clear and comprehensive ideas of the general principles of language.

*Letters to a Child, on the subject of Maritime Discovery*, by EMILY TAYLOR, is another successful attempt, of which there have been several during the last few years, to interest the youthful mind in important branches of knowledge. Works of pure fiction, addressed to the heart and imagination, we are inclined to think, formed at one time too considerable a portion of the child's library. The young mind, relieved from a constrained attention to "school books," as we have heard them emphatically termed, turned with almost *too* lively a relish to the delightful productions of an Edgeworth and a Berquin—it was the sweetmeat after a disagreeable medicine. We therefore congratulate our young friends, that several ingenious writers have at length succeeded in uniting the *utile dulci*; and the perusal of Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield's volumes, and Mrs. Hack's *Winter Evenings*, and Mr. Galt's *Historical Pictures*, fills up the dangerous interval between works of instruction and mere imagination.

*The New Prophetic Almanac for 1821*, is a very odd production, and not an over cheap one as an almanack. The legends of the Sidrophels are generally not the most intelligible, but that which precedes the useful part of this "abstract of celestial lore," surpasses any farrago of the kind which we have yet seen. The title promises much more than the work contains, and to us this *new and tremendous* prognosticator of won-

ders does not appear more preferably prophetic than the usual guides of this kind. We suspect the author has made very free with Mr. Moore, to whose higher pretensions he is, however, no very formidable rival.

*The Mental Calculator*, a Compendium of General Rules for the Solution of Problems in Astronomy, &c. is commendable for the conciseness and perspicuity with which the young learner is introduced to the first elements of astronomy. The problems selected prove satisfactorily the purpose of the author to lead the pupil by easy gradations to a clear knowledge of that sublime and interesting science. A useful guide to the constellations is annexed.

*A Synopsis of the Latin Grammar*, on the plan of Ruddiman, compiled for the use of Schools, is an abridgement of the Latin Grammar, is followed by a Treatise on Prosody, an article not found in Ruddiman's lesser grammar, a deficiency which the author tells us was his inducement to bring this synopsis and system of prosody before the public. The compilation seems adequate to its purpose, and has the merit of clearness and brevity.

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A Second Journey through Persia to Constantinople, between the years 1810 and 1816; by James Morier, esq. royal 4to. with maps, coloured costumes, and other engravings, 3l. 13s. 6d.



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History of Voyages into the Polar Regions by John Barrow, F.R.S. 8vo. 12s.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS,

*"The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it."* REYNOLDS.

*Portrait of Mr. LISTON, Engraved by JAMES WARD, R.A., from a Picture by JOHN JACKSON, R.A.*

**A**CAREFULLY well-scraped mezzotinto plate, from one of the most faithful portraits ever painted.

*Portrait of HER MAJESTY,—Painted by LONSDALE, Engraved by MEYER.*

The original picture whence this excellent print is engraved, was painted by Mr. Lonsdale, at Brandenburg House, and was presented by her Majesty to the Corporation of the City of London. The Queen is represented sitting by a table, on which is her crown, and is holding in her hand her celebrated letter "to the King."—It is certainly the best likeness and best picture that has yet been painted of this illustrious female, and is engraved in a corresponding style of excellence with the original picture.

**ARTISTS GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual dinner of this truly charitable and national institution is fixed for the Friday previous to the opening of the Royal Academy exhibition. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, with his usual kindness and philanthropy, has promised to preside again on this occasion. The directors have relieved from its funds many distressing cases of suffering talent, with that delicacy for private feeling which peculiarly distinguishes this society and the objects it seeks to relieve, where becoming pride of education is silently struggling with consuming want.

**ROYAL ACADEMY.**—The library and various schools of the Academy opened to the students after the Christmas recess, on Monday the 8th of January, and on the same evening Professor Fuseli commenced his lectures on painting to a numerous assemblage of academicians, associates, students and exhibitors. He pointed out to the students the best models for their contemplation, and the best modes for them to conduct their studies, in the best and highest styles in energetic language. He satirized with a poignancy that evidently produced effect, the present rage for portraiture, for petty landscapes

and miserable little pictures, that have so long blemished the character of the English school. He lashed with an unsparing hand the self-called patrons, who after having expended a few pounds to have their portraits painted, chuckle over their patronage, and assume airs of superiority.

In the course of his lectures he also criticised the styles and manners of the old masters, and of celebrated pictures, with that peculiarity of style and felicity of description which eminently distinguish Fuseli.

The following short extract from his *definition*, if we may so call it, of Rubens and his style, is peculiarly Fuselique and appropriate.—"What has been said of Michael Angelo's forms, may be applied to the colour of Rubens; they had but one. As the one came to nature and moulded her to his generic form, the other came to nature and tinged her with his favourite tone, that of gay magnificence. From this he never deviated, whatever be his subject, sacred or profane, poetic or historic, homely or elevated, merry or mournful, grave or gay. The study of his works has been recommended, as offering the fullest and clearest method of combining the various modes of harmony that distinguish the ornamental, or, as it is commonly called, the Venetian style; in which the brightest colours possible are admitted with the two extremes of warm and cold, and these reconciled by their being dispersed over the picture, till the whole appears like a bunch of flowers. But if the economy of his tints be that of an immense nosegay, he has not always connected the ingredients with a prismatic eye; the balance of the iris is not arbitrary, the balance of his colour often is."

"It was not to be expected," continued Mr. Fuseli, "that correctness of form should be the principal object of Rubens, though he was master of drawing, and even ambitious in the display of anatomic knowledge: but there is no mode of incorrectness except what directly militated against breadth and fulness, of which his works do not set an example. His male forms, generally  
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the brawny pulp of slaughtermen, his females hillocks of rosy flesh, in overwhelmed muscles, grotesque attitudes, and distorted joints; are swept along in a gulph of colours; as herbage, trees and shrubs are whirled, tossed and absorbed by inundation."

The BRITISH MUSEUM having lately been enriched with the Head of the famous Colossal Statue of Memnon, from Thebes, we present a correct sketch of it, and in our next Number, propose to introduce some detailed observations upon it.



BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The exhibition of the works of eminent living artists annually displayed in these rooms, may be expected to open to the public in a few days. They were received for examination on Monday, the 15th of January, and were being arranged when this article went to press.

Among the principal works to be exhibited will be an ancient city by moonlight, and some beautiful Welsh scenery, by Mr. Hosland. A boa-constrictor entwining itself in combat with a lion, by Edwin Landseer. Some wood scenes, by Starke. The annual

Dutch fair at Yarmouth, and some coast scenery, by Vincent. A mill, by Wilson. Alexander taming Bucephalus, by Hayter. A comic subject, by Newton. Londoners gipsying, by Leslie. A classical landscape from Virgil, and some finished sketches by Linton. An old woman at needle-work, and the broken window, by Sharp; and many others of various degrees of merit in the various classes of art.

*Announcement of Works in hand, &c.*

Mr. NORTHCOTE is painting an historical subject from Shakespeare's King John, for the ensuing exhibition at Somerset House.

Mr. HAUGHTON has some fine miniatures on a large scale in hand for the same exhibition.

Mr. HAYDON is proceeding fast with his new pictures of Christ's agony in the garden, and the raising of Lazarus. The latter will be 19 feet by 14.

Mr. LONSDALE has painted the Count Vasali, Alderman Wood, and other distinguished characters among her Majesty's friends.

SIR THOS. LAWRENCE has some fine whole lengths in preparation for Somerset House, and since his elevation to the presidential chair, has paid great attention to the interests of the Academy. Sir Thomas is a man of a fine taste; he must be aware of the defects of the institution over which he is appointed to preside, and should exert all his influence to remove them.

CANOVA's recent statue of Endymion is said by competent judges to be superior in style to any of his former works. There is every reason to suppose, not only from the manifest improvement in taste, but from this great sculptor's own acknowledgment, that this improvement may be dated from his visit to the Elgin marbles.

Messrs. LANE, KIRKUP, EASTLAKE, GOLDICUTT, and other English students in Rome, are pursuing their art with avidity, and we may expect some specimens of their progress in England ere long. J. E.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"George the Fourth," a Grand March; Composed with Variations for the Piano Forte, by J. Monro. 2s.

THIS march is bold and spirited in its style, and not wholly without novelty of idea. Though without being copied from, it reminds us of Cramer's

martial movement in E flat; it is rather by the motion than the course of some of its notes, and we would be far from detracting from the originality it possesses. The variations are analogous and pleasingly fancied.

"Come

"Come, chase that starting tear away," from Moore's national airs, with Variations for the Piano Forte, and Inscribed to Miss de Road, by W. Eavestaff.—2s.

The simple air upon which these variations are founded, has been ably treated by Mr. Eavestaff. His chief merit is, (a very important one) that he never loses sight of his theme. Amid many ingenious and playful turns, we constantly hear, or imagine we hear, the principal passages of the air they are made but to ornament and diversify; and while the ear is gratified with much lively and tasteful expatiation, the mind is held to the original sentiment, and quits the high road without losing its view of the principal prospect.

*Rebecca's Song, from the Romance of Ivanhoe, adapted to a Hebrew Melody, with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte.*—1s. 6d.

The melody applied to the words before us is easy, simple, and by no means inappropriate. The accompaniment is varied in conformity to the different passages of the poetry; and the general effect is solemn without heaviness, and attractive without deviating into the levity of secular music.

*An Ode for Three Voices, a Trio to the Memory of George the Third, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by George Frederic Harris.*—5s.

This Ode, the words of which are written by Mr. F. Wyman, consists of an opening solo, followed by two other solos, and relieved by three trios. Many of the passages of these movements are natural and pathetic; but against some of them we must protest, as rather instrumental than vocal: while we fear that others are too light and trivial for the general solemnity of the occasion. Of these we shall only instance the third and nineteenth bars of the first trio. Without admitting that Mr. Harris's melodies bear the stamp of originality, or his choral composition exhibits any grand conceptions, or new resources of modulation, we very willingly declare in his favour, that the first is, in general, easy and flowing, and that the latter is far from being destitute of effect. In the present production, the ruling faults are, its betraying an eagerness to be pretty, and the want of a sufficient attention to the gravity of the subject. To these causes we attribute the fact, that much of a respectable portion of idea, taste, and science is worse than thrown away, and a composition, that at any rate would not have been excellent, is, on

the whole, perhaps, scarcely above mediocrity.

*New Edition, with considerable Improvements, of Sonata, No. 2. from Opera the Second, Composed by Muzio Clementi.*—3s.

Of the merits of this brilliant and masterly production we have, long since, spoken so fully, that it were superfluous to enter now upon the subject of its claims to public attention and applause. The improvements introduced by its ingenious author, though not numerous, are so valuable as to promise to revive the request in which the composition was once held. The task of altering for the better a good production, is always hazardous, and not often fulfilled; but in the present case, the judgment of the composer was adequate to the delicacy of the undertaking; and remodelled by his able hand, this sonata has come forth with new beauties, and evinced the propriety of the endeavour to make good better.

*"Suet- Richard," performed at the Congress of Welsh Bards, at Wrexham, by Richard Roberts of Carnarvon, who gained the Silver Harp.*—2s.

This agreeable little air is published by Mr. John Parry, who, to render it a useful exercise for the Piano Forte, has appended to it seven new variations of his own composition. These *ad-denda* are so pleasingly conceived, and so well adapted to the hand of the juvenile practitioner, that we have no doubt of their favourable reception both with students and auditors; and of the publication becoming popular.

*"When the Flame of Love inspiring," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, by J. Davy.*—1s. 6d.

This ballad, the words of which are written by Mr. A. Scott, is adapted to the long admired air called *Rousseau's Dream*. The melody and poetry are equally simple and natural; and Mr. Davy's accompaniment, (chiefly *arpeggio*) is well suited to the subject, to which it forms an ornament. The combined effect, indeed, is so good, that we cannot listen to the composition as Mr. D. here presents it to us, without being reminded of his distinguished ability for tasks similar to the present.

#### DRAMA.

The past has been a month of seasonable activity at our great national theatres. A new tragedy has been produced at COVENT GARDEN; of the pretensions of which, we have given an accurate estimate in a previous part of this number. The varieties of this House

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have been conducted with good taste, and have drawn respectable audiences.

DRURY LANE has been even more fortunate; the spirited manager, who has assembled the best company in every walk of the drama that ever appeared on the boards of any theatre, has added to his strength, by a liberal engagement with MISS WILSON, one of the most tasteful and accomplished singers of the present day. She came out in Dr. Arne's *Artaxerxes* on the 19th, before as large an audience as ever assembled in that theatre. She was received with enthusiasm, and encoored in all the numerous songs of *Mandane*. She unquestionably fills the part with greater effect and spirit than any lady since the best days of Mrs. Billington; and next to Mrs. Salmon, she may be described as the most scientific singer before the town. Nor was the excellency of the performance confined to the powers of MISS WILSON; for the established favourite, MADAME VESTRIS, sang all her songs in the part of *Artaxerxes*, with a degree of feeling and taste which commanded enthusiastic approbation. We need

not say any thing of the voice and science of Messrs. BRAHAM and HORN, because they have been so many years before the public, and are so unequalled in their respective lines, as not to stand in need of our praise. MISS POVEY filled the fifth dramatic character, and ably supported the respectability of the entire performance. As may be supposed, this grand dramatic and musical treat has continued to draw overflowing and delightful audiences: and the season of this theatre promises to be most lucrative. *Artaxerxes*, and other Operas are to be performed three nights a week during the season, for the purpose of exhibiting the various musical powers of the company. On other evenings tragedy and comedy will be supported by other performers; the first in their several lines, of whose peculiar merits we shall speak more at large in future numbers. We understand MISS WILSON is engaged for forty nights only; but we are of opinion that *Artaxerxes* alone will draw forty overflowing houses within the season. Mr. Wallack fills the parts of Kean with great merit.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

*REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Suffolk-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

A CONSTANT recollection of the complicated structure of the lungs is absolutely requisite towards a correct pathology and efficient practice in pulmonary disorders; and it is likewise necessary further to recognize the difference between specific and common inflammation of the organs in question. Consumption has often not only been predicated but prescribed for when the disorder had not existed, and cures of the complaint have thus been falsely conceived and erroneously reported. A young lady has just been with the writer whose disease was ordinary inflammation of the bronchia, the force of which has been broken by such medicinals as, had the state been that which it was suspected to be by her anxious parents, would have served to confirm and protract, instead of remedying the malady. A single page of report presents too limited a space for the diagnostic delineation of pulmonary maladies, but let the practitioner who apprehends phthisis without being certain of its

presence, investigate carefully the constitutional bias of his patient; learn whether the attendant irritation have, from the very first, partaken more or less of a hectic nature; whether the white of the eye assume a dead and fixed appearance, contrasting strikingly and mournfully with the disordered brilliancy of its transparent portion, and with the fiery flush of the otherwise pallid cheek.—And let him judge, pronounce, and act accordingly. The reporter will just further say, that in the particular instance alluded to, the copiba balsam evinced decidedly snative efficacy.

He is happy to record the complete recovery of the boy to whom allusion was made in a preceding report, as affected with a disorder which menaced either life or intellect. Another patient nearly of the same age, was seized suddenly, about a fortnight since, with giddiness and loss of voluntary power over the limbs—this affection continued gradually to increase, until the child became

became speechless, when the reporter was sent for; death took place in about a week from the attack; and some traces of morbid action in the brain were naturally anticipated, but, upon inspection, none appeared: the pancreas and mesenteric glands were the only parts of the organization visibly implicated: and the reporter thus alludes to the leading features of the case, in order to shew that sympathetic and secondary may often so closely simulate original and organic disease as to lead to misconception in principle, and mistake in practice.

Whooping cough has been very prevalent; and a sudden translation as it were of the thoracic irritation to the brain, has recently proved by no means an unfrequent occurrence.—This fearful and oftentimes fatal event ought to be guarded against with solicitude, not by copious bleedings, for they will sometimes rather accelerate than prevent this fearful tendency in the complaint; but by preserving the stomach and bowels free from irritating accumulations, by moderating the pulmonary excitement in a gradual and careful manner, and occasionally by the use of stimulant applications to the surface of the body—which last may, when judiciously had recourse to, prove derivative and vicarious.

Many who read this paper are aware of the melancholy accident which has recently taken place at the residence of the writer. The young lady who precipitated herself from the window of a high second floor room into a deep kitchen area, produced thereby a concussion of the brain without any external fracture, never spoke from her being taken up, and died in about 17 hours. The maid servant was, by the advice of Mr. Abernethy,

conveyed to Bartholomew's Hospital.\*—Both her legs were broken, there was a compound fracture of the heel-bone, and the lower part of her back was so injured as to make it surprising that she should survive, as she did a week from the accident. The particulars were gathered from the poor girl while she lay on her death-bed; who, upon being questioned as to the motives which could have induced such an unnecessary and rash resolve, replied, "the fact is, sir, we were so frightened that we neither knew what we felt or what we did." She was the first to make the leap, and the young lady (Miss L.) followed. She was an amiable and accomplished girl, daughter to a clergyman of the highest respectability, and niece to a late dignitary in the church. The last act of her life was one of filial piety; for she, with the servant, had succeeded in snatching Mrs. L. from the flames, to which they returned in the hopes of extinguishing them.

We are taught by this sad story the importance of cultivating an *habitual* command over constitutional feelings and fear; and the writer may take occasion further to suggest the propriety of every sleeping-room being furnished with a rope of sufficient length to reach the ground, and intersected by knots, so that every individual could have recourse to its aid in the moment of danger. This rope might be fastened to, and coiled round the side of the window, by means of strong curtain-pins; and no contrivance of ingenuity could furnish a fire-escape of more simple construction or effective power.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row, Jan. 20, 1821.

\* It was erroneously stated in some of the public papers that Miss L. was likewise conveyed to the hospital.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE winter operations of husbandry were in universal forwardness when the frost set in, and some early pulse had already been planted. Since that period, considerable breadths of beans have been dibbled up on the forward lands. Upon the warmest and best turnip soils, the roots have not sustained very material damage; on those of a less favourable description, and generally on cold clayey loams, they received great damage, having no cover of straw, and have been since generally in a state of decay.—Much the same may be said of the wheat and other green crops; on fine dry soils they have received no damage, on cold clays perhaps very considerable. On an unfavourable soil surely turnips should never be suffered to remain in the ground to risk a frost. The yield of the last crop of wheat seems to have been beyond expectation, however various the quality; nevertheless fine samples may, as the spring advances, advance considerably in price. The same of other grain. The supply of beef, mutton and pork has

hitherto been very ample; veal furnishing an exception. Butter dairying is said to be giving way in a certain district, where it has long prevailed; Ireland supplying us almost entirely with butter, as well as bacon. It is reported from all quarters, that with a vast quantity of fodder and provision, the farmers are unprovided with capital to purchase live stock to consume it; nor will markets allow them to sell it, but at a ruinous loss. Great numbers of farm labourers must be destitute of employ throughout the winter, and must necessarily fall on their parishes. The associating farmers still persist in their grand error of expecting relief from legislative enactments on the subject of importation, which it is obvious, bears no part in the causation of their distress, nor is likely so to do.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 5s. 6d. to 8s.—Pork 4s. 0d. to 6s. 8d. Bacon 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Raw fat 3s. 5d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 65s. Barley

Barley 23s. to 31s.—Oats 16s. to 29s.—The  
Quatern-loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 31. 0s. to  
41. 10s.—Clover do. 31. 10s. to 51. 0d.—

Straw 11. 1s. to 11. 17s. 0d.  
Coals in the Pool 36s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.  
Middlessex, Jan. 22.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Dec. 28.				Jan. 26.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5	0	0	to 5 10 0	5	0	0	to 5 10 0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	18	0	.. 6 0 0	5	0	0	.. 5 12 0 ditto.
—, fine	5	12	0	.. 5 14 0	5	19	0	.. 6 1 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6	10	0	.. 7 5 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	.. 0 0 11	0	0	9	.. 0 0 10 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	0	.. 0 1 2½	0	0	11	.. 0 1 1 ditto.
Currants	5	5	0	.. 5 7 0	5	5	0	.. 5 7 0 per cw..
Figs, Turkey	2	12	0	.. 3 5 0	2	6	0	.. 2 16 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	59	0	0	.. 60 0 0	59	0	0	.. 60 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43	0	0	.. 0 0 0	43	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	3	0	.. 3 15 0	3	3	0	.. 3 15 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	.. 3 8 0	2	10	0	.. 3 8 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	.. 10 0 0	9	10	0	.. 10 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	10	0	.. 7 10 0	6	10	0	.. 7 10 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	.. 0 0 0	11	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per gal
—, Galipoli	70	0	0	.. 0 0 0	70	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	.. 0 0 0	1	18	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	4	0	.. 4 7 0	4	4	0	.. 4 7 0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0	0	0	.. 0 10 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	19	10	.. 1 1 3	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per lb
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	3	.. 0 18 10	0	17	3	.. 0 18 10 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	.. 0 8 3	0	8	3	.. 0 8 4 per lb.
—, Cloves	0	3	5½	.. 0 3 6	0	3	5	.. 0 3 6 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	1	.. 0 0 0	0	4	6	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	.. 0 0 6½	0	0	6½	.. 0 0 6½ ditto.
—, white	0	0	12	.. 0 0 0	0	0	12	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	6	.. 0 0 0	0	3	5	.. 0 3 7 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	.. 0 2 2	0	1	9	.. 0 2 2 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	8	.. 0 2 9	0	4	1	.. 0 4 3 ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	17	0	.. 3 1 0	2	18	0	.. 3 2 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	16	0	.. 4 0 0	3	17	0	.. 4 1 0 per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	18	0	.. 1 7 0	0	18	0	.. 1 7 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	0	0	.. 5 8 0	4	17	0	.. 5 5 0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	17	6	.. 0 0 0	2	19	6	.. 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	14	0	.. 0 0 0	2	14	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	2	.. 0 2 3	0	2	3	.. 0 0 0 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	3	0	.. 0 4 6	0	4	6	.. 0 4 0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	44	0	0	.. 46 0 0	44	0	0	.. 46 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	38	0	0	.. 52 0 0	38	0	0	.. 52 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	30	0	0	.. 60 0 0	30	0	0	.. 60 0 0 per but

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 45s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

*Course of Exchange, Dec. 26.*—Amsterdam, 12 8.—Hamburgh, 37 10.—Paris, 26 5.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 48½.—Dublin, 7½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 550l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 57l.—Grand Union, 30l.—Grand Junction, 211l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 260l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 625l.—Trent and Mersey, 1920l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 161l.—London, 98l.—West India, 167l.—Southwark Bridge, 16l.—Strand, 51. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 10s.—Globe, 121l.—Gas Light Company, 64l.—City Ditto, 97l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds?

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 29th was 72½; 3 per cent. consols, 72½; 5 per cent. navy 106½.

Gold in bars 31. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 31. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

**BANKRUPTCIES.** [this Month 128.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

- A** ARON, L. Chatham, navy agent. (Isaacs, L. Abitol, M. Bury-street, St. James, merchant. (Evitt and Co.)
- Allen, C. Shad Thames, (Lighterman (Carter.)
- Bailey, J. Birmingham, grocer. (Long and Co. L.)
- Barhead, J. New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-factor, (Wilson, L.)
- Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent, miller. (Clarke and Co. L.)
- Baggott, J. Bromyard, Herefordshire, skinner. (Dangerfield and Co.)
- Bellis, J. Chester, grocer. (Milne and Co. L.)
- Billing, J. H. jun. Old City Chambers, flour-factor. (Druce and Co.)
- Boyn, J. Crutched Friars, grocer. (Le Blanc.)
- Bruggenkat, G. A. T. Little Eascheap, merchant. (Wilson.)
- Bryon, H. Hammersmith, hop-merchant. (Brown.)
- Bunyon, G. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, master mariner. (Latimer.)
- Bulkey, G. Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-road, (Dyne.)
- Butler, S. Sherston Magna, Wiltshire, inn-holder. (Dann and Co. L.)
- Carter, R. Hertford, farmer. (Richardson, L.)
- Clarke, G. High-row, Knightsbridge, carpenter. (Poppin K.)
- Chapman, T. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, master mariner. (Bowman, L.)
- Chapman, C. W. Finch-lane, stockbroker. (Hutchinson.)
- Charlesworth, J. Almondbury, clothier. (Whitehead and Co. Huddersfield.)
- Christy, J. Old-gravel-lane, master mariner. (Sheffield.)
- Coates, C. Bedminster, Somersetshire, tanner. (Bourdillon and Co. L.)
- Coombs, W. Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, butcher. (Perkins and Co. L.)
- Courtney, T. Strand, coffee-house keeper. (Den-net and Co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.)
- Davis, H. Bristol, merchant. (Medcalf, L.)
- Dellin, T. Birmingham, dealer. (Taylor, L.)
- Douglas, T. London, merchant. (Mangham.)
- Dorrington, J. Manchester, wine-dealer. (Milne and Co. L.)
- Duffield, W. Darlaston, Staffordshire, nail manufacturer. (Foster, Walsall.)
- Dument, J. L. Austin Friars, merchant. (Kaye and Co.)
- Durkin, J. and W. Southampton, ship-builders. (Barney.)
- Edwards, T. Alton, Hampshire, ironmonger. (Dyne, L.)
- Ellis, S. and Glover, G. Aldersgate-street, dry salters. (Morris.)
- Elgies, W. Ruswarp, Yorkshire, corn-merchant. (Milne and Co. L.)
- Facey, J. Bishopgate-street, pastry-cook. (Gray Kingsland.)
- Farrar, G. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Nind and Co. Throgmorton-street.)
- Fell, H. Walbrook, merchant. (Clarke and Co.)
- Forest, T. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Frodsham and Co.)
- Foter, T. William-street, Newington, builder. (Smith and Co. L.)
- Gilbert, W. R. Leicester, woolstapler. (Lawton.)
- Glascott, B. Cheap-side, jeweller. (Lawledge.)
- Graddon, E. Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, piano-forte maker. (Richardson and Co.)
- Hall, H. B. New Alresford, Hampshire, maltster. (Gude, L.)
- Harris, H. Argyle-street, Westminster, grocer. (Martindale.)
- Harrison, W. H. Farmfield, Nottinghamshire, victualer. (Stevenon, L.)
- Hardman, E. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Hanson, J. sen. Wakefield, oil crusher. (Bosser and Co. L.)
- Hatton, J. Overton, Cheshire, miller. (Loney.)
- Heelis, E. Chorley, spirit merchant.
- Hennell, D. Kettering, draper. (Lambs.)
- Hewitt, R. North Shields, linen draper. (Beel and Co. L.)
- Hogg, G. William-street, Newington Causeway, Plumber. (Knight and Co. L.)
- Hodson, G. and Higgs, W. Bristol, leather factors. (Pearson, L.)
- Hollands, B. High-street, Shadwell, coin chandler. (Dimes.)
- Holt, M. Stoke, Sussex, watch-maker. (Edmunds, L.)
- Hope, T. Sandwich, toyman. (Starr.)
- Howell, H. Knaresborough, grocer. (Medcalf.)
- Jackson, G. Birmingham, grocer. (Alexander and Co. L.)
- Jennings, J. Sittingbourne, inn-keeper. (Brace and Co. L.)
- Judd, J. Derby, inn-keeper. (Lever, L.)
- Keddell, J. H. Balsam Heath, Moreley, sword cutler. (Swan and Co. L.)
- Kerby, H. Margate, coach master. (Hall and Co. L.)
- Kidd, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Bell and Co. L.)
- Knight, T. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Busfoot, L.)
- Landles, J. and J. Berwick-upon-Tweed, merchants. (Raine and Co. L.)
- Landles, G. Lower Thams-street, Fish-factor. (Lang.)
- Levy, J. New-road, St. George's in the East, merchant. (Pullen and Co.)
- Lister, J. and B. Leeds, woolstaplers. (Jacomb and Co. L.)
- Machin, D. C. Cornhill, merchant. (Clare and Co.)
- Mayer, E. and Heeling, J. Shelton, Staffordshire, factors. (Edmunds, L.)
- Marshall, W. Regent-street, Westminster, statuary. (Addis.)
- Marsh, E. Huddersfield, grocer. (Battye, L.)
- Malcolm, W. Great St. Helens, merchant. (Bowman.)
- Matthews, P. Gibson-street, Lambeth, builder. (Sandou.)
- M'Donald, H. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Mussrow.)
- Melhuish, G. Crediton, Devonshire, tanner. (Bruton L.)
- Millar, A. and J. C. Bishopgate-street, merchants. (Van Sandan.)
- Mitchell, E. and S. Norwich, wine-merchants. (Hollaway, L.)
- Mollineux, M. Birmingham, grocer. (Long and Co. L.)
- Ockley, V. Terrington, Norfolk, shop-keeper. (Nelson, L.)
- Offer, R. Bathwick, Somersetshire, plasterer, (Nethersole and Co. L.)
- Parsons, R. R. and T. Widcombe, Somersetshire, corn factors. (Potts, L.)
- Parkinson, G. Failsworth, Lancashire, tanner. (Wilson.)
- Parsey, S. Ironmonger-row, oilman. (Young.)
- Parks, T. and Lawton, A. Birmingham, merchants. (Claire and Co. L.)
- Pearson, T. Halifax, butcher. (Wigglesworth, L.)
- Plaskett, J. Dock-head, stavemerchant. (Lang.)
- Reed, H. Mill-street, Bermondsey, corn dealer. (Sudlow and Co.)
- Reynolds, R. Shabroke, Devonshire, tanner. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Reynolds, H. Omskirk, Lancashire, liquor merchant. (Meadows.)
- Richardson, J. Manchester, joiner. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Rollinson, R. Great Welthingham, Suffolk, miller. (Wayman.)
- Roose, J. Liverpool, optician. (James, L.)
- Ross, A. and Murray, J. Leadenhall buildings, Gracechurch-street

- Gracechurch-street, merchants. (Tomlinson and Co.  
 Royder, T. and Nasmyth, J. Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Wadeson and Co.  
 Sanders, J. Ivybridge, Devonshire, tanner. (Saunders and Co.  
 Shepherd, W. Kennington Cross, jeweller. (Dobbie, L.  
 Shand, F. Liverpool, iron merchant. (Battye, L.  
 Skillito, W. Chapel Allerton, Leeds, dealer in cattle. (Willson, L.  
 Shingles, S. Basinghall-street, factor. (Williams, L.  
 Shuffrey, J. Broadway, Worcestershire, grocer. (Drake and Co. L.  
 Simmonds, E. Stanway, and Simmonds, T. Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.  
 Singleton, J. Huddersfield, clothier. (Clarke and Co. L.  
 Smith, W. Naburn Grange, Yorkshire, corn-factor. (Robinson and Co.  
 Spurrier, J. and Barker J. Bellbroughton, Worcestershire, scythe manufacturers. (Jennings and Co. L.  
 Stainer, R. Ilchester, Somersetshire, inn-keeper. (King and Co. L.  
 Statham, F. and Shakespeare, G. Pall Mall, blacking manufacturer. (Willey and Co.  
 Stibbs, J. Cully hall, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Adlington and Co. L.  
 Swann, W. Shiffnal, Shropshire, tailor. (Williams and Co.  
 Taylor, J. Sheffield, merchant. (Bigg, L.  
 Thomas, D. London-street, Chinnaman. (Sherwood and Son, L.  
 Thatcher, T. M. Hungerford wharf, Strand, coal-merchant. (Carpenter.  
 Turner, R. Liverpool, butcher. (Chester, L.  
 Tweed, T. J. Boucham, Essex, farmer. (Druce and Co. L.  
 Vipond, G. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper. (Harman.  
 Wall, R. St. Thomas' Apostle, Devonshire, inn-keeper. (Collett and Co. L.  
 Wells, J. W. Cambridge-heath, Hackney-road, builder. (Nash and Co. L.  
 Webb, G. Cornhill, dealer. (Reynal and Co.  
 Webb, T. Warwick, horse-dealer. (Wortham, L.  
 White, J. Southampton-row, Russell-square, dyer. (Parton.  
 Wildman, J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, merchant.  
 Woolis, J. Woolwich, timber-merchant. (Nind and Co. L.  
 Wren, A. and E. Reading, butchers. (Adlington and Co. L.  
 Wright, J. Strand, wine-merchant. (Martindale.  
 Wylic, W. Southampton-buildings, merchant, (Patten

## DIVIDENDS.

- Ansell, W. Wantage.  
 Ansell, W. Cambridge.  
 Ansell, C. A. Carshalton.  
 Amhurst, S. Market-street, Westminster.  
 Armstrong, W. T. Leadenhall-street.  
 Armstrong, R. Worcester-street, Southwark.  
 Ballmer, J. City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street.  
 Battye, C. and Pilgrim, T. Lawrence Pountney-hill.  
 Barron, H. Over Daven, Lancashire.  
 Bassano, J. Upper Thames-street.  
 Bates, T. Leybourn, Kent.  
 Bibby, R. Liverpool.  
 Birch, W. and Lucas, J. Fleet-street.  
 Blackburne, W. Blackburn.  
 Blazdell, C. St. Martin's-lane.  
 Blyth, E. Dyer's buildings, Holborn.  
 Boldero, E. G. and C. Lushington, Sir C. Bart. and Boldero, H. Cornhill.  
 Boot, K. Artillery Place, Finsbury-square.  
 Bortlett, J. E. Banbury, Oxfordshire.  
 Rubb, J. G. Grafton-street, East.  
 Campbell, S. C. Liverpool.  
 Cane, C. Battle, Sussex.  
 Cary, J. Fleetstreet.  
 Clarke, W. Sheffield, Yorkshire.  
 Clark, T. and Gray, C. Keawick, Cumberland.  
 Clarke, T. West Pennard.  
 Clarke, R. Newport, Isle of Wight.  
 Cramp, S. Vine-street, Westminster.  
 Cohen, B. Bishopgate-street.  
 Collins, R. Maidstone.  
 Cooper, V. New Bond-street.  
 Colyer, J. Gosport.  
 Coles, W. Mincing-lane.  
 Cotton, H. King's Lynn.  
 Cook, J. Oakley Mills.  
 Couch, W. Armistser.  
 Crosley, W. Doncaster.  
 Cummins, J. Whitechapel.  
 Davies, W. Birmingham.  
 Devey, J. and W. Coal Exchange.  
 Dixon, W. Collyhuret, Lancashire.  
 Dodson, H. and J. Southwark.  
 Durand, J. N. Pentonville.  
 Edwards, C. Gough-square.  
 Elam, E. W. March, Isle of Ely.  
 Evans, G. and G. High-street, Southwark.  
 Fear, W. Bath.  
 Fellows, N. J. Foundling terrace, Gray's-inn-lane.  
 Forster, E. and Wylan, R. New-castle-upon-Tyne.  
 Fowle, R. Blandford.  
 Fox, W. Exchange-buildings.  
 Frears, E. Birmingham.  
 Goodwin, W. Cambridge.  
 Gomm, J. Buckland Common.  
 Graves, C. Holborn.  
 Gregson, J. and E. Liverpool.  
 Groaning, R. London.  
 Hall, J. North Shields.  
 Hadley, G. Greenwich.  
 Hardwick, J. Lambeth.  
 Hancock, W. Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Harteck, C. Whitehaven.  
 Harper, J. Edgeware-road.  
 Hay, H. and Turner, T. A. New-castle-square.  
 Hammond, C. Durham.  
 Hale, H. Stock Exchange.  
 Henderson, J. and Nuison, A. Mitre-court, Milk street.  
 Henzell, J. H. South Shields.  
 Homan, W. Barking.  
 Honyman, J. Spitalfields.  
 Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place.  
 Humble, W. Great St. Thomas Apostle.  
 Hunt, C. Mark-lane.  
 Hyde, J. C. Union-place, New-road.  
 Johnson, W. Birmingham.  
 Kent, W. High Holborn.  
 Kemp, A. F. Austin Friars.  
 Kilcirt, B. Bath.  
 Knill, H. West Smithfield.  
 Koe, J. H. Mill Wall, Poplar.  
 Kruse, A. Union-court, Broad-street.  
 Lang, W. and H. G. Accrington, Lancashire.  
 Langley, E. and Belch, W. High-street Borough.  
 Leyburn, G. Bishopgate-street,  
 Latham, T. D. and Parry, J. Devonshire-square.  
 Longhurst, W. Tonbridge Kent,  
 Lumley, W. Jernyn-street.  
 Lund, L. and Walsh, J. Black-burn.  
 Lushington, W. jun. Mark-lane.  
 Mackean, A. Winchester-street.  
 Maitland, A. and Adderley, J. Brentford.  
 Masters, J. Dartford, Kent.  
 Manning, J. Heaviside, T. and Boreham, T. Large-yard, Bucklersbury.  
 Martindale, J. St. James's-street.  
 Methuen, R. Manchester.  
 Mould, H. Winchester.  
 Morgan, J. M. G. M. and R. Belle Savage Yard, Ludgate-hill.  
 Nock, T. Birmingham.  
 Parker, R. Halifax.  
 Parkinson and Co. Manchester.  
 Peacock, J. Ball-alley, Lombard-street.  
 Poyner, C. Doncaster, Yorkshire.  
 Pretty, T. Tipton, Staffordshire.  
 Raid, D. Princes-street, Spital-fields.  
 Reynolds, C. Norwich.  
 Riley, J. Leicester.  
 Roberts, T. and J. Kingston-upon-Hull.  
 Royle, J. F. Pall Mall.  
 Samson, M. Dorset-place, Clapham-road.  
 Schofield, T. Kingston-upon-Thames.  
 Scudamore, C. Manchester.  
 Shipley, J. Birmingham.  
 Silver, J. and J. Size-lane.  
 Snowden, B. Harrow on the hill.  
 Snuggs and Walley, Lime-street.  
 Tarleton, T. Gloucester-place.  
 Thompson, S. Red-cross-street.  
 Todd, A. Catherine-court, Tower Hill.  
 Townsend, R. and J. R. Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street,  
 Watt, J. J. Ratcliffe Highway.  
 Warwick, T. Hitchin, Herts.  
 Warner, J. and Derby, J. L. Birmingham.  
 Wenham, J. Beckley, Sussex.  
 Whitmore, F. jun. Waltham Green, Fulham.  
 Williams, L. Nicholas-lane.

Wigglesworth, P. Church-street,  
Shoreditch.  
Winch, N. J. Newcastle-upon-  
Tyne.  
Wood, T. Goswell-street.  
Woolf, J. Birmingham.

Woodburn, J. Milnthorpe, Wes-  
morland.  
Wootton, W. Tyer's Gateway,  
Bermondsey.  
Wornell, W. Dowerton, Wilt-  
shire,

Young, T. Paddington-street, St.  
Mary-le-bone.  
Young, P. jun. and Anderson, R.  
Wapping.  
Zimmer, J. Welbeck-street, Ca-  
vondish-square.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the northern verge of the Metropolis, from  
Dec. 25, 1820, to Jan. 25, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30.41	31 Dec.	E. NE.	29.40	12 Jan.	SW.	29.86	1.01	0.63	8 Jan.
Thermom.	51.5°	13 Jan.	SW.	24.5°	30 Dec.		Day 38.43° Night 35.27°	27°	12°	15 Jan

### Prevailing Winds.

Number of days } occupied by each {	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	3	13	2	0	0	10	2	0

Rain has fallen in various quantities on 6 days—Snow 4—Hail 1.

Total depth of Rain—2.683 inches.

### Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each } description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
	5	6	1	0	10	26

The first twelve days of this period were, on the whole, steadily fine, the thermometer uniformly from 1° to 1½° below the freezing Point, the effects of the frost slowly encreasing from its continuity, but without material decrease of temperature, till the night of the 30th ult. when the thermometer fell to 25°; the wind during these days was shifting between the N. and NE. On the last of those days, viz. the 5th inst. the first snow of the month fell in heavy showers from the NE. during the greater part of the day, to which at night succeeded a heavy cold rain, at its first setting in, nearly frozen. From this time there was a decided and rapid advance of the temperature, the wind remaining as before, till the third day after, when it shifted

at once to the SW. with alternate snow and rain, the temperature still advancing till the maximum 51.5° on the 13th. From that time the temperature became nearly stationary, the wind remaining W. and SW. with a tolerably clear atmosphere, until the 22d, when the wind changed its direction during the night to NE. producing a bright, clear sky. From the 8th to the 14th inclusive, rain fell in variable quantities, and with few intermissions. On the nights of the 14th and 15th the quantity was unusually great, and on the 12th, 13th, the fall was also very considerable. On the 21st several splendid shooting stars occurred in the W. and N.W. at a low elevation. C. B.

Islington, Jan. 25, 1821.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE country is in a state of civil discord, owing to the attempts making by close corporations and select factions to address the crown with expressions of approbation of the conduct of ministers and of the state of the nation. As nineteen-twentieths of the population are of totally opposite opinions, and their feelings are directed by their sufferings, these have every where held public meetings, passed counter-resolutions, and agreed to petitions for reform, redress of grievances and change of ministers. But the people being opposed by the authorities in church and state, which owe their

promotion to ministers, have had to maintain an arduous struggle, and have on some occasions even had to contend against civil and military force.

The great council of the nation, such as it is constituted, assembled on the 23d, when the following speech was delivered from the throne:

About two o'clock the King entered the House with the usual state. His Majesty being seated on the Throne, and the Commons having come, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, to the Bar, the King delivered the following Speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,  
“I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of



their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace."

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the expences of my Civil Government, and for the honour and dignity of the Crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the Estimates for the current year shall be laid before you, and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our Military Establishments.

"You will observe from the Accounts of the Public Revenue, that notwithstanding the Receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the Commercial Credit of that part of the United Kingdom, and although our Foreign Trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total Revenue has nevertheless exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realised any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

"I have in the mean time, directed advances, as authorised by Law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

*"My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that in many of the manufacturing districts the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

"I well know that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my

subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my Throne.

"In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for those established Institutions, under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a nation."

#### THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain (exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property) in the Years and Quarters ended 5th January, 1820 and 1821, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

##### Quarters ended 5th January,

	1820.	1821.	Increase	Deer.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	2,231,873	2,117,659	....	114,214
Excise ...	6,139,543	6,315,737	....	123,806
Stamps ...	1,503,322	1,535,474	32,152	....
Post-office	378,000	321,000	....	57,000
Ass. Taxes	2,301,875	2,333,674	31,799	....
Land Taxes	442,955	427,582	....	15,373
Miscellan..	177,074	114,187	....	63,887
	13,174,642	13,165,313	64,951	374,280
Deduct Increase....			....	64,951
Deer. on the Quarter			....	309,329

##### Years ended 5th January,

	1820.	1821.	Increase	Deer.
	£	£.	£.	£
Customs ..	9,349,029	8,631,891	....	717,138
Excise....	23,181,378	26,361,702	3,180,324	....
Stamps ...	6,181,239	6,151,347	....	32,892
Post office	1,475,000	1,389,000	....	86,000
Ass Taxes	6,176,629	6,311,316	134,817	....
Land Taxes	1,234,325	1,192,257	....	42,068
Miscellan..	293,938	293,938	....	98,794
	47,996,332	50,334,481	3,335,142	976,892
Deduct Decrease....			976,892	
Increase on the Year			2,338,249	

#### NAPLES.

The following is the declaration addressed to the European governments by the Sovereigns at Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples, and the events connected with them.

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal and Naples, has necessarily caused the cares and the uneasiness of the Powers, who combated the revolution, and

convinced them of the necessity of putting a check to the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The principles which united the great Powers of the Continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the revolution, ought to act against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.

"The Sovereigns assembled at Troppau, with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides in this great enterprize, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

"Without doubt, the Powers have a right to take in common, general measures of precaution against those states, whose reforms, engendered by rebellion, are openly opposed to legitimate governments, as examples have already demonstrated, especially when this spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighbouring states by secret agents.

"In consequence, the Monarchs assembled at Troppau have concerted together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the Courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the King of the Two Sicilies to repair to Laybach, to appear there as conciliator between his misguided people and the states whose tranquillity is endangered. By this state of things, and as they have resolved not to recognize any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the king they can confer.

"As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the Courts of London and Paris. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the Sovereigns, it has no view to conquests, or to violations of the independence of other powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the government will not be intruded. They desire only to maintain tranquillity, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

*Letter from the Emperor of Austria to the King of Naples.*

"Troppau, Nov. 29.—Sir, my Brother and very dear Father-in-law,—Unhappy circumstances have prevented my receiving the letters addressed to me by your Majesty during a period of four months. The events, however, to which those letters have probably related, have not ceased to occupy my most serious meditations, as well as those of the allied powers assembled at Troppau to deliberate in unison on the consequences with which these events menace the rest of the Italian Peninsula, and perhaps the whole of Europe. In determining on this common consultation, we have only acted in conformity with the transactions of 1814, 1815 and 1818, transactions of which your

Majesty, as well as Europe at large, knew the character and object, and upon which that tutelary alliance is founded, solely designed to guarantee from all danger, the political independence and territorial integrity of all its states, and to insure the repose and prosperity of Europe at large, by the repose and prosperity of each of the countries of which it is composed. Your Majesty, then, cannot doubt that the object of the cabinets assembled here is to reconcile the interest and well-being, the enjoyment of which, the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would lead you to desire for your people, with the duties of the allied monarchs to their own states, and the rest of the world. But my allies and myself should feel happy to fulfil these solemn engagements with the co-operation of your Majesty, and we now, faithful to the principles we have proclaimed, demand this co-operation. It is solely with this view that we propose to your Majesty to assemble with us in the city of Laybach. Your presence, Sire, we are sure will hasten a reconciliation almost indispensable; and it is in the name of the dearest interests of your kingdom, and with that watchful solicitude of which we believe that we have given more than one testimony to your Majesty, that we now invite you to receive new proofs of the true friendship which we bear you, and of that frankness which forms the basis of our policy. Receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration and unalterable attachment with which I am your Majesty's true Brother, Son-in-law, and Ally.

(Signed)

"FRANCIS."

Letters were also addressed to the King of Naples by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, precisely in the same terms.

Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, &c. &c. to his faithful Deputies of Parliament.

"The Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, united in Congress at Troppau, have sent me three letters, in which they invite me to repair in person to Laybach, to form part of a new Congress to be held in that place. Far be the thought from me and from you, that the adoption of this project can make me compromise the good of my people; and in parting from you I owe it to myself to give you a new and solemn guarantee. I declare, then, to you and to the nation that has resolved to make every exertion for the enjoyment of a liberal and wise constitution, that whatever measures circumstances may exact, relatively to our actual political state, all my efforts will be directed that it may remain for ever fixed upon the following basis:

"1. That the individual and real liberty of my beloved subjects may be secured by a fundamental law of the state.

"2. That birth shall confer no privileges in the

the composition of the legislative body of the state.

"3. That no taxes shall be imposed without the consent of the nation in its legitimate representation.

"4. That the accounts of public expenditure shall be referred to the nation itself, and to its representatives.

"5. That the laws shall be made in accord with the national representatives.

"6. That the judicial power shall be independent.

"7. That the press shall remain free, except from the operations of laws enacted against the abuse of its liberty.

"8. That the ministers be responsible.

"9. That the civil list shall be fixed.

"I further declare that none of my subjects shall ever receive molestation on account of past political events.

"*Naples, Dec. 7.* "FERDINAND."

The King of the Two Sicilies sailed from Naples on the 13th December, under the British and French flags, to meet the allied powers at Laybach. His Neapolitan Majesty embarked on board the *Vengeur*, an English ship, with his suite on board the French ship, the *Duchess de Berri*. The Austrian

force had not, on the 5th ultimo, passed the Po.

The Emperors have arrived at Laybach, to further their unhallowed plans, but the King of Prussia has excused himself.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilean expedition under Lord Cochrane and General San Martin have landed in Peru.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 19th Oct. state, that the violent depositions of Rodriguez, from the government of the province, by the federal party, was followed in a few days by his return to power. He placed himself at the head of 600 cavalry of the southern militia, and took post near the city on the 4th, where a negotiation was entered into, in order to avoid the effusion of blood. Finding, however, that his opponents would not listen to reasonable terms, he obtained possession by force of the Plaza de la Victoria, and subsequently of the whole town. This was not effected, however, without a severe conflict, and the loss of many lives.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON; *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Dec. 28. **A** PUBLIC meeting was held in the parish church of Shore-ditch, and a series of resolutions were passed, in condemnation of the King's ministers. An address founded on these resolutions, was moved and carried. It was determined that an ultra address, which some ministerial persons had laid in the parish vestry, should be excluded from the vestry-room, where it had been placed for signature.

— 30. A meeting of some of the partizans of ministers was attempted to be held in the vestry-hall of St. Olave, Southwark. The intention becoming known, a numerous party of independent respectable inhabitants attended. Mr. Florence Young, a magistrate, had been intended for the chair; but he declined acting; and it was then moved by Mr. Ellis, and seconded, amid loud cheering, — "That the representations of *servile corporate institutions*, and the sentiments of interested individuals, to libel the loyalty of the suffering people, and to injure the constitution of these realms, are highly improper." On this Mr. Young and his friends left the assembly, and having met at a private *rendezvous*, ultimately succeeded in preparing a counter *loyal* declaration.

Jan. 4. One of the most numerous and respectable parochial meetings which has been held within the bills of mortality took

place at the Horns Assembly Room, at Kennington, to take into consideration the necessity of congratulating her Majesty, and to prepare a petition to the King, praying him to expel from his presence and councils, for ever, his present wicked and incapable ministers, whose foreign and domestic policy had degraded the character of the country, and repressed the spirit of liberty.

— 11. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when Mr. Favell moved several resolutions, on which petitions to both Houses of Parliament were founded, praying the immediate insertion of her Majesty's name in the liturgy; the grant to her Majesty of means sufficient to support her dignity, &c.; and enquiry into the origin of the Milan Commission. These petitions, after considerable discussion, were carried by a very large majority.

— 12. The ward of Cripplegate held a meeting, Alderman Wood in the chair, and agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament to the same effect as the preceding.

The ward of Bishopsgate also met on the same day, and agreed to petitions to Parliament for a similar purpose.

A fire broke out at the warehouse of Messrs. Smith and Co. sugar-bakers, Dean-street, Mile-end New Town, which raged with great fury for a length of time, and entirely consumed the premises. The amount



of property destroyed is supposed to be near 200,000l.

*General Bill of the Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 14, 1819, to Dec. 12, 1820.*

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 981; buried, 1,082.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,342; buried 4,076.

Christened in the 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,449; buried, 9,685.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4,386; buried, 4,505.

Christened, males, 11,993; females, 11,165; in all, 23,158. Buried, males, 9,794; females, 9,554: in all, 19,348.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age.... 4,758

Between two and five..... 1,975

Five and ten ..... 887

Ten and twenty ..... 667

Twenty and thirty ..... 1,484

Thirty and forty..... 2,006

Forty and fifty ..... 2,069

Fifty and sixty..... 1,878

Sixty and seventy ..... 1,632

Seventy and eighty..... 1,208

Eighty and ninety ..... 662

Ninety and a hundred..... 119

A hundred..... 2

A hundred and two..... 1

Increased in the burials this year, 120.—

There have been executed in London and the county of Surrey, 38; of which number ten only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

— 16. A meeting of the county of Middlesex took place at the Mermaid, Hackney. Mr. P. Moore, Mr. Byng, Mr. S. Whitbread, and Major Cartwright made energetic speeches.—Some patriotic resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr. Duncan Campbell refused at the Mansion-House to be bound over to prosecute a thief: and on referring to the act it appeared was not so obligated.

At the Old Bailey 13 prisoners received sentence of death; three were sentenced to transportation for life; thirteen for the term of 14 years; and thirty for seven years.—Thirty-two were ordered to be imprisoned during different periods of twelve, six, and three months; and a great number were sentenced to shorter periods of confinement, and to be whipped.

— 17. Messrs. Want and Wilmot found guilty at the Quarter Sessions, on presumptive evidence of conspiring to prosecute a servant-maid for robbing Wilmot, her master. The admission of presumptive evidence appears to require legislative regulation: and the power of prosecuting one who charges robbery, on the corroborative testimony of the person charged, ought to be qualified by special enactments, or few persons who are robbed will have the temerity to complain

and prosecute. On the other hand, the law ought to guard the innocent against malicious accusations; and the task of judicial discrimination is evidently a very delicate one. These observations grow out of the case recorded; but we studiously forbear to express any opinion on its particular merits. We may, however, venture to say, that in several respects it deserves the further consideration of higher powers.

— 18. Meetings were held in Farringdon Within, and in St. Saviour's, Southwark.—Petitions were resolved upon to be presented to the House of Commons.

— 23. The Session of Parliament commenced by a speech from the throne.

— 24. At a great and very turbulent meeting of merchants, bankers, and traders, at the Mansion House, some patriotic resolutions were passed, in opposition to an address professing exclusive loyalty which had been privately signed.

### MARRIED.

At St. Mary-le-bonne church, Captain the Hon. Edward Cust, M. P. to Miss Marry Ann Boode.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Cockayne, esq. of Jokleford House, Herts, to Mrs. Marian Amelia Edwards, of Wimpole-street.

Lieut. J. H. Westcott, of the Fusileers, to Miss Sarah Hewetson, of Caterham, Surry.

Edward L. Pemberton, esq. of Mecklenburgh square, to Charlotte, daughter of S. Compton Cox, esq. a Master in Chancery.

Charles Yarnold, of Great St. Helen's, surgeon, to Miss Louisa Teschemacher, of Rood Lane.

James A. Aubrey, esq. to Miss Frances Lewis, both of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

At Hackney-church, R. Runcorn, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Henrietta Anne Braddock, of Clapton.

The Rev. H. Grylls, vicar of St. Neot's, Cornwall, to Miss Ellen Boulderson, of John-street, Bedford-row.

P. W. Aveline, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss M. A. Pollard Plucknett, of Blackheath-hill.

J. Stevens, esq. of Bear-hill Cottage, Berks, to Mrs. Hennet, of Turnham-green.

Lieut. Col. Robert Torrens, to Miss Esther S. Serle, daughter of the late Ambrose S. esq. Commissioner of the Transport Board.

Mr. John Cruddas, of High Holborn, to Miss Sophia Leverton, of Forest-gate, West Ham.

Mr. Frederick Wilkinson, of Wandsworth, to Miss F. L. Plaistow, of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edward Holroyd,

Holroyd, esq. son of Mr. Justice H. to Miss Caroline Pugsley, of Ilfracomb.

At St. Luke's church, Mr. John Crook, to Miss Ann Crafts, of High Wycomb.

W. H. Harrison, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Ann P. Wilson, of Knightsbridge.

Mr. J. Rindge, of Bromley, Surrey, to Miss Elizabeth Ingle, of Shoreditch.

C. King, esq. to Mrs. Clanfield, both of Canonbury-lane, Islington.

The Rev. C. Turner, of Spilsbury, to Miss Hilton, of Ironmonger-lane.

At Kensington, Capt. Wright, 95th regt. to Miss Jemima Vena Reynolds of Rose-land Cottage, Old Brompton.

The Hon. Capt. J. Percy, R.N. son of the Earl of Beverley, to Miss Elizabeth Walhouse, of Hatherton, Staffordshire.

Thomas Fyfe, esq. of Mount Nod, Surrey, to Miss Henderson, of Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.

E. Nicholls, esq. 71st foot, to Miss Sylvester, of Crown-court, Westminster.

The Rev. Henry Blunt, vicar of Clare, Suffolk, to Miss Julia Anne Nailer, of Chelsea.

The Rev. Robert Finch, M.A. to Miss Maria Thompson, of Kensington.

Major Chetwynd Stapylton, of the Hussars, to Miss Margaret Hammond, of Hamp-court.

Robert Johnston, esq. of Effra-road, Brixton, to Miss A. J. Hayter, of Brixton.

The Rev. H. L. Bidden, of Aisley, Derbyshire, to Miss Weller, of Suffolk-place, Hackney-road.

Mr. William Beezant, to Miss Caroline Pratt, both of New Kent-road.

Thomas Blake, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, of Great Yarmouth.

Capt. Charles Cunliffe Owen, R.N. to Mary Peckwell, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Blisset, of Lamb's Conduit Place.

#### DIED.

In the Strand, 29, Mrs. *Dinah Cull*.

At Hampstead, Mr. *Samuel Eubank*, of Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square.

In Fleet-street, 75, *Robert Herring*, esq. late one of the Common Council, and Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Without, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Pencraig, Herefordshire, 84, *John Eyles*, esq. Warden of the Fleet-prison. He was the oldest officer of all the Courts at Westminster, having been appointed in the reign of George II.

In Surrey-street, Strand, 35, *Charles Simpson*, esq. late of Litchfield.

In Holborn, 50, the Rev. *R. H. Cotton*, late of Tottenham.

At Hammersmith, *Elizabeth*, wife of Lancelot Bathurst, esq. deservedly lamented.

In Canonbury-square, Islington, 46, *Elizabeth*, wife of Robert Meacock, esq. In Bull-and-Mouth-street, Mrs. *Allison Thornthwaite*, suddenly.

In Queen-square, Westminster, *Joseph Hopkins*, M.D. celebrated as an accoucheur, and deservedly esteemed.

At Acton, Mrs. *Margaret Gainsborough*, daughter of Thomas G esq. R.A.

At Totteridge, Herts, 62, *Robert Davies*, esq. of Southwark.

At Pentonville, 32, *John Tremlow*, esq. of Chequer-yard.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *George Irving*, esq. of Broad-street buildings.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, 34, Mrs. *Eliza Rorauer*.

In Percy-street, Bedford-square, 59, *Fanny*, widow of John Jones, esq.

*Henry Clarke*, esq. 83, of Gracechurch-street.

In Martin's lane, Cannon-street, 79, *Daniel Lambert*, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Newton-terrace, Lambeth, Mrs. *Field*, widow of Governor F.

In Coleman-street, 24, Mr. *W. J. M. Leader*.

In Leicester-place, Leicester-square, 24, Mr. *William Clifton*.

At Twickenham, 79, Mr. *Harvard*, formerly of Phipp's-bridge Mitcham.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Miss *Elizabeth Mary Booth*.

In Great George-street, Westminster, *Andrew Jordaine*, esq.

In Southampton Buildings, Holborn, *E. Kerrech*, esq.

At Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey, 84, *R. Sherson*, M.D. Being bred to physick he practised in London for many years as an apothecary, in which he was very successful, and then having attained considerable reputation and the foundation of a good fortune, he took the degree of M.D. and practised many years as such, if we mistake not, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and in the course of years acquired a handsome fortune, with which about twenty years ago he retired to Fetcham, to enjoy himself after quitting business. Dr. Sherson was a man of considerable knowledge in botany and other parts of philosophical knowledge.

In Pratt-place, Camden Town, 32, Mrs. *Harris*, late of Sun-street, Bishopsgate, greatly regretted.

At Hampstead. 72, *Israel Lewis*, esq.

In Pall-mall, *Mary*, wife of Mr. *George Nicol*, bookseller to the King.

At Godalming, 83, *William Smyth*, esq.

In George-street, Portman-square, Major Gen. *Harry Chester*, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At his house Lower Charles-street, Northampton-square, aged 36, *Ebenazar*, oldest

eldest surviving son of the late Rev. William Vidler. This gentleman possessed uncommon strength of mind, not of that description which requires great occasions to call it forth, but uniformly at command and in perpetual action. The same remarks are equally applicable to his moral qualifications; he was not good by mere starts, his virtues never sought to render themselves the objects of attention, and never were under eclipse. To do rightly in all things, trivial as well as great, was the grand object he kept in view. An undeviating attention to those duties which he considered he owed to others, rendered him too regardless of the preservation of that health which was so inestimable to his family and friends.

#### CHRISTOPHE, EMPEROR of HAYTI.

A more singular character than this mulatto emperor has not appeared in the political world for many centuries. Born a slave on the English island of St. Christopher's about the year 1766; he was, on the capture of that island by the French carried to Cape François, and there sold as a slave. His master destined him for his cook, and he was brought up accordingly, and is said to have excelled so much in his art, as to have been head cook at one of the most celebrated taverns at the Cape. The revolution of France, extending to St. Domingo, Christophe, like his brother blacks, attained his liberty; and, being of an active disposition and enterprising spirit, he became a leader, and discovered some military talent, when acting under the celebrated Touissant. The principles of morality were no guides to him, he had a command under general Le Clerc, and betrayed him. He acted under Dessalines, and on his death seized the supreme power, and styled himself Henry, king of Hayti. Had he shewn the same moderation as Petion and Bazed, he might have ruled with honour, and died like the former, universally lamented. But his ferocious disposition caused him to be dreaded, and in the end to perish by his own hand. Like Bonaparte, every thing must be military with him; he had been well instructed in tactics by the European officers under whom he had served, and the military paths he has established, shew his great judgment. On the plains of the Cape he built a delightful retreat, which he called *Sans Souci*, and a town round it, fortified by bulwarks and redoubts, which shew he was conscious of the instability of his power.

Yet if any thing could compensate in a king for cruelty, Christophe may be regarded as a sovereign who attended to

the welfare of his subjects. He placed schools on the system of Mr. Lancaster in every town, where male children were taught the French and English languages, and arithmetic. He administered justice by some excellent regulations, and established an appeal to his state council. But the great amount of his army shew his military *penchant*. He kept on foot twenty regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, a large body of guards most splendidly accoutred, and a regiment of women, called the Amazons, of which his queen was colonel. His court was gay, or rather tawdry. Although possessed of so much power, and so many of the blessings of life, he was conscious that his cruelty had gained him the hatred of many of his subjects, and he began to prepare to encounter the danger. He kept his army full, and amassed great treasure; but his repeated acts of tyranny caused a conspiracy to be formed against him. On the 6th of October the insurrection took place, and he then found that a tyrant cannot depend even on his own army: they deserted him; he retired to *Sans Souci*, where, to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies, he did justice on himself. When Bonaparte assumed the title of emperor, he did the same, and seems to have attempted to imitate him in many other respects.

#### The late VISCOUNT KIRKWELL.

The right honourable John Fitzmaurice, Viscount Kirkwell, was descended by the father's side, from the celebrated Sir W. Petty, being son of the hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, and brother of the right hon. William, first marquis of Lansdowne; and by the mother, from the earls of Orkney, his father having married Mary Obrien, daughter of Murraugh, marquis of Thomas; and of Anne, countess of Orkney, in her own right. His lordship, although he has sat in parliament, never took any active part in politics, but usually voted with the administration. His taste was in music, and for him the first apollonicon was built; the improvements on which instrument has given just fame to the ingenuity of Messrs. Flight and Robson. His lordship married in 1802 Anna Maria Blaquiére, eldest daughter of the first lord Blaquiére, and has issue by her Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, now lord Kirkwell, and another son. He died Nov. 13, 1820, after a short illness, and at the early age of 42.

At Bath, the hon. *Agnes York*, in the eighty-first year of her age, and after a short illness. She was the second daughter of and co-heiress of Henry Johnson, of Berkhamstead, Esq., and was married to the hon. Charles York, second son of

Philip



Phillip, earl of Hardwick, who for so many years, and with such distinguished talents and integrity, held the office of lord high chancellor of England. She for a moment saw her husband possess the same high station. Having passed through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, he was, as it is said, persuaded by his late majesty to quit his friends, and the party with whom he acted, and to accept the seal of lord high chancellor, was gazetted, and a patent of peerage was making out, when by his sudden death, Mrs. York saw herself deprived of the highest rank in the nation, of a peerage to herself and family, and of an affectionate husband. Since that period she has continued in a state of widowhood. She was the mother of the right hon. Charles York, whom she lived to see chosen to the offices of secretary of state, and first lord of the admiralty—of Sir Joseph York, an admiral in the navy, and of the late countess of St. Germans. On the death of the earl of Hardwick, who has no son, her son Charles will succeed to the title.

#### *The late DUCHESS of NORFOLK.*

The Duchess of Norfolk has left no near relation, and her family estates go to a very distant heir. There had been for some time a commission of lunacy granted from the Court of Chancery. The right to the Hom Lacy property has been in dispute for some time, amongst several persons who have claimed it as heirs to the last Lord Scudamore; but it is supposed that one moiety of the property will fall to Sir Edwin Stanhope, Bart. and the other so divided between General Burr and Mr. Parkins, who claim, it is said, as co-heirs at law of Sir James Scudamore, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they being descended from two of his daughters. The Rev. J. Harewood, B.D. F.S.A. claimed as being descended from a son of Sir John Scudamore, who was Gentleman Usher to King Henry VIII. and the ancestor Sir James: and a Mrs. Jackson, of London, who was the petitioner when the Duchess first became insane, claimed as being descended from a daughter of the same Sir John. Thus the fine Hom Lacy estates go into an indirect line, after an uninterrupted descent of many hundred years, and, in fact, those three, who it is supposed will take the property, will do so as heirs to a person who was born near 300 years ago.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Mr. Maunsel, appointed curate of the united parishes of Kilquane and St. Patrick, diocese of Limerick.

Rev. Mr. Jellet, to the rectory of Pallis Green.

The Rev. H. Binfield, B.A. domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesea.

Rev. John Jebb, to the archdeaconry of Emily.

Rev. John Morgan, to the rectory of Mill Street, Cashel.

Rev. J. T. Goodenough, D.D. to the rectory of Bowbrick-hill, Bucks.

Rev. Joseph Smith, M.A. to the vicarage of Millom, Cumberland.

Rev. William Beer, to the vicarage of Willington, Derbyshire.

Rev. J. Blicke, B.D. to the rectory of Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely.

Rev. George Hawker, B.A. to the vicarage of Tamerton, Devon.

Rev. William Hames, B.A. to the rectory of Chagford, Devon.

The Hon. and Rev. Charles George Percival, to the Rectory of Calverton, Bucks.

Rev. James Coles, to the rectory of Michaelstoun, Vaddw, Monmouthshire.

Rev. T. W. Champnes, to the united livings of Langley and Wyrardsbury.

Rev. Mr. Pack to be the junior minor canon of Windsor; and the Rev. Mr. Pope, to be the Dean's curate.

Rev. John Lÿsen, B.A. to the rectory of Damgon, Brecon.

Rev. Hugh Jones, to the living of Burton-upon-Trent.

Rev. George Buckeridge, domestic chaplain to Vicount Anson.

Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. to hold by dispensation the rectory of Barnwell All Saints, with the rectory of Barnwell St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.

Rev. William Stocking, to the rectory of Tuddenham, St. Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Homfray, B.A. to the rectory of Eastthope, Shropshire.

Rev. W. H. Palk, to the rectory of Ashcombe, Devon.

Rev. F. W. Johnson Vickery, to the rectory of Buckland Filleigh, Devon.

Rev. Henry Grylls, to the vicarage of St. Neot's, Cornwall.

Rev. C. A. Belli, M.A. to the vicarage of Witham, Essex.

Rev. W. N. Parnell, to the perpetual curacy of Cross Gates, near Leeds.

Rev. C. Bird, to the valuable vicarage of Chellerton, near Hexham, Northumberland.

Rev. Ebenezer Morris, to the vicarage of Llanelly.

Rev. Chas. Wrottesley, to the rectory of East Knoyle, Wilts.

Rev. C. Champness, to the living of Ogbourne Saint George.

PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**A**T A MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Northumberland, was lately held at Morpeth, Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart. in the chair, it was resolved,—That the conduct of the High Sheriff in refusing to convene a meeting of the county, in compliance with the requisition lately presented to him, no objection having been stated by him either to the respectability of the persons who signed the requisition, the principle of the proceeding, or the form of the requisition itself, appears to us to be most dangerous, as a precedent, to the exercise of an invaluable and popular privilege, and therefore deserving of our severest censure.

That we lament the late proceedings against the Queen as injurious to the honour and security of the crown, to the character of parliament, to the public morals, and to the tranquillity of the country.

*Married.*] Mr. G. G. Russell, of Benton, to Miss D. Bulman, of Percy-street, Newcastle.—Mr. J. Jenkinson, of Newcastle, to Miss J. E. Lambe, of Gateshead.—Mr. W. Crozier, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Hodson, of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Hepple, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Kennedy, of Gosforth.—Mr. T. Ford, to Miss M. A. Crain; Mr. W. Wengrove, to Miss M. Rowe; Mr. Humble, to Miss M. Pearson: all of North Shields.—Mr. C. W. Barnes, to Miss Taylorson, both of South Shields.—Mr. S. Ord, to Miss S. Taylor, both of Sunderland.—Mr. E. Frank, to Miss Bowser, both of Darlington.—Mr. E. Stoke, to Miss Barratt, both of Hexham.—Mr. W. Gift, of Alnwick, to Miss Beilby, of Boston.—Mr. J. Beilby, of Alnwick, to Miss E. Smith, of Bassington.—The Rev. E. Taylor, of Hart, to Miss M. B. Moises, of St. Mary's, Jesmond.—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss J. Hambrough, both of Winton Mill.—Mr. G. Dixon, of Hebron, to Miss R. Johnson, of Heworth.—Mr. Jopling, of Grange, to Miss S. Pyburn, of Wilton le Wear.—Mr. S. Henderson, of Hartburn, to Miss Swenny, of Hartlepool.—Robert Bannis, jun. esq. of Wooler, to Miss E. A. Fuller, of London.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Head of the Side, Mrs. Dickinson, much regretted.—In Silver-street, 74, Mrs. M. Davison.—54, Mr. J. Dugmore, of the Forth Banks.—In Gallowgate, Mr. A. Fawcus.—In Pilgrim-street, 23, Miss M. Carr.—38, Mrs. Munro.—Mr. J. Taylor.—Mr. J. Ellison—96, Mr. J. Lax, much respected.—In Sandgate, Mr. W. Cox, jun.—M. C. Turner, jun.

At Gateshead, 67, M. T. Charlton.—Mrs. Heon, of the Battle Bank.—At the Windmill hills, 51, Mr. S. Mowbray.—30, Mrs. H. Harrison.

At Durham, at an advanced age, Mrs. H. Revely.—54, Mrs. Bell.

At North Shields, 80, Mr. J. Knox.—91, Mrs. J. Douthwaite.—69, Mr. G. Carr.—46, Mr. P. Olston.—85, Mrs. J. Hardingham.—26, Mr. T. Brown.—36, Mr. T. Matthews.—33, Mr. R. Garland.—In Percy-street, 68, Mrs. Richardson.

At South Shields, 33, Mr. Embleton.—47, Mrs. M. Mawell.—Miss Sr Dolby.—Mrs. Burn.

At Sunderland, 70, Mrs. Dewar.—36, Mrs. M. Wright.—34, Mr. J. Ward.—82, Mr. J. Douglas.—Mrs. Purdy, suddenly.—30, Miss M. Hardecastle.

At Stockton, 55, Mrs. Longstoff—78, Mr. T. Dixon.

At Hylton Ferry Pottery, Mrs. Phillips.—At Norton, 92, Wm. Brumell, esq.—At Whitehill, 46, Mr. J. Fairless.—At Milford, 47, Mr. R. Hepple.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the recent anniversary of the Whitehaven Philosophical Society, two specimens of meat cured with the pyroligneous acid were exhibited by one of the members. They were prepared on the 7th of September, 1819: one was hung up at home, and the other sent out by a vessel to the West Indies, to try the effect of climate upon it, and brought back on the return of the ship to that port, and they were pronounced by all present to be perfectly fresh, sweet, and fit for use, after a lapse of 15 months.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Turnbull, to Mrs. M. Welsh; Mr. D. Smith, to Miss S. Wilson; Mr. W. Scott, to Mrs. M. Jordan; Mr. M. Wilson, to Miss J. Burbeck; Mr. W. Skerrett, to Miss S. Hogg; Mr. J. Stubbs, to Miss M. Hetherington; Mr. J. Young, to Miss A. Jennings; Mr. T. Sewell, to Miss J. Grisdale; Mr. J. Wrigley, to Miss J. Fowler; Mr. R. Kirkman, to Miss A. Dolby; Mr. J. Kirkup, to Miss A. Jefferson: all of Carlisle; Mr. J. Wilkinson, to Miss J. Wilson, both of Penrith.—Mr. T. Walls, to Miss A. Walls; Mr. J. Geldert, to Miss Sanderson; Mr. R. Vipond, to Miss Harlin; Mr. M. Rigg, to Miss Swainson, all of Kendal.—Mr. T. Banks, of Keswick, to Miss H. Gibson, of Penrith.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Rickergate, 65, Mrs. S. Barker.—55, Mrs. J. Thompson, of Catcoats.—In Fisher-street, 81, Mrs. M. Woodall, greatly respected.—41, Mrs. M. Macarty.—71, Mr. J. Young.—In Botchergate, 76, Mrs. C. Bell.

At Penrith, 74, Mr. W. Clement.

At Kendal, Mary Smith, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brampton, 79, Mrs. Bowman.

At Brancepath, 56, Mr. M. Meggison.

At Blackbeck, 22, Mr. J. Mossop.

## YORKSHIRE.

A petition to both Houses of Parliament was lately voted by the corporation of York, praying

praying them to exert their influence for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy.

A meeting of the nobility, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the West Riding, was lately held at Northallerton, R. W. C. Pierce, of Timbleby Lodge, esq. in the chair: when an energetic and a patriotic petition to the King was unanimously agreed to.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Sheffield, Thomas Rawson, esq. in the chair: when after a most energetic discussion, an address to the King praying him to dismiss those ministers who have so long mismanaged the affairs of the kingdom, was unanimously carried.

A Sheffield manufacturer has lately presented a penknife to the Queen, containing the almost incredible number of 2016 blades. It was inclosed in a handsome glass case, and in shape represented a branching cone, covered with innumerable spikes.

Yorkshire boasts of seventeen provincial papers, many of them of sound principles and great circulation: Among them we notice the Sheffield Independent, established about twelve months ago, under the auspices of a number of respectable individuals, on pure and genuine whig principles.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Jas. Fox, to Miss Banks; Mr. J. Bucktor, to Miss F. S. Jackson; Mr. T. Sherwood, to Mrs. J. Pattison: all of Hull.—Mr. J. Muntrep, of Hull, to Miss F. Munby, of Wawne.—The Rev. G. Walker, M.A. to Miss E. Brown; Mr. B. J. Killingbeek, to Miss S. Elmsley; Mr. T. Plint, jun. to Miss F. Anderson; Mr. M. Atkinson, to Mrs. Barrett: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Booker, of Leeds, to Miss A. Walsh, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Webster, of Leeds, to Miss Thompson, of Wakefield.—Mr. W. Burgess, to Mrs. S. Fodin, both of Halifax.—Mr. E. Johnson, to Miss J. Earnshaw, both of Wakefield.—Mr. T. Barker, to Miss M. Maw, both of Doncaster.—Mr. R. Carter, to Miss Ward, both of Pontefract.—Mr. D. W. Parrett, to Miss M. Simpson, both of Armley.—Mr. W. Bower, to Miss F. Brown, both of Beverley.—Mr. R. Coldthorpe, to Miss A. Snowball, both of Tadcaster.—George Lloyd, esq. of Clifton, to Miss M. C. Maclean, of Col. Argyleshire.—Mr. E. Long, to Miss C. Long, both of Knottingley.—Mr. R. Bustard, to Miss Dunn, both of Mappleton.—Mr. T. Hudson, to Mrs. Hobson, both of Otley.—Mr. L. Wild, of Northwram, to Miss M. Lupton, of Halifax.—Mr. A. Holroyd, to Miss M. White, both of Soyland.—Mr. J. Whitley, to Miss Sutcliffe, both of Bingley.

*Died.*] At Hull, in Wright-street, 58, Mrs. Badley—76, Mrs. Clarke.—39, Mr. G. Walker.—84, Mrs. Ellers.—In Bond-street, Mrs. Ion.—At an advanced age, Mrs. C. Brown.—46, Mrs. M. Tindall, much respected.—45, Mrs. T. C. Nieve.—49, Mr. D. Ramsay, suddenly.—79, Mrs. Kirkbride.—64, Mr. D. Goodwill.

At Leeds, in New-street, 56, Mr. T. Moorhouse, deservedly regretted.—51, Mr. G. Scholes.—40, Mrs. A. Calvert.—56, Mr. J. Lux.—65, Mr. J. Watts.—Mr. Jas. Hargreaves, jun. of the firm of Messrs. Hargreaves and Son, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. E. Atkinson.—43, Mr. E. Walker.

At Halifax, 20, Miss E. Crabtree, much and justly esteemed.

At Wakefield, 62, Mr. Race, greatly respected.—64, Mrs. Smallpage, widow of the Rev. Samuel S. vicar of Whitkirk.—66, Mrs. Oates.

At Beverley, 81, Mrs. Hall, late of Leven.

At Kirk Ella, 58, Matthew Dobson, esq.—At Bilton, Mrs. Brigham.—At Hessele, 83, Mr. T. Craddock, of the firm of Wallis and Craddock, deservedly regretted.—At Hollym, 37, Miss S. Fitty.—At Swine, 49, Mrs. E. Blyth.—At Hornsea, 71, Mrs. Bennet, suddenly, much respected.—94, Mr. J. Eaton, regretted.—At Chapelthorpe, Mr. S. Kemp, deservedly lamented.—At Stanfield-hall, 86, Miss Sutcliffe, highly esteemed and regretted.

The Rev. George Holden, LL.D. He had been forty years rector of the Free Grammar School, at Horton, near Settle, and, during that period, had probably, educated a greater number of clergymen for the Establishment than most men in a similar situation. He was a man of high classical and mathematical attainments. He was calculator of the Tide Table, which has for a long series of years, been printed at Liverpool, and which, from the correctness of his calculations, has been of infinite service to the port.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A chamber of commerce and manufactures has recently been established at Manchester. One of its first acts has been to address a memorial to Lord Liverpool, requesting information relative to the political relations of Naples, as great quantities of British property are there, and large orders on hand, which under the present circumstances, the merchants are afraid of shipping off.

Mechanism has reached great perfection at Manchester. At some of the cotton mills, yarn has been spun so fine as to require 350 hanks to weigh one pound avoirdupois. The perimeter of the common reel being one yard and a half, 80 threads or revolutions would measure 120 yards, and one hank seven times as much, or 840 yards; which, multiplied by 350, gives 29,406 yards, or 167 miles and a fraction.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, convened by public advertisement, was lately held in the Tennis Court, Gradwell-street, (a meeting having previously assembled at the Town Hall, at which the mayor presided, but which broke up in confusion, from complaint on defence of a partial and secret address got up by the loyal party) for the purpose of considering—



sidering the propriety of presenting a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty, expressive of their feelings and sentiments upon the exigencies of the times. Thomas Booth, esq. in the chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That we, the inhabitants of Liverpool, in public meeting legally assembled, feel it to be our duty in the present crisis of affairs, to address his Majesty, assuring him of our inviolable attachment to his person as King of these realms, and of our profound veneration for the constitution.

That in addressing his Majesty we are desirous of testifying our sincerity in these professions, by respectfully appealing to him on the subject of those grievances under which the country labours: the depression of our commercial and manufacturing interests; the embarrassed condition of the agricultural community; and the destitute state of our industrious population in general.

That we are desirous, also, of impressing upon the mind of his Majesty, that during several years of peace our burthens have been greatly increased instead of being diminished; that statutes have been enacted appallingly restrictive of the liberties of the people; and that the country has been recently most seriously irritated by the unconstitutional proceedings against her Majesty the Queen.

That his Majesty's loyal subjects have petitioned, from time to time, for a redress of their grievances; but their complaints have been treated with indifference by the advisers of the crown: and in one memorable instance, when the people had legally assembled to petition for a reform in the House of Commons, they were met by military interference; into the fatal effects of which, we are indignant to state, no effectual enquiry, with a view to the punishment of the offenders, has yet taken place.

That as these evils, and the consequent discontent of the country, may be principally traced to the extravagance and oppressive measures of his Majesty's ministers, aided by their undue influence in the legislature, we deem it expedient earnestly to petition his Majesty, in an address founded upon these resolutions, to dismiss those ministers from his councils for ever; and we humbly hope that the Royal confidence may in future be given to such men only, as will make a salutary reform in Parliament, together with economy and retrenchment, the basis of their national policy.

The curriers of Preston lately purchased and presented a silver cup to Wm. Park, the young man convicted at the midsummer sessions of an assault upon two members of the Manchester yeomany cavalry: it bears an inscription testifying their conviction of his entire innocence.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Whitworth, to Miss Steele; Mr. S. Lamb, to Mrs. A. Chendles; Mr. T. Adams, to Miss Smith: all of Man;

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chester.—Mr. J. Marshall, of Manchester, to Miss C. Brown, of Moston.—Mr. Moorhouse, of Manchester, to Miss Eastwood, of Salford.—The Rev. T. Allen, of Manchester, to Miss E. Drake, of Rochdale.—Mr. T. Gregory, to Miss H. Riley, both of Salford.—Mr. J. Barton, to Mr. Parker, of St. Paul's-square.—Mr. J. Lyon, to Miss E. Kay; Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss A. Hooton; Mr. T. Waugh, to Miss E. Hignet: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. C. Munford, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Broadhurst, of Manchester.—Mr. R. Shaw, of Bury, to Miss Roberts, of Middleton.—William Gorrel, esq. to Miss A. Harner, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Cook, of Bohenna-house, to Miss J. Hall, of Stanley Bridge.—James Kearsley, esq. of New Brook House, to Miss A. Taylor, of Bradford House.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. R. Lolley, of Liverpool.—In St. Mary's-gate, Mr. T. Sidebotham, much respected.—In Market-street, 47, Mr. W. Wilson.—77, Mrs. Knight, deservedly regretted.—In Oldham-street, 48, Mr. H. Hoole.—In Blue Boar-court, Mr. Jas. Lancashire.—In Copperas-street, 47, Mr. J. Charlton, regretted.

At Salford, 21, Miss H. Nixon, greatly regretted.

At Liverpool, 54, M. Haselden, one of the Society of Friends.—In Sweeting-street, 77, Mr. W. Armstrong.—In Duke-street, Miss E. Penkett.—In Williamson-street, 59, Mrs. H. L. Dellamore, deservedly regretted.—Mr. F. Martin, of Whitehaven. In Norton-street, Mr. R. Cattaral.—In Argyle-street, 54, James Parr, esq.

At Warrington, Mr. A. Blackburn.—79, Mr. Wild.

At Bury, Ellis Cunliffe, esq. greatly lamented.—39, Mr. Austin, of the firm of Dunn, Austin, Watkins and Co. of London, deservedly regretted.

At Broughton, Mrs. E. Tinker, justly regretted.—At Road Meadow, John Edensor, deservedly respected.—At Reading, Arthur Benson, esq.—At Wood-lane, Elizabeth, wife of George Williams, esq.—At Harrington, 32, M. A. S. Peile.

#### CHESHIRE.

A meeting of the county of Chester, was lately held at Norwich, to vote a loyal address to his Majesty. The address was proposed by T. Cholmondeley, esq. and seconded by Sir H. Mainwaring. Lord Grosvenor proposed an amended address, which was seconded by Lord Crewe. After much discussion, the High Sheriff, on the sense of the meeting being about to be taken, declared Lord Grosvenor's amendment to be irrelevant, and refused to put it. This unexpected decision produced a scene of uproar beyond description. Lord Grosvenor said the Sheriff was bound to take the amendment. The latter then put the original address, declared it to be carried, and then quitted the chair, without waiting to know how the address was to be signed. Eventually he signed it by his own authority. A

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protest

protest was subsequently signed by several respectable gentlemen of the county against the Sheriff's conduct.

A meeting was lately held at Chester, convened by the Mayor; Alderman Bradford in the chair. Lord Belgrave moved the address, which was seconded by Mr. Finchet. Resolutions were moved by Messrs. Swanwick, Whittle, Lowe, &c. and opposed by Mr. Polliot. The resolutions and address were afterwards carried.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Bakewell, to Miss S. Needham; Mr. P. Parry, to Miss E. Hanner; all of Chester.—Mr. J. S. Jackson, of Stockport, to Miss R. Maurice, late of Fetter-lane, London.—Charles Caveley, esq. of Stapleton, to Miss J. Evans, of Beltus, North Wales.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Abbey-street, Mr. Taylor.—In Watergate-street, 82, Mrs. Slater.—Mr. R. Nield.—In George-street, Mrs. Nicholls.—Mrs. Boxley.—Mr. C. Lowe.

At Macclesfield, 56, Mr. J. Coates.—21, Mrs. S. Swarbrick.

At Middlewich, Mr. Cooke, deservedly respected.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

A meeting of the county of Derby, numerous beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, was lately held to agree to a loyal address to the King, which being moved by Sir Robert Wilmot, the Duke of Devonshire, after delivering a temperate speech, moved an amendment, passing censure on ministers, qualified with strong professions of attachment and respect to his Majesty's person and authority, which was carried. The amended address concludes:—"We further presume to hope that your Majesty, from the consideration of the heavy burdens imposed upon your subjects, will enforce a most rigid but necessary economy in every department of the public expenditure, and adopt a system of policy conciliatory towards your people at home, and liberal towards other nations, so as to secure internal tranquillity, and restore the character and prosperity of the nation."

*Married.*] Mr. T. Bretner, to Miss Owen; Mr. J. Marriott, to Miss Ford: all of Derby.—Edward Radford, esq. of Tansley, to Miss E. D. Childers, of Cantley.—Mr. W. Nicklason, of Wilson, to Miss Cartledge, of Newton.

*Died.*] At Derby, 59, Mrs. Stevens. At Chesterfield, Mr. G. Saepley.—Mrs. Cartledge.—72, Mrs. J. Mettam, regretted. At Ashborne, 41, Mr. J. Frith, deservedly respected.—84, Mr. Butcher, greatly regretted.

At Belper, 51, Mr. W. Hickson.

At the Spa House, Miss M. Boothby, deservedly regretted.—At Matlock, Mr. J. Wolley.—At Linton, 62, Mr. J. Smith.—At Dronfield, 80, Mr. B. Robinson.—At Burley, 55, Mr. J. Tempest.—At Wirksworth, 66, Mrs. S. Allen.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

So depressed is the state of things, so numerous the destitute poor of this county,

that one piece of land in Nottingham, the rent of which is £150, paid in the last year £388 for poor rates alone.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hayes, to Miss C. Phillips; Mr. Ratford, to Mrs. Brazier: all of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Morris, of Nottingham, to Miss Buxton, of Radcliffe.—Mr. J. Clappole, to Miss Green; Mr. J. Luty, to Miss H. Oliver: all of Newark.—Mr. S. Collinson, to Miss Allcock, of Bulcote.—Mr. J. Souler, of Long Clawson, to Miss H. Bissitt, of Nether Broughton.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Mount-street, 81, Mr. C. Ball.—In Castle-gate, 33, Mr. F. Smith, deservedly regretted.—In Hounds-gate, 53, Mr. F. Bilton.—In Stoney-street, Mrs. Hopewell.—In Water-gate, 23, Mr. J. Marshall.

At Mansfield, 32, Mr. Cork.

At Radcliff, Mrs. Parr.—At Moorgreen, 60, Mr. A. Nix, much respected.—At Hoveringham Ferry, 60, Mr. H. Malthy.—At Arnold, 86, Mr. T. Woodward, greatly and deservedly regretted.—At Bilsthorpe, 67, William Ingall, esq.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. N. Farrant, to Miss H. Miller; Mr. O. Flannigham, to Miss A. Lewin: all of Stamford.—Mr. E. Porter, to Miss A. Marshall, both of Grantham.—Mr. Hind, to Miss S. Footer, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. Fieldsend, of Aubourn, to Miss Townbee, of Waddington.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, 70, Mrs. Hyde. At Louth, 84, Mr. J. Hall.—67, Mr. W. Gale.—67, Mr. W. Walm.

At Spalding, the Rev. M. Johnson, of Morilton, much respected.—84, Mr. T. Jennings.—Mrs. C. Burford.

At Saltfleet, at an advanced age, Mr. S. Wilkon.—At Holbeach, 57, Mr. T. Burrows, greatly regretted.—Mr. Nicholls.—At Preston, 83, Mrs. Strong.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A Meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester and the vicinity was lately held there, when the following energetic and manly resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:—"That his Majesty's present ministers have by a long series of injudicious and reprehensible measures deservedly become objects of general distrust and aversion to the great body of the people, and have proved themselves altogether unfit and unworthy to conduct the affairs of this great nation:

*Married.*] Mr. S. Bray, to Mrs. Coltman, both of Leicester.—The Rev. B. D. Davis, B. D. of Leicester, to Miss Mercer, of Lewis-ham.—Mr. C. Martin, of Ely, to Miss R. Harrison, of the Hay-market, Leicester.—Mr. T. C. Dewes, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss E. Whitehurst, of Derby.—Mr. J. Woodford, of Kibworth, to Miss M. Smeeton, of Lubenham.—Mr. J. Boot, to Miss A. Gamble, both of Quornodon.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Gallow-tree-gate, 43, Mr. J. Derbyshire.—84, Mr. W. Russell.—42, Mr. W. Stevenson.—In Southgate-street, 59, Miss Harris, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Loughborough, 83, Mr. Cloudesley.—86, Mr. W. Errington, deservedly respected.—46, Miss Ross.—Mrs. Powell.  
At Hinckley, 87, Mr. B. Shipman.  
At Uppingham, 80, Mary, widow of Thos. Baines, esq.

In Belvoir Castle, 62, the Rev. Sir John Thornton, knight, rector of Battersford, and chaplain to the Duke of Rutland.—At Osgathorpe, 66, D. Salkeld, widow of the Rev. J. S. of Haaghams.—At Burbage, Mrs. Bentley, deservedly regretted.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Marquis of Stafford, and some other benevolent individuals have lately alleviated the distresses and troubles of the poor surrounding their estates by dispensing large quantities of food and clothing: a more likely way of stopping the general discontent, if acted upon an adequate scale, would be to lower rents and subdivide large farms.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Mould, to Miss Rist, both of Litchfield.—Mr. Chawner, of Litchfield, to Miss Pinckley, of Buxton.—William Bagot, esq. to Miss Martha Swinnerton, of Butterson Hall.

*Died.*] At Leek, 76, John Coupland, esq. At Bramshall, 102, Mrs. Sparkes.—At Hints, Mr. T. Collins.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

The net profits of the funds of the Birmingham General Hospital, from the proceeds of the late Musical Festival in the town, is 5,001l. 10s. 11d.

An institution is about to be established at Birmingham, on the principle of an academy, for the study of the fine arts.

A meeting has recently been held at Stratford-upon-Avon, for the purpose of erecting, by subscription, a monument to the memory of Shakspeare. It is said that one night's performance will be given at every theatre in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the profits of which are to be appropriated to the fund for erecting it. We trust the collateral branches of Shakspeare's family will not be neglected; otherwise the monument would be a piece of ostentatious parade.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Porlton, of Snow-hill, to Mrs. M. Ford, of New-street; Mr. J. S. Gough, to Miss H. S. Woodward: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Spooner, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Taylor, of Sheldon.—Mr. E. Walker, to Miss S. Parkes, both of Lombard-street, Derilend.—Mr. J. Sparrow, of Portobello House, to Miss A. Shaw, of Great Charles-street, Birmingham.—Chas. Adams, esq. of Coventry, to Miss Margaret Maclean, of Sudbury.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 56; Mr. A. Walters.—In Dale-end, 57, Mr. J. Hyde.—In Monmouth-street, Mr. J. Marston.—In New-street, Miss Patten.—In Colleshill-street, 86, Mrs. E. Botteley.—In John-street, 39, Mrs. A. Baxter.—In Moor-street, 21, Mr. C. Budd.—In Stafford-street, 63, Mr. T. Southam.—21, Mr. W. H. Dutton.—56, Mrs. C. Cauldwall.—Mr. E. Jones.—Mr. T. Mavity.

At Hockley, 23, Miss S. Hill.—At Row-

ington-Hall, 66, Samuel Aston, esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At New House, Mr. J. Hopkins.—At Pipe Hall, 33, Mr. W. Bolton.—At Normanton Hall, 28, Lady Dixie, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting of this county was lately held at Shrewsbury, when a loyal and dutiful address to the King was moved by Sir Andrew Corbet. The Hon. G. Bennet proposed an amended address, on the ground that the original address was evidently intended to sanction the conduct of ministers. Upon the question being put, though the majority appeared in favour of Mr. Bennet's address, the Under Sheriff declared the other address to be carried, and the meeting was dissolved amidst considerable uproar.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Cook, to Miss Blunt, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. R. Day, to Miss M. Stokes, both of Coalbrook-Dale.—Mr. J. Young, of Prees, to Miss A. Bromley, of Dorrington.—The Rev. E. H. Owen, rector of Cound, to Miss Hinchcliffe, niece to Lord Crewe.—Mr. Clawley, of Lithwood, to Miss Hassall, of Loppington.—Mr. R. Williams, of Bagley, to Miss Austin, of Loppington.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Barker-street, Mrs. Minton.—Mr. Chambers, respected.—In High-street, Mrs. Reader.—In Quarry-place, 67, Mrs. F. Williams.

At Ludlow, Chas. Rogers, esq. of Stanage-park.

At Bridgnorth, 72, Thomas Farmer, esq.—72, Mr. J. Freer.

At Wen, Mr. Parker, sen. deservedly lamented.

At Oswestry, Mr. H. Davies, much respected.—At an advanced age, Mr. Lewis.—Mrs. Brayne.

At Broseley, Mrs. W. Woodward, greatly regretted.—At Hadley, 46, Mrs. Bird, much respected.—At the Grange, near Wellington, 23, Miss Davies.—At Longford, Mrs. Ross.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

A society for the relief of sick poor at their own houses has recently been formed at Worcester.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Allcroft, of Worcester, to Miss Derby, of King Alfred's place, Birmingham.—Mr. Newey, of Sion Hill, Kidderminster, to Miss M. Scott, of Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Morris, of Hereford.

At Kidderminster, 67, Mrs. E. Williams, much and justly lamented.

At Stourbridge, 79, Mr. J. Kettle.

At Wordsley, John Holt, esq. deservedly lamented.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] William Blount, esq. of Hereford, to Miss E. Wright, of Fitzwalters.—Mr. K. Parry, of Arkstone, to Miss Wathan, of Kingstone.—William Gordon, esq. of Hatfield, to Miss M. Wingfield, niece to the Earl of Digby.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 48, Mrs. C. Pearce.—Mrs.



**Mrs. Oakley.**—77, the Rev. S. Beaven, rector of New church, and vicar of Burghill.

#### GLoucester and Monmouth.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the county of Gloucester, convened by eleven Magistrates of the first rank and station in the county lately took place at Gloucester, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning his Majesty to dismiss from his councils his present Ministers; which was agreed to.

**Married.]** Mr. J. Lacey, jun. of Gloucester, to Miss P. Page, of Moxley.—Mr. W. C. Williams, to Miss C. Merrick, both of Bristol.—Christopher Northcote, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Amelia Dowling.—Capt. R. H. Fleming, R. N. to Miss George, of Berkeley-square, Bristol.—William Gibney, M. D. of Cheltenham, to Miss F. Dwarries, of Great Stanmore.—Mr. G. Lambert, to Miss Matthews, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. J. Insall, to Miss E. Insall, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. W. Peece, to Miss M. Farmer, both of North Parade, Monmouth.—Mr. W. Summers, of Berkely, to Miss A. Heaven, of Frocester.—Mr. J. Beven, of Thornbury, to Miss G. Gibbons, of Almondsbury.—Mr. J. Jones, of Wickwar, to Miss M. Maggs, of Bristol.

**Died.]** At Gloucester, in Barton-street, Mrs. S. Clarke.—Miss Henrietta Saunders, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Bristol, in College-square, 90, Mr. T. Henley.—In Castle-street, Mrs. M. Haynes.—In Upper Wells-street, 74, Mr. W. Cox.—At an advanced age, Joseph Dyer, esq. of the firm of Dyer and Wyld.—In King-square Avenue, Mrs. Ellis.

At Cirencester, 70, Margaret, widow of Robert Croome, esq.—70, Mr. N. Blackwell, respected.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Thomas.

At Overbury, 53, Mr. J. Cuff.—At Pitchcomb, Miss S. Stanley.—At Upton upon Severn, Frances, wife of George Clarke, esq.—At Clifton Wood, Levi Ames, esq. senior alderman of Bristol.—64, Robert Thompson, esq. of Tintern Abbey.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford itself, the focus of non-resistance and passive obedience, and hive of place expectant and preferment hunters, has failed of its passive loyalty. At a general public meeting, an abortive attempt was made to pass some sycophantic resolutions; but they were repelled with indignation, and others of the directly opposite tendency were carried almost unanimously. This decision is most honourable to the enlightened inhabitants, who have too long allowed themselves to be contaminated by undue influence.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz. —

For Latin Verses—*Eleusis*.

For an English Essay—*The Study of Modern History*.

For a Latin Essay—*De Auguribus Auspiciis apud Antiquos*.

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

**Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.**—For the best Composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than 50 lines, by any [Under-Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.—*Pæstum*.

**Married.]** Mr. S. Akers, to Miss A. Watts, both of Oxford.—Mr. Young, of Oxford, to Miss E. Matthews, of Milcombe.—Mr. F. Kilby, to Miss Grimby; Mr. J. Edwards, to Miss Grimby: all of Banbury.—At Henley on Thames, William Fredrick Ewington, esq. to Miss S. Jones, late of Oxford.—Mr. W. Tagg, of Chipping Norton, to Miss K. Cross, of Woodstock.

**Died.]** At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 76, Mr. J. Swift.—In Broad-street, Mrs. Watkins, widow of the Rev. John W. rector of St. Giles's.—In Holywell-street, 71, Mrs. Tawney.—Pembroke-street, 36, Mrs. Merriman.—78, Mr. W. Pratt.—In St. Peter's in the East, 67, Mrs. A. Brown.—In West-street, 64, Mrs. Cary.—74, Mrs. Leach.—40, Mr. J. Bennett.—In Holywell, 66, Mrs. Coppin.

At Banbury, Mr. Hodgson.

At Temple Cowley, 48, Mr. H. White, deservedly lamented.—At Ilfley, 52, Mr. R. Smith.—At Welcot House, 82, Mr. Castell.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A meeting of the county of Berks, was lately held at Reading. Mr. Monck, M. P. was called to the chair. Lord Folkestone moved a series of resolutions, condemning the whole conduct of Ministers, and proposed an Address to the King for their dismissal; a petition to the House of Commons for a reform in Parliament: and a congratulatory address to the Queen, upon her triumph over her enemies. Sir F. Burdett seconded the address to the King. The worthy Baronet concluded a long and eloquent speech, with observing, that there was no security for the Queen, the King, or the people, if the Parliament was not efficiently reformed. He thought the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy was of the utmost importance, for without it the Queen could not be satisfied: without such restoration, he saw no hope of peace to the country. But the great evil was the power of that base faction (to whom he owed no allegiance) who disloyally shackled the Sovereign, and made his authority subservient to their own selfish purposes. The resolutions, &c. were carried unanimously, and a vote of censure on the sheriff.

**Married.]** The Rev. J. Hornbuckle, of Reading, to Miss M. Bold.—J. Hughes, esq. of Uffington, to Miss M. E. Wilkinson, of Nether Hall.—The Rev. J. Hall, of Chesham,

to Miss M. L. Maurice, late of Fetter-lane, London.—Mr. W. Harris, of Hanney, to Miss M. Gee, of Hamington.

*Died.*] At Reading, in Mill-lane, 88, R. Hanson, esq.—Mr. Golding.

At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Margerson, greatly respected.

At Great Marlow, 78, Mr. H. Alnutt, many years clerk to the commissioners of the Thames navigation, deservedly respected.—At Dinton-vicarage, 27, the Rev. R. W. Williams.

At Neasdon, Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the Rev. J. W. C. Vicar of Harrow, greatly lamented.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the county of Bedford was lately held, convened by the High Sheriff, when resolutions, strongly condemning Ministers, were adopted.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the distress now so generally felt and acknowledged by all ranks and classes of his Majesty's subjects, and which threatens every branch of the national industry, is owing to no crime or fault, or insensibility to moral or religious duty on the part of the people of England, but to the long wars in which we have been engaged, to the taxation consequent on those wars; to the want of foresight, and knowledge of the true interests of the British Empire, evinced by his Majesty's Ministers at, and subsequent to, the settlement of peace, to their continuing on foot expensive establishments, justifiable only by a state of war; to their refusal of all retrenchment affecting their own power and emoluments, and their persisting in a general course of administration, which proves and makes manifest an absence of all sympathy between the governors and government.

*Married.*] Mr. Kingham, of Tring Grove, to Miss Foster of Tring.

*Died.*] At Woburn, 63, W. Runciman, esq. of Birchmore-house.

At Hoddesdon, 82, W. White, esq.

At Gubbin's Park, Mrs. Kemble, wife of T. K. esq.—At Box Moor, Hemel Hemstead, 24, Mrs. N. E. Hobson.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A *fracas* lately took place at Northampton, between a party of the 88th regiment, and a number of the inhabitants, in which one man was killed and four others wounded. Four soldiers are in custody.

*Married.*] The Rev. H. Salmon, rector of Culworth, to Miss Oakley, of Severn Stoke. A. Briggs, esq. of Great Easton, to Miss E. Henton, of Hoby.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 66, Mrs. Squire, widow of Thomas S. esq.

The Rev. T. Watts, vicar of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, and of Preston Deanery.—At Cottesstock, 70, Daniel Chapman, esq.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Norrisian prize is adjudged to Mr. Kenelm Digby, B.A. of Trinity College; for an essay, "shewing from a review of the civil, moral, and religious state of mankind at the time when Christ came into the world,

how far the reception which his religion met with is a proof of its Divine origin."

*Married.*] Mr. G. Wicks, to Miss Babbage, both of Cambridge.—The Rev. Fearn Fellows, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss M. A. Hervey, of Bridekirk.—Mr. M. Clarke, of Newmarket, to Miss Mildenhall.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Ind.—Mr. E. Mills.

At Great Stukely Vicarage, 67, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Bailey.—At Granchester, 67, Mrs. Page.

At Somersham, Bartholomew Ibbott, esq. NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. J. P. Crowe, to Miss D. Paraman, both of Norwich.—Mr. J. Wood, of Norwich, to Miss S. Teppell, of New Beckenham.—Mr. J. Hawkins, of Hadleigh, to Miss P. Olyott, of St. Stephen's, Norwich.—Mr. J. Leeds, of Burnham Thorpe, to Miss M. A. Rudkin, of Langham Lodge.—At Bakenham, Mr. G. Platten, to Miss Massingham.—The Rev. G. R. Leathes, of Roydon, to Miss Hethersett, of Shropham Hall.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 58, Mr. E. Bleakley.—In St. Giles's, 49, Mr. S. Cushing, deservedly respected.—86, Mr. R. Sewell.

At Yarmouth, 69, Mrs. M. Brown.—79, Mr. Hazlip.—80, Mrs. Howman.—79, Mrs. Brewer.—80, Capt. E. Ballard.—82, Mr. I. Lee.—32, Mrs. A. Soanes.

At Lynn, 60, Mr. Hawkins.

At Thetford, 37, Mr. S. Branch.

At Cley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bolding.—At Mattishall, 61, Mr. S. Hubbard.—At Hemphall, at an advanced age, Mrs. U. Robberds, suddenly.—At Haynesford, 78, Mr. W. Smith.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Clarke, to Mrs. Dewey, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Turner, of Ipswich, to Miss K. Rush, of Hatfield.—Mr. Gooch, of Southwold, to Miss R. Pashley, of Harleston.—Mr. J. Stems, of Sudbury, to Miss S. Smith, of Boxford.—Mr. Barnes, of Harleston, to Miss D. Heam, of Stowmarket.—Mr. R. Runacles, of Earl Stonham, to Miss M. Burch, of Mendlesham.—Mr. W. Tibbenham, of Blaxhall, to Miss S. Sawyer, of Colchester.

*Died.*] At Bury, 88, Mr. Hogg.—36, Mrs. Middleditch, much respected.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Cooper.—24, Mr. B. Head.—35, Mr. G. Clubbe, jun.—77, Mr. G. Clubbe.—Mr. Andrews.

At Woodbridge, 76, Mr. J. Tyrrell.

At Sudbury, 59, Mrs. Sikes, widow of John S. esq. of London.—72, Mrs. Burkill, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Framsden, 68, Mr. Birch.—At Eriswell, 79, Mr. J. Fuller, deservedly regretted.—At Norton, 63, Mr. T. Gould, much and justly lamented.—At Hadleigh, 75, Mrs. F. Brome.—At Mendlesham, 48, Mrs. D. Percy.—At Hengrave Hall, Lady Throckmorton.

#### ESSEX.

Some fossil remains of elephants bones were lately discovered on the estate of Mr. Thompson at Ilford, which have probably lain

lain there since the tropic of Cancer extended to nearly these latitudes, and when the perihelion of Earth's orbit was last in high Northern declination.

*Married.*] R. Tindall, esq. to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Simpson, of Harwich, to Miss Shearman, of Stour Wood, Ramsey.—Mr. J. Perry, of Torrell's Hall, Willingale, to Mrs. Spitty, of Matching.—Mr. S. Gooch, to Miss Patmore, both of Great Eiston.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 70, Mr. Essex.—68, Mrs. Ballard, respected.

At Chelmsford, 21, Miss E. Smith.

At Chigwell Row, 77, John Wedderburn, esq.—At Birch, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Wyatt.

#### KENT.

A meeting of owners and occupiers of land in East Kent, was lately held at Canterbury, when a petition to the Legislature, praying for relief in the present distressed state of agriculture was agreed to.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Knight to Miss A. Wood: Mr. W. Sawyer, to Miss J. Hogben: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Rigden to Miss Wellard, both of Dover.—M. T. Cull, to Miss M. Austin, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. Frederic Brenchly, to Miss E. Giles, both of Maidstone.—Mr. J. Boxer, to Miss C. Stevenson, both of Folkestone.—Mr. H. Jeffery, of Folkestone, to Miss S. Collins, of Sandhurst.—Mr. J. L. Kemp, of Ospringe, to Miss H. Videan, of Moldash.—Mr. Wilson, of Faversham, to Miss Birch, of Milton.—At Tenterden, Mr. R. Crossingham, to Miss M. Paine, of Bidenden.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in St. George's-place, Miss A. Cumming.—Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dean John Parker, esq.

At Chatham, Mrs. Pack.

At Folkestone, 36, Mr. R. Minter.—84, Mr. J. Hall.

At Maidstone, Mr. Dering Addison.—64, Mr. W. Cutbush.—Mrs. Burch.—At an advanced age, Mr. Baker, regretted.

At Sandwich, Mr. Alfred Knight.—80, Mr. J. Kennard.

At Blean, Mrs. Hogben.—At Thurnham, Mr. Ledger.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, 94, Mrs. Stanner.—At Lyd, 60, Mr. M. Hunt.—At Boxley, 44, Mrs. Martin.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Marshall, of Worthing, to Miss Excell, of Myrtle Cottage, Lancing.

*Died.*] At Brighton, 22, Mrs. C. Cordy.—In West-street, Mr. Jos. Smith, regretted.—Mr. Haryet.—Sergeant Runaington, a magistrate of this county.

At Eastbourne, the Rev. T. Browne.—At Chichester, 60, Mr. M. Mitchell.—61, Mrs. M. Cobden.

At Lewes, 80, Mr. J. Cripps.

At Warring Camp, near Arundal, Mrs. Heather.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, &c. of Hampshire was held lately at Winchester, for the purpose of considering the expediency of presenting petitions to both

Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the late impolitic and disgraceful proceedings against the Queen. The speakers were Mr. Alexander Baring, Sir Charles Mill, Sir W. C. de Crespigny, the Earl of Carnarvon and others. Petitions were unanimously agreed to.

*Married.*]—Mr. G. Laishley, to Miss L. New, both of Southampton.—William F. Wrattislaw, esq. of Rugby, to Miss C. A. Keele, of Southampton.—Mr. Curry, of Romsey, to Miss Withers, of Foothill.—The Rev. T. S. Guyor, of Ryde, to Miss Brett, of Great Yarmouth.—Mr. J. H. Bignold, of Stoke Cottage Academy, to Miss Vidler, of Boreham.—The Rev. W. Workman, of Estrup, to Miss E. Brownjohn, of Wallop.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mr. Gilbert.—Mrs. Bellinger.—58, Miss Charlotte. Bidulph, daughter of the late Lady B.—73, Mrs. Duer, widow of the Rev. Rowland, D.—68, Robert Weathershead, esq.—Mr. Bampfild.—Mr. T. Lintott, suddenly, greatly esteemed and lamented.

At Portsmouth, 58, N. Ashurst, esq. town-major, deservedly regretted.—Major T. J. Harrison, of the artillery.—Mr. Blake.—40, John Turner Merriitt, esq. suddenly, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Portsea, Mr. Wyatt, sen.—Mr. Barton.

At Newport, Capt. W. Thomas, artillery.

At Fawley-parsonage, Louisa, daughter of the late Bishop of Winchester.

At Hamble, 65, Mrs. Taylor.—At Arretton, Isle of Wight, 94, Mrs. Lock.—At Bury, 26, Mr. G. McKinley.—At Hill Pount, near Waltham, Richard Goodlad, esq. a magistrate of this county.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The Salisbury and Wiltshire library and Reading Society, lately established, succeeds beyond the most sanguine expectations. The arrangement are on a liberal scale. In the reading room, are six daily papers, provincial papers, magazines, reviews, &c.; and the library is intended not only to embrace the literature of the day, but to form a permanent public library of reference. The county of Wilts, so rich in fossil remains, has no appointed place for the reception of specimens, where they would be open for the inspection of the curious. With a view to remedy this defect, a special meeting of the members was lately held, at which the worthy bishop presided, when it was determined that an apartment should be opened for the reception and arrangement of such specimens as can be obtained, to illustrate the geological history of the country, and also of any subject connected with natural history and antiquity which might be thought worthy of preservation.

*Married.*] Mr. Gregory, of Marlborough, to Miss J. Brunson, of Snodsbill-farm.—Mr. C. Finch, to Miss Marshall, both of Fisherton Anger.—At Calne, Mr. Ogilvie, to Miss M. Bishop.

*Died.*] At Chard, Mr. R. Mayo, deservedly respected.



At Market Lavington, Mrs. Guard, greatly esteemed and regretted.

At Milten, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mitlen, highly esteemed and lamented.—At Wooley-hill, Mrs. Alderton, late of Shalford, Surrey.—At Overton, the Rev. A. Evans, greatly lamented.—At Bishopstrow, 24, the Rev. Edward Montague.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

Sir C. Bampfylde, bart. High Sheriff, has diminished, for the present, the persecution of the Magistrates against Mr. Hunt, of which he, lately complained in the Court of King's Bench. Sir Charles, as soon as he was informed of this unmanly and oppressive conduct, proceeded to Ilchester gaol, and there said, "*I am High Sheriff for the county: this is my gaol, and Mr. Hunt is in my custody; and recollect the officers of this gaol are to take their orders from me. Mark me well. Let none of Mr. Hunt's friends be obstructed; but let particularly, his female friends have free access to him. It is quite enough for Mr. H. to suffer imprisonment, without any other punishment. I did not wish to be placed in the office of High Sheriff; but as long as I hold that office, no men or set of men shall interfere with my power.*" We report these words from a provincial paper, and if true, they deserve to be printed in letters of gold, and ought to be received as instruction by every high sheriff in the kingdom.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Browning, to Miss H. Coombs, both of Bath.—Mr. D. Fasana, of Milsom-street, Bath, to Miss S. Rogers, of Trevelyan, Cnr diganshire.—Mr. G. Darby, of Bath, to Miss M. A. Secombe, of Tywardreath, Cornwall.—Mr. G. A. Eve, of Bath, to Miss M. Beaumont, of Walcot.—At Walcot-church, Mr. H. Westcott, of Monmouth-street, to Miss A. M. Hexter.—The Rev. H. S. Cassan, to Miss F. Ireland; Mr. R. Baller, to Miss E. Turner: all of Frome.—Mr. R. Sutton, to Miss Dinham both of Taunton.—Mr. W. Featherstone, to Miss E. Hartnell, both of Wivelescombe.—James Bennet, esq. of Cadbury-house, to Miss A. Wickham, of Charlton-house.

*Died.*] At Bath, 73, Mrs. Augusta Fowles. In Southcot-place, Robert Davis, esq. greatly regretted.—In Pierrepont-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Thompson.

At Frome, Mr. J. Rawlings.—Capt. Hassel, late of the 19th dragoons.—Mrs. Humphries.—Mrs. Greed.

At Taunton, Mr. R. Kennon.—Mrs. Billings.—28, Miss E. Stocombe.

At Lyncombe, 64, Henry Pickering, esq. of Thelwall, Cheshire.—At Road, 56, Mr. T. N. Noad.—At Walcot, 23, Mr. G. Anson Britten.—At Linchfield-house, Bishop's Lydeard, Mrs. Charter, wife of F. M. C. esq.—At Freshford, 74, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Parker, of the E. I. Co.'s service.—At Keyford, 82, Mrs. M. Jones.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Upjohn, to Miss Atchison,

both of Shaftesbury.—Sir Robert Steele, Knt. to Miss Emily Clarke, of Beaminster.—Mr. D. Pomroy, of Wilton, to Miss J. Coward, of Milton.—Robert Bridge, jun. esq. of Broadway, to Miss J. Moore, of Broadclist.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. H. Bradney.—80, Miss Morris, a benevolent friend of the poor, and generally esteemed.

At Wareham, Mrs. C. Filliter.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Plymouth for the purpose of considering and determining upon the propriety of presenting a loyal, dutiful, and patriotic address, to the King: Addis Archer, esq. in the Chair. It was unanimously resolved, That it is the duty of every loyal, free, and independent Briton, firmly to stand forward, and unreservedly to express his sentiments on the state of the country at this alarming crisis, and to endeavour to avert by all constitutional means the awful consequences which must inevitably flow from a perseverance in the unconstitutional measures which have marked the career of his Majesty's ministers.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Eastlake, of Exeter, to Mrs. A. Quash, of Whistone.—Mr. W. Tucker, of Exeter, to Mrs. Couche, late of Exeter.—Mr. Hutchings, of St. Thomas, Exeter, to Miss C. Chown, of Waybrook.—Mr. J. C. Grylls of Plymouth, to Miss S. Richards, of Stoke.—At East Stonehouse, Lieut. Jewell, R.N. to Miss J. Niblett.—The Rev. J. Sydenham, of Coombe, to Miss M. Collins, of Kenton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 73, Mrs. Welsford.—Mr. J. Christophers, greatly regretted.—In St. Mary Arches-street, Mrs. Foger.—34, Mr. H. Gould, deservedly lamented.—57, Thomas Kennaway, esq. highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Plymouth, in South-hill buildings, 73, Mr. Poad.—In Granby-street, 52, Mr. Tozer.—In John-street, Morrice-town, 23, Mrs. Dennis.—In William-street, 31, Mr. Steer.—In Tavistock-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. R. Reed.—In Windmill-street, 71, Mr. R. Morris.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Sweetland, greatly regretted.

At Exmouth, 75, Mr. Marshall.—79, Mrs. Abell.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Col. Flight.—At Hernaforl, 86, Mr. S. Sellick.—At Alphington, 71, Abraham Tozer, esq., formerly of the firm of Tozer and Green, of Exeter.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Chappel, of Egloshayle, to Miss Broad, of Camelford.—Mr. Williams, to Miss E. Benoak, both of Padstow.—Mr. R. Geach, to Miss Thomas, both of St. Austell.—Mr. J. Talland, to Miss Bennick, of Liskeard.

*Died.* At Falmouth, Mr. S. Paddy.

At Bodmin, Mr. Sam. Spiller, an alderman of the borough.

At Launceston, 93, Mrs. Higgs.

At Mevagissy, Miss Burgess, of Leicester.

—At Portreath, Capt. Reynolds.—At Treknerring, in St. Columb, Mr. J. Trebilcock.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. T. T. Webb, of Carmarthen, to Miss M. Hughes, of Tenby.—James McKain, esq. of Pembroke, to Miss K. Dobbin, of Milford.—Edward Spencer, esq. of Old Castle, Bridgend, to Miss Deere, of Trallwm, Glamorganshire.—Mr. W. Hughes, of Skelty, to Miss M. Rosser, of Wern Ernon.—Mr. J. Hughes, of Fairfield-house, Wrexham, to Miss M. A. Jones, of Tirlan-erchi, near Corwen.

*Died.*] At Carmarthen, 55, Miss M. Shewn, much respected.

At Tenby, 78, George Day, esq.

At Aberystwrth, Mr. J. Maurice.

At Pwllheli, 49, Mr. L. Humphreys.

At Bangor, 65, Miss Price.

At Llanrhavader-hall, Denbighshire, 77, Richard Wildrig, esq.—At Croes Howel, 102, Mrs. E. Roberts.—At Penaly, near Tenby, 107, Edward James.—At Haking, near Milford, 60, Robert Robertson, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was lately held, when strong resolutions in disapprobation of Administration were carried almost unanimously.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. T. Napier, to Miss M. Falconer, of Woodcot-park.—Henry Paul, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Cath. Stewart, of Glenbreckie, Perthshire.—Dr. Andrew Kennedy, of Edinburgh, to Miss E. Wightman, late of Tobago.—Mr. W. Gray, of Edinburgh, to Miss L. Mackay, of Kingston, Jamaica.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, 87, James Fogo, esq. of Kilborn.—In George-square, M. M. wife of James Anderson, jun. esq. of Soroghuan.—In Park-street, Mrs. R. Gourlay.—Mr. Jas. Fortune—Capt. Jas. Walker, late of the E. I. Co.'s service.—Miss S. Sandilands.

At Glasgow, William Muir, esq. regretted.—Mr. Chas. Dugald Stewart.

At Caithness, George Innes, esq. of Isauld.

#### IRELAND.

A Meeting, called at the requisition of a numerous and weighty body of courtly personages, was lately held at Dublin, for the purpose of proposing a loyal address to the King; it was suddenly dissolved, as soon as

the objects of the courtly addresses was perceived; and not only dissolved, but soon dispersed by military force! Fortunately, no blood was shed.

*Married.*] Robert Hay, jun. esq. of Dublin, to Miss Eliza Chalmer, late of Westcombe House, Somersetshire.—Mr. R. Benn, of Newry, to Miss J. Simpson, of Grafton-street, Dublin.—James Saunderson, esq. of Castle Saunderson, county of Cavan, to Miss Selenia Fox, of Fox Hall, county of Loagford.

*Died.*] At Dublin, James Iles, esq. late sovereign of Armagh.—William Walker, esq. recorder of Dublin.

At Belfast, Mr. Chas. Connor.

At Castle Howard, W. Parnell, esq. M. P. for Wicklow, a distinguished member in the Irish and English parliament.

At Mitchelstown, 75, the Rev. Chas. Fennell, a magistrate of the county of Cork.—At Lurgan, Thomas Johnston, esq. a friend of the poor, and generally and deservedly esteemed.

#### ABROAD.

Accounts have recently been received of the loss of the Abeona transport, on her voyage from Greenock to the Cape of Good Hope with settlers: one hundred and twelve persons, including women and children, were lost. The dreadful accident was occasioned by a spark of a candle falling unperceived among some combustible matter. In a few minutes the vessel was in a blaze from head to stern: the consternation, confusion and distress that followed cannot be described, all was horror—but the women magnanimously shrieked for protection of their children, the men regardless of self-preservation were intent only on the safety of their wives and children. The scene was most appalling: presence of mind was almost altogether lost; forty-nine persons only had the good fortune to escape to the boats, and many of these were children. The details of the catastrophe afford many heroic serious instances of maternal tenderness and of manly paternal feeling. The boats as they pushed off, witnessed the most awful conflagration they ever beheld; the ship descended amidst frightful volumes of flame, and was seen no more; and the boats were fortunately picked up by the *Condessa da Ponti*, a Portuguese merchantman, bound from Bahia to Lisbon.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

•• The Supplement to the Fiftieth Volume appears with the present Number, and ought to be delivered with it by the Booksellers.

The appeal in our last number against the empirical assumptions of certain piratical and unprincipled imitations of this work, has been obligingly responded by our friends, who have overwhelmed us with valuable materials, and by the public at large in an increased demand, far exceeding our circulation for some years past. The dishonesty practised towards us has, by singular effrontery, been attempted on the public, and resented as it deserves. We simply require that our Numbers may be compared with those of any existing magazine, whatever be its price, and we ask for no preference beyond what may fairly result from such comparison.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 351.]

MARCH 1, 1821.

[2 of Vol. 51.]

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

BEING fully aware that your useful and entertaining magazine is always open to the reception of literary information, I take the liberty of transmitting you an account of a *manuscript* of CHAUCER, which cannot fail to interest your readers in general, but more particularly to awaken the attention of those who cherish a predilection for the dawning of English literature. The curious document in question is written upon vellum, and in 4to, being bound up with two other MSS. written also upon vellum; the one consisting of 73 leaves or 146 pages, containing a treatise of the maladies incidental to the human body, and the signs whereby they are cognizable; the other, comprising only three leaves, or six pages, and imperfect, is a disquisition upon urine. It is, however, the first treatise in this curious volume which must solely occupy the attention, and therefore before I enter upon a description, I shall preface the same by a few words, tending to elucidate the fact to be adduced, and which will also serve to attest the singular curiosity of this unique document. On referring to the works of Chaucer, by Speight, it will be found that mention is therein made of a work from the hand of that great father of English poesy, said to be lost, being a treatise upon the Astrolabe, written for the instruction of his son Lewis, then studying at Merton College, Oxford, under the famous Nicholas Strode, and which commenced with these words—“*Little Lewis, my son:*” it is thus ascertained that such a work was known to have existed, and which treatise it is now my task to prove is yet in existence, and perfect in every respect, its delineation being as follows:

The work in quarto consists of 27 leaves, or 54 pages, there being about 37 lines in each page, written in a fair, MONTHLY MAG. No. 351.

bold, upright hand; the capitals at the commencement of each chapter or head, being in blue or red, and sometimes figured, while the head-line of each respective part is in red letters; the abbreviations are numerous, which would render the perusal rather difficult to persons unacquainted with the orthography of that remote period, but to any one at all conversant with early manuscripts, it will appear at the first glance, that the present document is a production of the close of the fourteenth century; but whether absolutely from the hand of Chaucer, or an amanuensis, the writer will not pretend to say; though, as *Little Lewis* was at the period in question only *ten years* of age, it is probable, that if executed by his father, he would have written it in a very legible hand, such as the manuscript is, in order to facilitate the perusal; for in the opening address to his son, which I have partly transcribed under, he obviously feels for the yet dawning faculties of his mind, when he says, “*for latyn canst you zit but litel my litel sone;*” however, be the writer who he may, the subject matter is most indubitably the production of Chaucer.

Page the first is a blank, and the thirteen contain subsequent *Tabula Fistorum Mobilium*.—The fifteenth displays *Tab-la ad Sciend—quis pl-ar regnat i glib ho*.—Page sixteenth is a blank, and on the seventeenth is a rude drawing of the human figure, the physiognomy of which is by no means dissimilar to the portraits of Chaucer, as handed down to us, having the hair curly on either side, and the beard forked; over different parts of this body are distributed the signs of the zodiac. Page eighteenth is a blank, and nineteen and twenty present delineations of the several stages of eclipses.—The twentieth page is a blank, and on the twenty-second is written, in a neat hand, as follows:

“*This treatise of the Astrolabe was*  
N written



written by Geoffrey Chaucer, in 1391, for the use of his son Lewis, then ten years old, and a student of Merton College, in Oxford, under the famous Nicholas Strode."

At page twenty-three begins his address to "*Lite Lewis*," which terminates nearly at the bottom of the ensuing page, and immediately after follows chapter or head the first, being thus worded:

*Here begynney ye disc-peioun of ye astrolabre.* These chapters are forty-two in number, and on the final page is written as follows:

"This booke was given me by my loving and good servant, Mr. Robert Abbay, one of the most learned men of the age, in the knowledge of tongues."

*Kenelme Digby.*

Here follows a portion of the writer's address to his son, precisely copied according to the orthography of the original, with the exception of two words, for which blanks are left, as they were unintelligible to your correspondent.

"*Lite Lewis*, my sone, I pceyve wel by certayn evydences yin habylite to lerne sciences. Touchinge nubres and — and as wel considere I ye bisy in specyal to lerne ye tretis of ye astrolabre. Yanne for as moche as ye philasophre, sey he wrapping him in his frende yat condestendig to ye riztful pyer of his frende. Yer for I have zent yee ye worthinge (*wording*) of a sufficient astrolabre, as for ye orizont to — after ye latitude of Oxenford, upon whiche yi mediacioun of yis litel tretis. I purpose to teche yee a certayn nubre of conclusions ptenyuge to ye same instrument. The first cause is yis, *Tryst wel yt all ye conclusions yat hau ben foude, or eff possible myzt be founde in so noble an instrument as is an astrolabre ben unknown pfitzly to any mortel man in yis region as I suppose.* An oyer cause is yis, yat soyely in some tretis of ye astrolabre yat I have seen, yer ben some conclusiouns yat wil not alle yinges p-formen, here bi hestis and some of hem ben to hard to understonde, and to conceyve to yi tendre age af yat. This tretis is divydid in to V p-ties, in ye whiche wil schewe yee wonderful lizt rewles and nakid workes in englyssche, for latyn canst you zit but litel, my litel sone. But nayeles but sufficig to yee yise trewe conclusiouns in englessh, as wel as hit sufficig to yise noble clerkes in Latyn," &c. &c.

From the following words in the

above address, this curious fact is obvious, that the use of the astrolabe had been, till that epoch, unknown in England; the sentence runs thus "*Tryst wel yt all the conclusions yat hav ben founde, or eff possible myzt be founde in so noble an instrument as in an astrolabre, ben UNKNOWN PFIZTLY TO ANY MORTEL MAN IN YIS REGIOUN AS I SUPPOSE;*" and from the tenor of the address, the writer forcibly demonstrates his idea of the great utility of this machine, the astrolabe, being a mathematical instrument in form of a planisphere, used principally at sea for observing the height of the pole and the stars: *Astrolabium*. This word is derived from the Greek *ἀστρον*, and *καρβάνω*, *capio*, *colligo*; the Arabians, in their tongue, called it *Astharlab*, being a corruption of the Greek word, and they sometimes endeavour to apply to it an Arabian etymology; but it is universally acknowledged by the learned, that they acquired from the Greeks the name and use of this instrument. Nassi Reddi Thousi composed a treatise in Persian, intitled *Bait Bal fil Astharlab*, wherein he treats of the formation and use of the astrolabe.

As it is universally allowed that we are principally indebted to Chaucer for having emancipated our tongue from the shackles to which it was subjected, from the period of the Norman conquest, and as it is said of Shakespeare, that not a line should be lost that fell from his pen; surely the present relique is worthy consideration, and should be snatched from oblivion, in order to form a small supplement to the works of its revered author, as it appears to have interested *Mr. Robert Abbay, one of the most learned men in the knowledge of tongues*, from whose hands it descended as a gift to the well-known Sir Kenelm Digby, author of several learned works;\* if therefore, Mr. Editor, a small edition of 150 or 200 copies were subscribed for, the work might be committed to the press, and Chaucer's *Treatise of the Astrolabe*, for the instruction of his "*Lite Sone Lewis*," be thus handed down to posterity. A CONSTANT READER.

Paris, Jan. 25, 1821.

- \* 1. A treatise on the Nature of Bodies.—
- 2. On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.—
- 3. Institutionum Peripateticarum Libri quinque cum Appendice Theologica de Origine Mundi, &c.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCH of the JOURNEY of the two BAVARIAN ACADEMICIANS, DOCTORS SPIX and MARTINS, to BRAZIL, (from the *Eos*, a periodical work on Arts and Sciences, published at Munich.)

THE two naturalists and academicians set out from Triest in the frigate *Austria*, which carried the present Queen of Portugal, then Archduchess of Austria, to Brazil; and after having touched on this voyage at Pola, Malta, Gibraltar, and Madeira, they were safely landed on the 14th July, 1817, in the new metropolis Rio de Janeiro. After having investigated the vicinity of this city, and despatched from that place a large collection of natural curiosities for Munich, they entered on the 10th Dec. on their journey into the interior of the country. They proceeded to the south of Rio de Janeiro, to the province of S. Paulo, as far as Porto-Felix on the Tieti, beyond the tropic of Capricorn. Here they again turned to the north to S. Joao d'El-Rey and Villa-Rica, the centre of the Brazilian gold-mines, formed a digression into the forests on Rio Doro, inhabited by the tribes of Puri, Corope, Coroato and Botecudo, and then continued their journey to Tejuco, the centre of all the diamond-mines. The diamond district, of which Tejuco is the capital, is the Alpine-country of Brazil, the delightful valleys of which offered ample store for the investigations and collections of the naturalists. From hence they went to the Comarca of Minasnovas, particularly for the purpose of examining the appearance of the emeralds, garnets, red tourmalines, white and blue topazes, chrysoberyls, &c. in their native beds. They afterwards traversed the extensive Cerrao between the diamond-river Jequetinhonha and the Rio de S. Francisco; crossed this large river near Salgado, and penetrated over the high plains of the Chapada de Paranan in Goyaz, to the sources of the Tocantin, which, from here, runs to Para, towards the river Amazon.

Amidst the greatest difficulties and sufferings they returned from those central parts towards the coast; they crossed the Rio de S. Francisco again, at a narrower place, and after having crossed the burnt, and now leafless woods of the interior of the Capitania of Bahia, they reached at the end of 1818, the capital of this province S. Salvador, commonly called Bahia.

This journey backwards they chiefly undertook for the purpose of embarking the treasures they had been collecting for Europe, and to prepare for another journey into the interior. From Bahia they made a digression to the Comarca dos Ilheos, at a distance of about 30 miles south from the city; they went thither by water, and made some excursions into the forests of that coast. The favourable season for their new journey being in the mean time arrived, they left Bahia and proceeded, with the greatest exertions, to the villa da Jacobina, 100 miles from Bahia, and even were fortunate enough to penetrate from that spot for 40 miles farther on one side into the mountains, where they met with many fossile bones of the mammoth, and a block of meteoric iron, weighing 300 *arrobas*. Our exhausted naturalists then hastened to leave this dreary district, in which a drought of three years had consumed all vegetation, and threatened destruction to themselves as well as to their cattle. With the loss of the greater part of their *Troppa*, they again reached the Rio de S. Francisco, near Joazeiro, on whose verdant banks they could collect and re-organize it. They then crossed this river, and proceeded on their journey with renewed courage. They crossed the rich plains of the Capitania of Pernambuco, and then those of Pianhy, so rich in salt, and which, on account of the quantity of cattle they contain, may be called Brazilian Switzerland. After unspeakable dangers and sufferings, to which our travellers had been exposed through intermittent and nervous fevers, on the river Painaiba, they at last reached Aldeas-Aldas, the first village in the Capitania of Maranhao. Although still ill, they yet proceeded on to the town of S. Luiz de Maranhao, embarking on the river Itapicuri, dangerous on account of its many currents and rocks. The travellers cannot speak enough in praise of the English consul of that place, who, under the generous feeling, that men who sacrificed themselves for all mankind, ought to be treated with kindness by all men, took the greatest care for their recovery. After the naturalists had examined the isle of Maranhao and the neighbouring main land, they embarked for Para, where they arrived after a navigation of six days. They had successfully completed their journey, on horseback, from Rio de Janeiro, beyond the

the southern tropic, and from thence through the interior of the Capitancies of S. Paul, Minas Jeraes, Goyaz, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pianhy, as far as Maranhao, situated nearly under the equator, and endeavoured now, imbibing new energy at the sight of the majestic river Amazon, to cross upon this ocean of fresh water the continent of South America as far as the Andes, and thus to extend their investigation in this direction from east to west. It was a dangerous undertaking, but worthy of our two bold travellers. But as this forms a chief incident in this enterprising journey, we shall give a more ample view of it hereafter, and only notice in the mean time, that all their collections, which they had despatched from Rio de Janeiro, Villa Rica, Bahia, Maranhao, and Para, which latter alone consists of 40 large chests, are safely arrived in Munich, as well as the travellers themselves, in tolerably good health.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Origin and Progress of the ROYAL HOUSES OF EUROPE.**

**T**HE origin and genealogy of many royal families who now bear a preponderating sway in Europe, are so little known, and involved in so much obscurity, that as correct an account as history can afford of the reigning families, and the stocks whence they sprung, will doubtless be acceptable to the public. The details will exhibit "what mighty things from small beginnings rise;" and not a little wonder will be excited to perceive what countless myriads of human beings have now become the subjects of princes, whose progenitors had but slight pretensions to sovereignty.

*The STOCK of ETHICHON, AUSTRIA, &c.*

One of the most important subjects in royal genealogy, is that of Ethichon, Duke of Allemania, for it is from that stock the Imperial House of Austria, the Grand Dukes of Baden, and several sovereign houses of Italy, draw their origin. Ethichon had two sons, Adelbert the first, and Ethichon the second. The former founded some sovereign families in Upper Alsace; the latter was the parent of several sovereignties in Lower Alsace. The ducal dignity with which Ethichon had been invested, was lost in the unfortunate issue of the battle of Lutfield, against Pepin d'Heristal, father of Charlemagne. Gonfran, the Rich,

father of the descendant of Adelbert, prepared for his house a check still more considerable. In attacking the son of Otho in a war he had undertaken against his father, he lost the chief part of his property. The fiefs were confiscated, and the allodial lands were with the utmost difficulty preserved. It could not easily have been imagined, at this period, to what a degree of splendour this house was destined hereafter to rise. Gonfran had three grandsons, Radboton, Birschtito, and Werner; the latter died Bishop of Strasburgh. The descendants of Radboton borrowed their name from the castle of Habsburgh, which Werner the pious, had built in 1096, on the borders of the Aar, in the north of the Canton of Berne, of which castle there still remains an old tower, which is seen on an eminence, crowned with beech trees. In the thirteenth century, one of the descendants of the counts of Habsburgh, Rodolph I. (born 1218) distinguished himself by his high qualities so much, that in 1273 he was called to the imperial throne of Germany. He died 1291. His descendants adopted the title of Archdukes of Austria, because Rodolph had made an acquisition of this duchy. But the male line of the House of Austria was extinct in 1740, with Charles VI, after having given twenty-two sovereigns to the hereditary Austrian countries, sixteen emperors to Germany, eleven kings to Hungary and Bohemia, and six to Spain.

**BADEN.**

Birschtito, above-mentioned, by some called Birscham, founded the House of the Margraves of Baden, now invested with the dignity of Grand Dukes. Bertham I. (a count whose possessions were situated in the Brisgaw, the Ortenau, and the Alpigaw) built the castle of Zuringen, and took the title of Duke. Whilst living, he ceded to the youngest of his children, Herman, Hochberg in the Brisgaw, upon which Baden depended, with the title of Margrave of Baden. It was this Count of Hochberg who began the line of the House of Baden, which exists in our days.

**LORRAINE.**

Whilst the descendants of Adelbert I. were insensibly rising to the highest degree of power, the grandsons of Ethichon, his brother, remained peaceful possessors of their primitive territories. Hugo the fourth, brother of Everard the third, whose branch had become extinct, founded the dynasty, which in



1040 obtained the duchy of Lorraine, and from which descended the Duke Francis Stephen. This prince espoused Maria Theresa, sole daughter and heiress of the Emperor Charles VI. of Austria. Thus after an interval of 32 generations, this marriage united the two principal lines of the great family, and was the foundation of the reigning House of Lorraine, of Austria.

#### TUSCANY.

Francis Stephen, or Francis I. (a name which he bore as Emperor of Germany) exchanged by a treaty concluded at Vienna, 1736, his country of Lorraine for that of Tuscany. The second son inherited, after him, the grand duchy; and, when this prince ascended the imperial throne, he had for his successor in Tuscany, the present Grand Duke Ferdinand III. second son of the Emperor Leopold. This prince has experienced the peculiar favour as well as the inauspicious power of fortune, having after many reverses and displacements been reinstated in his patrimony by the reorganization of Europe.

#### MODENA, MASSA, and CARRARA.

Mary Beatrix, heir of the last Duke of Modena, Hercules Rinaldo, married Ferdinand, third son of Francis Stephen, which brought into the possession of this prince, and ultimately of his son, the Duchy of Modena. The widow of Ferdinand is still sovereign of Massa and Carrara, his maternal inheritance, which at her death, will be united to the Duchy of Modena.

#### PARMA and PLACENTIA.

Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis (first of that name as Emperor of Austria; second as Emperor of Germany) was married to Napoleon (Bonaparte,) first Emperor of the French. Since the first abdication of her husband, this princess was, by a declaration of the congress of Vienna, acknowledged Duchess of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla; but she still preserves the title of Empress. Her son by Napoleon, Joseph Charles Napoleon, is styled Duke of Reichstadt. He was born 20th March 1811.

#### LINE of OLDENBURG.

The line of Oldenburg, or Holstein, draws its origin from Withkind, or Witikin, a great captain of the Saxons. One of his descendants, named Diederick, is known as father-in-law of the King of Germania, Henry the Fowler. He possessed the country now called Oldenburg, and most

historians look upon him Diederick as the stock of the house which bears this name. What is certain is, that Christian, the Warlike, bore the title of Count of Oldenburg, 1167. Diederick, the Fortunate, succeeded, 1440, in uniting the province of Oldenburg, which was divided between several branches. He inherited by his first wife the territory of Delminhorst, and by his second, the Duchy of Reswick, and the province of Holstein.

#### DENMARK.

The eldest son of the above prince was chosen by the States General of Denmark, to ascend the throne of that kingdom. To this sovereignty was afterwards added that of Norway and Sweden. The two latter were separated from Denmark; Norway very recently. But the posterity of Diederick, the Fortunate still occupy his primitivestation on the throne of Denmark.

#### HOLSTEIN GOTTORP.

The youngest son of Christian (Frederick the first) had inherited (1533) from his father the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. He was afterwards elected king, and he had for his successor Christian III. Adolphus, third son of Frederick, is the founder of the line of Holstein Gottorp.

#### RUSSIA.

Charles Frederick, son of Frederick, espoused (1739) Anna Petrowna, daughter of Peter I. Emperor of Russia, and thereby became the stock of the family now reigning. The Emperor Paul, being still Grand Duke of Russia, agreed with the King of Denmark to cede to him that part of Holstein which was his portion, on condition that the king should give up to him the two provinces of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which his Majesty made over immediately to the youngest line of Holstein Gottorp, and from which was formed the Duchy of Oldenburg.

#### SWEDEN.

Adolphus Frederick, second son of Christian Augustus, was called to the throne of Sweden. The crown, however, did not long remain in his family. His grandson, Gustavus Adolphus, having been obliged to abdicate in 1809, and his uncle Charles XIII. who succeeded him, dying without issue in 1818, the Prince of Ponte Corvo, formerly Marshal (Bernadotte) of the French empire, styled in the life of the King, Prince-Royal of Sweden, was invested with the sovereignty, and now reigns under the title of Charles XIV.

The elevation of this monarch from the humble ranks of society, and the firmness with which he preserves his foreign dominions, are not the least extraordinary circumstances of modern times; but it is evident from the foregoing details, that the northern sovereigns frequently owed their thrones to election.

#### LINE of CAPET.

This is one of the most important and powerfullines mentioned in history. The sovereign families of this house reign in the south and south-west of Europe, and they possess vast countries, though not so much as they once did, in the New World. Hugh Capet, grandson of King Robert, is the stock of this fruitful line.

#### FRANCE.

The principal and most ancient branch of the Capets, reigned over France in a direct line until 1328, the epoch of its extinction in the person of Charles IV. named the Fair. France, after this, was governed by the collateral line of Charles, Count of Valois, which became extinct in 1589, with Henry III. Another branch of the Capets followed in the Bourbons. Their stock is Robert, Count of Clermont, youngest son of St. Lewis. They reigned over one of the finest kingdoms of Europe, with almost despotic sway, until the month of August 1792. The revolution, which cost Louis XVI. his throne, and afterwards his life, banished his family, and almost extinguished the hope of their restoration. The splendid empire of Napoleon rose on the ruin of many changeeful and heterogeneous governments. But the Allied Sovereigns, taking advantage of Napoleon's reverses, forced him to abdicate, and in 1814, the present Lewis XVIII. was placed by the power of the Allied Sovereigns in possession of the inheritance of his ancestors.

#### SPAIN.

It is a branch of the Bourbons that reigns in Spain. The Austro-Spanish line being extinct in 1700, by the death of Charles II. The kingdom of Spain passed from the House of Austria to that of France in the person of Philip V. grandson of Lewis the XIV., who, being summoned by the will of Charles, succeeded to the crown of his paternal grandfather. The union of the crowns of Spain and France has ever been regarded with jealousy by the rest of the potentates of Europe. The subsequent discords occasioned by this alliance and

the family compact of the Bourbons, are well known. At length the French revolution, and the unsuccessful attempt of Napoleon to fix a branch of his family on the throne of Spain, gave birth to a new æra and a new order of things. Charles IV. a weak monarch, ruled by his Queen and her favourite, an intriguing minister, could not maintain the government in his own person, and his son ultimately assumed the reigns of power. The great grandson of Philip V. Ferdinand VII. is now seated on the throne of Spain.

[The other Royal Houses will be given in our next.]

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### PRESENT STATE of the DISCIPLINE and LEARNING of the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.

IT is proper to subjoin other particulars, that my account of this Institution may not be deemed defective. The University of Dublin was founded by the Great Elizabeth. Jealous as she was of the royal prerogative, she placed the election of the Provost in the Fellows, and thus established independence here. Charles the First recalled this vital franchise, and annexed the appointment to the crown: a strong instance, perhaps hitherto unnoticed, of the antipathy to privilege, which possessed that arbitrary prince. The grasp of power is never fixed on knowledge, without impressing a livid mark; and this invasion of the freedom of the college has not been unattended by pernicious consequences. I fear it has led candidates to seek an office through electioneering intrigue and factious zeal, which should be religiously appropriated to eminent learning, and unsullied virtue. The spirit of the partisan is sometimes displayed even after promotion, in a fretful anxiety to manifest a temper congenial to the sternness of power, and an unfavourable regard to popular notions of government. The late Provost, Dr. Elrington, (now Bishop of Limerick) is a man of much learning, but greatly deficient in taste and elegance. His address is irresistible, not so much from the suavity of his temper or the dignity of his deportment, as a certain robust energy of manner. His reign has been marked by trifling improvements, important alterations, and, unless my observation deceives me, a signal degeneracy in the intellectual character of the members of the University. He has been succeeded by Dr. Kyle, the last of the senior fellows:

fellows: and certainly a more appropriate successor could not be selected!

It was observed, that the college has not done much to advance learning or increase her stores\*. This circumstance requires explanation, lest it should be mistaken for a merited reproach. The circle of studies prescribed to the candidate for the fellowship, vast and universal, excludes that enthusiasm which arises when the faculties are concentrated on one favourite object. He is destined to be the instructor of youth, and is required to possess universal knowledge. In preparation for this duty, he spends his youth, and the exercise of it consumes the vigour of manhood: by the time he attains a senior fellowship, that period of life has arrived, when men are more disposed to enjoy leisure than embark in scientific enterprise. Their laborious duties are performed with ability and unquestionable zeal: and no scholastic institution ever sheltered a more enlightened class of men than the fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

Again, the fame of the university has been raised by the great civil characters it has produced: it therefore becomes imperative to investigate the source of this distinction. The generous disdain of pedantry in the mode of classical education; the moderate use of mathematics; and the synopsis of universal science, exhibited in the college course of studies; are characteristics of a liberal system of general education: yet they are insufficient to account for those glorious phenomena. An institution arose in the University, the Historical Society: to this the honour belongs. It was a voluntary association of members of the University, the objects of which were, the study of history, the exercise of oratory, and the cultivation of letters. It was an independent institution, but sanctioned by the countenance of the college, and by the companionship of the fellows themselves: it possessed a library, and had public rooms appropriated to its use within the walls. A more noble school of eloquence never existed! From it have sprung, the statesmen, the orators, the writers, the poets, of whom the University boasts,—on whose names Ireland smiles even in tears! In the provostship of Dr. Elrington, be

it ever remembered, the Historical Society was dissolved. It would have been an unworthy imposition on the public, had I suppressed this fact, and led them to suppose that the advantages of an education in the University of Dublin are the same as the illustrious men I have enumerated enjoyed therein. They certainly are not. No seminary of education is more deficient in modes of developing the intellect and cultivating taste. There is a professor of oratory, who hears lessons in Quincilian: there are Latin exercises once a week: and biennial prizes for English, Latin, and Greek verses! A petition for the restoration of the Historical Society, in which all the junior fellows, but one, joined with the other members of the University, was presented lately to the new Provost, *in vain*. Horror of inquiry and discussion, the hydrophobia of rulers, has seized on the Reverend Abbot of All-hallows.\*

There is a mode of passing through the University, which, though it cannot be strictly regarded as a collegiate institution, is entitled to commendation in respect of its paramount excellence. Some of the fellows who have establishments in the city, receive private pupils: these young gentlemen attend the public exercises, mixed with the throng; returning home with their tutor, they partake of his instructions in private enjoy his conversation, forming a part of his family, and moving in the circle of his acquaintance. Where can be found a method more apt to combine the attainments of the scholar with the manners of a gentleman?

In the distribution of the students, sizars were omitted:—an omission almost inexcusable, as from that class have sprung many of the highest characters in the annals of their country: some, who obtained the first rank in the University, while others have adorned the bar, the bench, and the senate. Their number is but thirty; they have commons and chambers free; and as these emoluments are obtained through a severe competition in classical learning, a sizarship may be fairly regarded as an honourable distinction. It would, however, be creditable to the college, to increase their number, and improve their condition.

The admissibility of dissenters to the University of Dublin is a matter so in-

\* The pious and learned Doctor Magee, the renowned advocator of 'The Atonement,' was a fellow. He is now bishop of Raphoe.

\* The college is built on the site of an ancient monastery of this name.



teresting, that I do not scruple to revert to it: not merely to remind this body of an opportunity of collegiate education, hitherto perhaps almost unknown; but also to deprecate with deep concern, the exclusiveness maintained at this age of the world in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Passing over the impolicy, if not the injustice of depriving an important portion of the people of the most liberal education, and of those collegiate distinctions, which appertain to interest\* as well as honour, I would wish the heads of those national institutions, to consider the matter as it regards the Church Establishment. The manifestation of an exclusive spirit, with the injuriousness and indignity attending it, tends only to exasperate the antipathies of the dissenter: whereas, admitted in youth into the great seminaries of the established religion, accustomed to reverence her ministry as instructors, sectarian jealousy (I speak from observation) yields to filial regard. But a separate and sectarian system of education withers the fibres of national union; and of all monopolies, a monopoly of learning is the most inviolous.

An architectural description does not belong to my design, and may be more properly omitted, as a young artist is at present laying before the public, views of Trinity College, Dublin. The college is situated amid the finest parts of the city, its magnificent front terminating College Green. It consists of three squares, and has a park, almost bordering on the shore. The chapel and examination-hall are noble edifices; there is a small Museum, and an extensive library, lately enriched by the collection of the learned Fagelt.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.  
SIR,

**I**N the last session of parliament, a bill was introduced for the purpose of abolishing all the TURNPIKE TRUSTS round the metropolis, and of consolidating them into one Trust under one Board of Commissioners. This rash and disgraceful measure having been generally condemned, was hastily abandoned, but will again (it is rumoured) be brought forward in the present session.

\* Degrees are of no small value in the professions of law and physic.

† The father, I believe, of the Ambassador from the Netherlands.

That the state of the roads throughout the kingdom, is a matter of great importance—that they should be maintained and preserved in the best possible condition, and with the least expense to the community, no one will venture to deny. The interests of agriculture and commerce—the ease and expedition of travelling, and the facility of communication between distant places, are all essentially concerned. But are these public benefits likely to be attained under one Board of Commissioners, composed of men, high in rank and office, whose time and attention are fully occupied in town one half of the year, and at their country-seats the other half? Are gentlemen, who possess no local information or experience—who have no peculiar interest in those roads, and no continued opportunities of inspecting them—are those commissioners, let me ask, so competent to the task as the present trustees, who are chiefly men of intelligence and respectability, who reside on or near the respective roads,—who are peculiarly interested in their condition, and who necessarily have daily occasion of observing the state of their repair, and the conduct of the surveyors and workmen?

But, it may be said, that the persons proposed to be appointed general inspectors and superintendents, are *engineers* and *men of science*, who will construct and maintain the several roads upon scientific principles. Now I am far from undervaluing any of the sciences, but, it is really laughable to hear the dignity of science thus degraded to the mechanical operation of repairing the turnpike-roads of *Middlesex* and *Surry*!! I admit that Mr Telford is an able civil engineer, and Mr. McAdam a man of ingenuity, and that both have suggested some useful hints for road-makers; but their leading principles are perfectly simple and obvious; and, having been in a great degree adopted, the roads in general, around the metropolis, are now in good repair, and are progressively improving. It is quite ridiculous to expect the surveyors of the Brentford or Whitechapel roads to be adepts in geometry, chemistry, and mineralogy. We might with equal propriety require a *Titian* to paint our signs, and a *Palladio* to build our toll-houses.

In truth, it is shrewdly suspected, that the whole of this novel proceeding is a mere job—an iniquitous attempt to create

create offices, emoluments, and patronage, and is preparatory to the execution of a favourite scheme for annihilating all the turnpike trusts in the kingdom, and for subjecting them, under another form, to the entire control of the executive government. The consequences may be easily foreseen. Patronage and influence will be extended, while the revenue is increased. A fruitful source of taxation will thus be opened, and a centage on the tolls may furnish a corrupt ministry with a succedaneum for the oppressive income tax.

Yet if this wild project should not be carried to the full extent here anticipated, much evil will inevitably follow the adoption of this bill. A board of commissioners will be nominated by the crown, (whether *with or without* pecuniary compensation I know not.) who, having no interest in the state of the roads, will, at first, be only an empty form, and will speedily dwindle into a dead letter. Engineers and inspectors will be appointed with large salaries, who, having other pursuits and occupations, will delegate their authority to inferior officers. These, in their turn, not being under the superintendence and control of resident commissioners, will naturally become negligent and inattentive, and the actual management of the roads will ultimately be left in the hands of ignorant and unskillful labourers.

Such a system must unavoidably augment the general expenditure, which can only be defrayed by additional tolls, and by increasing the statute-duty of the respective parishes. Thus our burthens will be multiplied—the value of contiguous property will be depreciated—the roads deteriorated—the traveller retarded—and the public materially injured.

Let, then, the independent members of Parliament—the trustees of all the roads—the land proprietors in the adjoining parishes—and the public at large, cordially unite to oppose a bill so big with mischief to the interests of individuals and the community.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

*Cavendish-square, Jan. 13.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU have justly advocated and recommended MAGAZINE and READING SOCIETIES; certainly they are admirable means of enlightening the mind. Thus we converse with the

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witty, ingenious, and learned; we gain copies of their ideas; we acquaint ourselves with the affairs, actions, and thoughts of the living and dead, and may daily add something to the stock of our intellectual stores. In conversation, however, which is free and animated, our mutual perceptions are sharpened, and our thoughts are more vigorous and acute. Indeed, I think, conversation is a greater stimulus to the faculties than reading.

I lately paid a visit to a friend of mine at a village in Northamptonshire, where a society is formed, which unites as above mentioned, reading and discussion of various questions. I had the pleasure of attending two of the meetings which are held the first Thursday in every month. I was surprised to find so much light thrown on the subject which formed the question. Though there were no speechifiers, there was much good sense, general intelligence, and knowledge displayed.

The clergyman, a medical gentleman, who has served abroad in the army, several independent gentlemen and respectable tradesmen, farmers and graziers, make up the numbers of the society; they meet alternately at each other's houses at 7 o'clock in the evening, where a cold supper only is provided.

The following are among the questions which have been discussed lately.

Is the present extensive use of machinery beneficial to the country?

Are capital punishments just or expedient in any other cases than for murder?

Are the corn-laws an advantage to the community?

Whether the female mind (with the same degree of cultivation) is capable of the same degree of attainment as the other sex?

Is war in any case just or necessary?

Population.

How far may we judge of the true character of men, by an acquaintance with physiognomy and craniology?

Of all the arts and sciences, which is the most useful?

Ought emigration to be encouraged or suppressed?

I have not an opportunity of giving the decisions the society came to, nor is it material to know in this place. I have stated the existence of a society, which I conceive worthy imitation. A society of this kind, forms one of the most rational, entertaining, and enlightened modes of employing a leisure hour, which I am acquainted with.

J. P.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Some Account of the Colossal Bust in the BRITISH MUSEUM, said to be part of the celebrated Statue of MEMNON, lately brought from Egypt.*

**W**HETHER this beautiful fragment of Egyptian art, be a part of the famous musical statue of Memnon, or not, is no subject of our present enquiry. It is a genuinework of Egyptian sculpture in their finest style, is a grand work of art, and is deposited in our national Museum. It was sent as a present to his Majesty when Regent, who gave it to the trustees of the British Museum, for the use of our artists and amateurs, and for the gratification of the public.

This immense piece of sculpture is of red granite, consisting of one solid block, ten feet high from the breast to the top of the head, and weighing upwards of twelve tons. The whole of the face is in the finest state of preservation, and is remarkably characteristic, as may be seen in the following wood-cut, made from a fine drawing, by Mr. Wm. Harvey, a distinguished pupil of Mr. Haydon.



The right ear and a part of the diadem is damaged, and a fragment, shewn in the cut, which was broken off by the French engineers, in their attempts to carry it off to France during their stay in Egypt under Bonaparte, has been skilfully joined, and is an historical document of no small importance. The excessive hardness of the material in which this highly-finished

work is sculptured, was evident from the labour it gave our English workmen only to make the holes for the metal cramps which were necessary to join the fractured parts together.

The head is surmounted by an elegant and tasteful diadem, and the chin rests on a projection similar to what is often observed on other Egyptian statues.

M. Repaud, one of the French savans of the Egyptian Institute, in his report on their proceedings, says, that the principal monuments found on the left bank of the Nile, and the only ones which can reasonably be supposed to have depended on Thebes, are the Memnonium, or palace of Memnon, Medinet Abou, another palace, and the two colossal statues, so celebrated for their prodigious height. The Memnonium faces the east; in one of its courts are seen the remains of the celebrated statue of red granite, which he concludes must be that of Memnon. Its entire height was sixty-four feet, and its remains were scattered forty feet around it. The excavations were visible, when the French were there, where the wedges were placed which divided the statue when it was thrown down by Cambyse.

M. Denon, one of our best modern authorities, relates, that at some paces from the gate of the temple of Thebes, was the remains of an enormous colossal statue. It had been wantonly shattered, for the parts which are left have their polish so well preserved, and the fractures on their edges so entire, that it is evident, that if the spirit of devastation had left to time alone to ruin this monument of ancient art, we should still see it entire and uninjured. When it was overset it fell upon its face, and hid it solely from the French, which may account for its singularly fine preservation, which is as entire as if it had just proceeded from the sculptor's work shop.

Denon doubts if it be a statue of Memnon or Osymandias, and admits that the descriptions hitherto given of it throw more confusion than light upon the question. If it be the statue of Memnon, which appears the more probable, every traveller, says Denon, for two thousand years, must have mistaken the object of their curiosity.

Signor Belzoni, who considers it unquestionably the bust of the famous statue of Memnon, succeeded in embarking it on the Nile, during his first voyage



voyage to Thebes, in 1816. He has given a very interesting account of his labours in his work, just published, and also in a letter to the late M. Visconti, dated Cairo, Jan. 9th, 1818, of which a translation was published in the third volume of *Annals of the Fine Arts*; whence the following description of its removal is principally drawn. This enormous fragment, which was buried so many years among the ruins of the palaces thrown down by Cambyzes, was intended, from the first attempt of this powerful and indefatigable traveller, for the British Museum.

Other travellers had previously conceived the idea of transporting it to Europe, and among them the French, in their celebrated expedition under Bonaparte and Menou; but, being unable to devise means to remove it, they were compelled to relinquish the idea, and what foiled all former attempts, and the skill and machines of the French, was accomplished by the exertion of an individual, without the aid of any mechanical power, solely by the hands of the Arabs, although the labour was ill-suited to these people, who display all the well-known indolence of the savage state. It occupied an indefatigable exertion of six months. The greatest difficulty that Belzoni found in this tremendous undertaking, was in conveying such a body a distance of upwards of two English miles to the Nile, which was the only way to effect its removal to Alexandria.

This colossal fragment may be justly considered as one of the most perfect and pleasing examples of the Egyptian school of art; which is a subject on which men of learning and of taste have differed more, perhaps, than on any other connected with the fine arts: some crying it up to the skies, while others scout it as the barbarous of barbarism. The learned French antiquary, De Goguet, and his followers, treat it with the utmost contempt, and Denon and his school are the warmest admirers of its beauties.

After all, the Egyptian style, both of architecture and sculpture, is monotonous, sombre, heavy, and unfit for modern adoption and imitation. Their architecture having too much locality, and their sculpture too much of national mannerism; and, if studied exclusively by our students, till friendship for antiquity begets love for ugliness, will prove destructive of a pure taste. The remains of Egyptian art

are highly interesting to the antiquary, delightful to the traveller, and bear testimony to the truth of history in the very earliest periods of the world. Although the lively French writer, Sonnini, says, that before the Egyptian school, "the much-boasted fabrics of Greece and Rome must come and bow down;" yet when it is calmly investigated and brought to the test of judgment, it will not bear a momentary comparison with either, for chasteness, real beauty, or true sublimity.

J. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XIX.

Dov'ape susurrando  
Nei mattutini albori  
Vola suggendo i rugliodesi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,  
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

THE Italian dramatic muse has lately produced Ricciarda, a tragedy, by Ugo Foscolo; *Il Conte di Carmagnola*, by Alessandro Manzoni; and *Franческа da Rimini*, by Silvio Pellico.

The author of the first drama is a Venetian, for several years past resident in England, and already known to the British public by a variety of publications, some of which have been translated, and others edited in this country. We are informed that his first attempt at literary composition was similar to his last—a drama. It was entitled *Thyestes*, formed upon the model of the Greek tragedy, and is said to have been represented at Venice. We are told, it was also submitted to the critical inspection of *Vittoria Alfieri*, who spoke in very high terms of the promising genius of the young poet, at that time only nineteen years of age. He afterwards wrote "*The Last Letters of Jacopo Artis*," of which there have been several editions, the last of which was published in London. Of these, however, it would be foreign to our present purpose to speak—but as we have gathered several interesting particulars from an Italian journal, relating to the works of Foscolo (and containing strictures on the 10th number of the *Quarterly Review* on the *Letters of Orazio*;) we shall give a brief sketch of his poetical character, before we enter upon our task of offering some remarks on the *Ricciarda*.

On the authority of foreign journals, we learn that Signor Foscolo was born in Zara, of a family which lays claim

to an alliance with one of a similar name, and of high patrician rank in Venice. The office of "Proveditore" in the Ionian Isles, under the Venetian government, had long been exercised by the progenitors of Foscolo, and he is believed to have spent much of the early part of his life in the colonial territories of the Venetian republic; a situation extremely unfavourable to a happy development of the moral or intellectual powers of the youthful mind. Judging, however, from his early writings, our author appears to have escaped the contagion of licentiousness in manners, and of degradation and servility in political opinion, which characterise the state of society in a colony subject to aristocratic power. Both his private and public sentiments, as expressed in "His Letters," and essays on periodical literature, manifest a strong and healthy spirit devoted to honourable and useful objects. His thoughts and feelings upon the social and political relations of Italy, are evidently the result of principle, and an enthusiastic love of freedom and of truth. He was, of course, at that period, as much esteemed by one portion of the society in Venice, as he was reviled and persecuted by the other.

Some of the modern Italian dramatists have lately produced specimens of an essentially different, and, we think, a superior character of dramatic composition, to their more classic and imitative predecessors. Considered as models of classic taste and imitative excellence, we much prefer the *Lo-fonisbas* of Galeotto and Tressino, in the *Rosmunda* of Rucellai, and the *Antigone* of Allumanni, with a splendid train of early Italian genius, which attempted to rival the most powerful specimens of dramatic art produced by ancient Greece. But if we look for higher objects and nobler qualities in the drama, for that national character and the irresistible power and influence which peculiarly belong to the history and traditions of a people, we must have recourse to the writers of a more advanced and refined period of society, when ample materials and a rich store of passions and events have already been unfolded for the use of the dramatist, in the early annals of the wars, the fortunes, and the *glory* of his country, or in the *calamities* of private life. We thus perceive, that from the deficiency of historic recollection, the early Ro-

mans and Italians were, in fact, possessed of no entire and characteristic drama, but were content to borrow their subjects, the style and character, as they at first did the mode of representation, from the early Greeks.

It has been reserved for a few distinguished moderns to avail themselves of the advantages afforded them by their superior situation, in being provided with monuments of departed beauty and greatness, proud recollections, and examples of love or heroism, peculiarly the offspring of their favoured soil. The tragedies of Alfieri, and of Monti, of Foscolo and of Manzoni, are all composed in a novel and improved spirit of tragic composition, founded upon a more national taste and feeling, and bearing few traces of imitation of foreign models, and none of each other. Though the plots are frequently borrowed from antiquity, as the *Aristodemo* of Monti, the *Mirra* of Alfieri, and many others of our modern Italian dramatists, the style of writing, the tone and spirit of the drama, are essentially different, bearing a more national character, and a more natural expression of feeling, than the studied and classic pieces of the fifteenth century.

In fact, the character of the Italian tragedians has assumed, within the last fifty years, new and improved powers of thought and feeling, which approach nearer to that of the English and German schools, though without servile imitation, than any specimens which their predecessors produced. Thus the *Ajace* of Foscolo, formed upon the classic fable, does not merely develop the interesting associations of antiquity, but aims at portraying in its incidents and historic recollections, the characters and achievements of modern heroes—and Bonaparte and Moreau are exhibited under the veil of Grecian heroism. Though very nobly conceived, we think this union of fabulous and historic character, far from favourable to the genuine interest and objects of the drama. There are several beautiful and striking passages, fraught with political allusions, which, in these mixed characters, interrupt that pleasure and breathless interest which the reader would otherwise feel in this singular and powerful drama. Some parts of it are in strict imitation of the ancient Greeks, and preserve the lyric genius and spirit of the ancient drama, in a very successful style.

Superior as the early productions of Foscolo undoubtedly are, they are far surpassed in vigour of thought and boldness of conception, by his more recent works. Of these his last tragedy of the Ricciarda, is perhaps the most worthy of our notice. It is written in a fresh and vigorous spirit—highly national in its expression—founded upon historic incident, and original in its structure. The story is fully as terrible as the Stagyrite himself could have desired. We doubt whether Thebes or Troy could have furnished a more dreadful tale in the compass of their bloody annals; and, with the exception of the Cenci, it is not surpassed in any way by the middle ages or more modern times.

Though the subject is rather a trite one, being founded upon family discord, the hatred is so grandly described, that, however unnatural it is, we cannot avoid being deeply interested in the progress and event of the piece. Guelfo, the Prince of Salerno, bears an unextinguishable hatred towards his brother, whom he considers an unjust usurper of his name and possessions. In order to accomplish his purpose of revenge, he feigns sentiments of peace. Inviting his brother's children to a banquet, he poisons the eldest, and Guido, the other son, only escapes destruction through the entreaties of Ricciarda, who had been affianced to him, in order the better to cover his ferocious design. His half-brother, Averardo, is thus compelled, in his own defence, to attack the tyrant in his castle, where his son (Guido) in disguise, is watching over the safety of his beloved.

The anxious father, dreading the vengeance of Guelfo, despatches their common friend, Corrado, to entreat his return. Guido declares that nothing shall tear him from the spot, that Ricciarda once preserved his life, and that he will sacrifice it, if necessary, for her sake. Corrado retires in grief, while the generous spirit of Guido repines at the thought of concealment, and, in a torrent of passion, he exclaims :  
But here within a traitor's hold to play  
The traitor's part, and shrink and hide in corners,

Methinks the sacred spirit of my fathers  
Regards me sternly from the tomb.—

Ricciarda here enters—her character is a beautiful combination of filial tenderness, and the strength and resigned spirits of pure and delicate love. She entreats her lover to fly, lest he should

share the fate of his friend, whom they supposed to have perished. He says :  
Eternal grief is mine, and I shall weep  
The more, because I weep in vain.

*Riccar.* The miserable !

The thoughts of losing thee, possessed my soul

With such wild fear, that e'en the sight of thee

In this strange house of death, is consolation.

*Guido.* Weep on my breast, poor girl, so may thy tears

With less of bitterness be shed.—

He then tells her that his love for her will lead her father to destroy her, rather than behold her his. She sorrowfully answers, she can neither hate nor desert him :

He loves me still—and much for one who holds

His own life hateful. Softening his harsh soul,

It breathes a calm over his stormy passions.

To me alone the anguish of his spirit

Revealed, says more than tears of blood can tell;

Oft, when his guards are sunk in happy slumber,

I hear him pace the solitary floors.

Yet fears he solitude : with anxious voice

He breathes my name, and then in utter silence

He'll gaze on me.—

God yields no comfort to him, and no hope—

They start in fear—the steps of Guelfo are heard approaching. Her lover hastens to hide himself among the tombs, and, with darkness in his soul and on his countenance, the father enters.

*Guelf.* Thou here—

*Ric.* My Lord, I—

*Guelf.* Ah ! pale and breathless—

What dost thou here !

*Ric.* But now I came.—

*Guelf.* Whither !

To seek me here so swiftly !—didst thou think

I was already gathered to my fathers ?

*Ric.* No, no—I sought my mother's pitying spirit,

To tell the griefs that none will hear beside ;  
Nor would I breathe them, save to one, on earth.

How much too harsh you are with me, how cruel—

But sometime you will love and grieve for me ;

Though now you threat and tear my heart asunder.

What, shall I think you dead—when well I know

My days will long ere your's, like morning shadows

Pass, and be seen no more—Yes, agony  
Consumes my heart, and I can only live  
To shew you I am not a faithless child.

Such are the means which she makes



use of to defend herself, and to soften the impetuous character of the terrible Guelfo. Still he reproaches her for her love to Guido, and threatens her with his vengeance if she will not renounce and discover him. In the second act, the simplicity and beauty of Ricciarda's conduct is finely preserved, and exquisitely developed throughout. Her unceasing tenderness and attachment to her barbarous father, even move him to tears; but his evil genius too soon again prevails. Goaded by fears for his only son, Averardo disguises himself as an ambassador, and pleads in vain, before his revengeful kinsman, the principles of humanity and truth. Averardo discovers himself to his son, and a scene of admirable strength and pathos follows. He cannot be prevailed upon to leave Ricciarda, who is then brought forwards to renounce with a solemn vow, and as a proof of filial obedience, all her love and all her hopes for Guido. The ambassador is afterwards dismissed, and they prepare on both sides to decide the fatal quarrel with the sword. Before they meet, however, we are presented with the parting scene between Guido and Ricciarda, in which the poet seems to have called forth all the force and beauty of his art—exhibiting a tenderness and stirring power of passion, which, as in Alfieri, must have drawn “sweet and bitter tears” from the poet as he wrote. She says her father had made her swear never to be his, but could not prevail upon her to hate him. Guido would persuade her to fly, lest her father, in rage or disappointment, should be tempted to murder her; or, if not, he will never be induced to leave her. On this Ricciarda requests from him a dagger—

I dread his troubled heart—I dread my own—  
Thy love yet more I dread.——

Guelfo again approaches—she drops the dagger, and he upbraids her with ingratitude, and intended patricide.—He then hastens to battle, and, in the fifth act, appears returning from the field, repulsed, and in despair:—

Guelf. Short is my reign—yet I have time  
to die  
Unconquered. Off—off, soldiers, to the  
victor—

Here I reign alone—  
The tombs, a daughter, and a sword are left;  
Enough for Guelfo. Now begone, I say.

SCENE III.

Guelf. Dost thou hear me speak;  
Didst thou not say that o'er my head did  
hang

A sword?—

Ric. I said it!—

Guelf. And that Guido gave it  
E'en to thy hand—

Think where you speak—

Hark, from the tomb, your words are heard  
in heaven.

But Ricciarda will not betray her lover—and, in his rage, Guelfo rushes along the vaults, calling upon Guido to appear—but he again returns, and, seizing her by the hair, with a naked dagger, calls on Guido once more—

Here me, thou coward, 'ere Ricciarda die—  
Come forth to save—the thunder of my voice  
Is followed by the lightning stroke——he  
hears

Guido. I hear.——

[Ricciarda screams to her father.

Ric. Ah! now I will embrace you strong  
as death.

Yea, dead, will cling unto you——father  
—oh

Fly, Guido, fly for mercy—

Guelf. Ah! thou durst not.

No struggle; no defiance—prepare thy  
breast,

And calmly, for my dagger, or thou shalt  
see it

Deep in the bosom that thou feign'st to love.

Guido offers his breast, in spite of Ricciarda's cries, and her father stabs him, just at the moment when Averardo and his victorious friends enter. To him Guelfo then addresses himself in the following lines:—

Thou shalt be witness to thy son's despair,  
Thy age most sorrowful—Yea, to the tomb  
My throne shall follow thee, when here  
awhile

Deserted in my violated halls  
Thou hast watched our name, our blood, and  
all decay—

I am one more swift to do than imprecate  
Unhappy things—Now Guido mark me well,  
Watch if I dare to die—Trembles my hand  
To do this deed of swift but terrible death  
To us—and lingering and sure to thee.

[Guelfo here stabs Ricciarda.

Ric. Take me, O mother, take thy daughter home.

Guido. O, merciless blow—it was my  
father's hand,

Not thine. He would not let me save thee,  
love—

Farewell, farewell; 'ere long I will be with  
thee.

Ric. Heed it not; live—but let me see  
thee, Guido,

Say we shall meet again—I die thine own—  
And pardon for my father.——

[She dies.

Guelf. Lo, I follow!——

[Guelfo kills himself.

And thus concludes a drama of no  
common genius and powers. In  
strength

strength of thought, force and energy of style, and closeness of versification amounting to harshness and obscurity it is equal to some of the best pieces of Alfieri. The opening and closing scenes are written with admirable spirit and dramatic skill; but the interest considerably flags in the intermediate acts, owing to the simplicity and uniformity of the story. We wish we could give equal praise to the conception as to the execution of the piece: but the fable is too revolting, the plot too apparent, and the incidents too bare to awaken, even under the hands of a master, the strong and mixed feelings of legitimate tragedy. In the compression and terseness of his language, he nearly reminds us of Tacitus; in his versification he comprises, like Pope, much meaning in a very little space, though the antithetical and involved manner in which many of his sentences are framed, produce a degree of difficulty and disagreeable feeling in the mind of the reader. His defects, and he undoubtedly has them, are fully redeemed by the power and beauty of his poetry, in which he excels Alfieri, by the originality and consistency of his characters, and the struggle of interests and passions, conducted with dramatic skill.

Guelfo is a terrible specimen of moral guilt—an anomaly in principle and action, formed after the model of fatalism, so strongly insisted upon of late by Schlegel and his German brethren, and exhibited in the novels of *Fouqué*, and some of their most recent tragedies. His life is thus involved in darkness and suspicion; he has steeped his soul in guilt, and, instead of indulging the hope of pardon, hardens himself against remorse or tears. Still nature is not extinct within him, and the watchful tenderness and unshaken constancy of *Ricciarda*, steal across his spirit and soften the sternness and terror which they cannot quite subdue. *Ricciarda* is a finely-conceived and exquisitely delineated character throughout. The struggle of variable passions is boldly and delicately portrayed; this character alone is sufficient to call forth our high admiration of the whole piece.

In the *Conte di Carmagnola* of *Manzoni*, we are presented with an irregular historical tragedy, founded upon the unjust accusation and death of the hero whose name it bears, from the jealous suspicion and aristocratic ty-

ranny of the state of Venice. It is composed in a truly natural and free spirit, despising the unities, and giving bold scope to the genius and imagination of the writer, yet admirably and skilfully adapted to the truth and nature of historic incident. We congratulate him on having nobly accomplished the freedom of Italian drama from the shackles imposed upon it by *Trissino* and *Tasso*, and rivetted by the narrow criticisms of *Bossu* and *Voltaire*. If *Manzoni* were not deficient in real poetry, we should be apt to consider this production the best of the three before us. The character of the Count is drawn with a masterly and powerful hand. There is a majestic simplicity, and a soldier-like honour in his speech and actions, so finely contrasted with the cowardice and treachery of the Venetian senate—his ungrateful oppressors, that not a little remind us of occurrences in the present day; while his unfeigned surprise at the nature of the charges—his unalterable confidence in his own integrity, surrounded by baseness and vindictive cruelty, must be equally felt and applied by those who have learned to judge and feel the effects of aristocratical power. History affords few instances of public injustice and the abuse of power equal (in atrocity and ingratitude towards the benefactor of the people) to the condemnation of the *Conte di Carmagnola* by the authorities of Venice, whose armies he led through a career of victory, and saved them, in the most imminent hour of peril, from certain destruction.

His conduct as a statesman and the first captain of his time, is described in a style of oratory and action which gives full life and interest to the drama. The principal events of his triumphs and achievements are distinctly arranged according to historical records in the several acts of the piece, so as to give an idea of a fine historic painting, just and beautiful in all its parts. The sentiments are noble and reviving, and worthy the spirit of a people now struggling for their rights and liberties as men. In the proud tone and elevation of mind which a few passages exhibit, we perceive not unfrequently gleams of that holy fire, and that might of freedom, which breathe through the pages of *Samson Agonistes*. We are sorry that our columns will not now permit us to treat our readers with some instances of this patriotic kind, as well as the version of a lyric Ode, against

against war; for both of which we must refer to an ensuing number.

The story upon which *Selvis Pellico* has exercised his dramatic skill, is well known to the literary world, from an episode in the splendid poem of *Dante*, and from *Mr. Leigh Hunt's* somewhat trifling one of "*Rimini*;" but the slender fabric raised out of such fine materials by *Mr. Hunt*, in the hands of *Silvio Pellico*, assumes the form of a beautiful Italian temple, remarkable for its just proportion and its grace.

The pathos and sweetness of many of the scenes are, in other instances, equalled by the ardent feeling, the bold and easy freedom of artless nature, and a correct taste and delicacy of expression very unusual in writers on these somewhat dubious subjects of tragic composition. The incestuous character of the plot is here softened down and shaded, rather than obtrusively brought out, as in the *Cenci* and our *Rimini*; it not only appears removed from the reader's and the poet's view, but scarcely breathed or alluded to by the characters themselves. The poet has shewn no little art in thus winning the attention by the modesty and purity of the style and sentiments, instead of revolting the feelings, as in the *Cenci*.

Thus when *Francesca* hears of the arrival of her husband's brother, *Paulo*, to whom she is secretly attached, she only expresses terror, and entreats to be allowed to leave the place where he resides. Her interviews with her husband and her father are full of the same feeling of timid delicacy, and fearfulness of incurring any imputation of wrong. When a stranger is announced, she leaves her husband with precipitation and dread. *Paulo* then appears, returning from his wars in the East, and seems much troubled and confused on hearing that *Francesca* is now his brother's wife. He resolves to leave her, and *Francesca* is about to reveal the secret of her wretchedness to her father. At the moment she would pronounce his name, her husband approaches to beg she will see *Paulo*, before he takes his departure once more.

Their mutual love is at length revealed to one another, in an accidental interview; not in perusing the old romance, as *Dante* finely describes it. They had believed themselves mutually deserted and forgotten. But it is now too late, and they are obliged to part, while the husband and the father are present. Her father, suspecting the

truth, makes her swear at the altar that she is still guiltless; and a noble scene, very different from *Mr. Leigh Hunt's*, now follows between the brothers. Alternately hostile and affectionate, the expression of wounded pride and affection on one side, and repressed feeling and contrition on the other, is very finely preserved. After mutual explanations, and finding his brother guiltless of actual crime, *Lancelot* parts from him in peace and friendship; but when *Francesca* again approaches, his suspicions and jealousy are roused, and he orders *Paulo* into instant confinement. Resolving on a separation from *Francesca*, the husband informs her father, that he wishes to have a last interview. While she is expecting his approach, *Paulo* rushes into her presence with a drawn sword, having escaped from custody, and imagining she is about to be sacrificed to the jealous vengeance of her husband. Their mutual danger now produces some expression of their love, and at the moment their conversation is becoming animated, *Lancelot* enters, and attacks his brother with his drawn sword. *Francesca* rushes between the brothers, and dies by her husband's hand: on which *Paulo* falls on his brother's sword, and the tragedy is closed.

We should have been happy to have had it in our power to quote examples from the respective dramas, to illustrate the observations we have made, and in support of our opinion, that the more free and natural tone of thoughts and language, adopted by the writers of Italy, in union with a choice of national subjects, will give her modern drama a degree of high interest and reputation which it never before possessed.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE limits of a periodical work cannot admit of much inquiry into the remote causes of the present distressed state of our country. It is, however, but too evident that misery exists to an alarming extent. I have for several years read and considered almost every method that has been suggested for the relief of the lower orders, and, among others, seized with the greatest avidity, the plans of *MR. OWEN* on their first appearance before the public; but that which I saw of them at that time appeared to be not only extravagant, but visionary and impracticable. Lately, however, a friend



friend of mine put a paper into my hands, as a report, or rather an "*Address of the Committee, appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting on Mr. Owen's plan for providing for the poor.*" A report of a committee thought I, on the plan of a romantic visionary! and, glancing my eye rapidly over it, till I came to the list of the names of the committee, thirty-seven in number, the whole of whom appeared to be of considerable rank and intrinsic worth, of different denominations, high churchmen and dissenters, laity and clergy, statesmen and merchants, medical men and others. Having said thus far, you will not be surprised that I have again read, not only the address of this committee with the greatest attention, but also Mr. Owen's own papers, and other opinions respecting his plans, and I do feel a pleasure in being able to change my opinions, and in retracting every word that I have said or written against the plan in question. Whatever Mr. Owen's religious opinions may be, that is his own affair, as they are not to be promulgated in the projected establishment. He is pliant in the hands of his committee; full liberty is to be enjoyed by every individual, whatever may be their religious opinions. That the church is considered to be in no danger, is evident by the names of the Rector of St. Clement's Danes, and the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, being on the committee. That the dissenters are to have full liberty, by the Rev. John Townsend and the Rev. Dr. Collier being in the list. That the State is not menaced, is equally evident by Sirs R. Peel, W. C. De Crespigny; and W. A. Mackinnon, Matthew Wood, William Williams, David Ricardo, and John Smith, esqrs. M. P.'s, being among the number of the supporters of the plan.

I therefore perfectly agree with the report of the committee, when they "submit to the public, that the present state of the poor and labouring classes cannot continue, and that some remedy must be found; that no plan can be effective, which has not for its main object, the creation of moral habits and social feelings in those classes. That none have hitherto been proposed of which it is so much the object as the present one, that there is at least a sufficient prospect of the proposed establishment succeeding to warrant a trial; that no alteration of the laws are asked for; that no evil is to be apprehended, whether the committee

are right or wrong in their anticipations, but that incalculable good must follow, if they are right."

Under all these circumstances, I entertain my country folks to re-consider the matter as I have done, and against their prejudices, place the respectability of the committee, which, though they may have been equailed, was never in any instance that I know of, surpassed; though they may have now ceased to act as a committee, yet the scheme is not abandoned, and future ages will associate the names of Howard and Owen, with philanthropy, to the latest ages.

Should this not be carried into effect for want of funds, it will be among the most genuine philanthropic experiments that ever failed in Britain for want of money, in a country so famed for every thing that is great, and good, and noble; famed for all that most attracts the admiration of men, a country whose genius and power have for ages been such as to attract and make her views and intentions, objects of solicitude with every nation and thinking individual of the world, famed for her laws, for arts and arms, for her struggles and her triumphs over tyranny in every shape that she has assumed; and be it remembered, that in every case of peril and danger, the poor have always been applied to, and never in vain, to oppose their bodies as a bulwark against the assailing foe. It is in behalf of many of those who have fought and bled in our defence, that the appeal is made for the means of trying an experiment which, whatever it might be as a scheme of natural philanthropy, would most assuredly have the effect of forcing information on the minds of benevolent individuals, whose avocations do not admit of their studying much of agriculture: that it is from the soil that we most look for a permanent remedy for the present distress, by employing the peasantry thereon, and the whole scheme would probably end in inducing the land owners to open their eyes to their own best interest, which unquestionably is by letting small patches of land, and building cottages on the out-skirts of their large farms; encouraging and assisting them to cultivate their mother earth for their own support, and thus follow the laudable example of the venerable the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Fortescue, and that indefatigable patriot, the late Earl Stanhope, and the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, M. P. as well as those pa-

triotic gentlemen who have projected and carried forward the improvement of land, draining of bogs, and building harbours in Ireland, among whom, Lord Colechester and Sir John Newport bear a distinguished part. Indeed, though the great body of land-owners have most shamefully neglected, discouraged, and even crushed cottage-husbandry to the extent of their power, yet there are many hundreds of honourable exceptions, who have encouraged it with pleasure, and could testify of its advantage; yet the Earl of Fife on his estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, far exceeds them all. On the improvements by this distinguished nobleman, I will take occasion to enter more at large at some future time, if you think this article worth a place in your valuable miscellany.

A. M. R.

Walthamstow, Dec. 16, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSCRIPTION trouvée sur une tablette d'une fenêtre du THEATRE de SAGUNTUM, par MONS. CONYNGHAM.

**D**ON Francisco Perez Bayer, dans une lettre écrite à Monsieur Conyngham dit, qu'il croit l'inscription écrite dans la langue Hebreu-Rabbinique. Il paroît pourtant d'après l'examen le plus exact qu'elle fut posée à l'instant de la construction du Théâtre; quoique la pierre ne soit pas de la même qualité du reste du Bâtiment.

Monsieur Oake, Anglois qui l'a vu, dit que c'est Arabe. Allah wakbar la Illah es Allah Mudahee Abdallah. Nul autre Dieu que Dieu, Dieu est grand. Le Fondateur Mahomet Ben Abdalla.

TRANSLATION.

INSCRIPTION found upon the entablature of a window of the THEATRE at SAGUNTUM, by MR. CONYNGHAM.

Don Francisco Perez Bayer, in a letter addressed to Mr. Conyngham, says, that he believes it written in the Rabbinical Hebrew tongue; it nevertheless appears, after the most minute examination, that it was placed there at

the very period when the Theatre was erected, although the stone is not of the same quality as the rest of the structure.

Mr. Oake, an English gentleman, who has inspected it, states it to be Arabic. Allah wakbar la Illah es Allah Mudahee Abdallah.

No other God but God, God is great.

The Founder Mahomet Ben Abdalla.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

**A**T a time when the alarming increase of crime, notwithstanding the sanguinary enactments of our penal code, has naturally attracted the attention of the public to inquire into the efficacy of severe punishments in checking the growth of moral evil, permit me to address a few remarks to you on that important subject.

A learned judge has recently stated from the bench, as a circumstance, the knowledge of which cannot be too widely promulgated, "that if a person enters the house of an honest man under cloud of night with intent to steal, though it were only by the lifting of a latch, he is guilty of a capital felony."

It is equally curious and important to remark, that this doctrine, which I am bound to believe is law, is strictly at variance with certain principles laid down by the celebrated, the enlightened, and humane Beccaria, an authority which is received with the utmost deference by all intelligent legislators. "*Due uomini (says that writer) hanno tentato di rubbare: l'uno trova lo scrigno vuoto, l'altro trova denaro, e lo usurpa: la malizia è eguale, e perciò il peccato in se sarà eguale: il danno fatto alla società è diseguale: e perciò saranno diseguale delitti; e presso tutti i tribunali d'Europa disegualmente puniti.*"

In writing the above passage, is it to be supposed that Beccaria was ignorant of the point in question, with respect to the criminal laws of England, or is the specific act, which authorises the doctrines we thus reprehend, one of those

• "Two men attempt at different times to commit a robbery: the one finds the writing desk empty; the other finds money and carries it off: the criminal intention is in both cases the same, and the offence is in itself equal: the injury done to society is, however, unequal; the offences will therefore be considered unequal, and by every court of justice in Europe will be unequally punished."

numerous

numerous and unseemly excrescences which have sprung up since his time?

It may not be useless to observe, that the Italian philanthropist supports his own opinion on the subject, by the following apposite and striking citation from the writings of Lucius Vulgaris.

*"Furtum non committitur, nec furti pœna locum habet, quando effectus sequutus non est, ita si quis furti, faciendi causâ domum alicujus ingressus es fuerit nihil tamen furatus fuit, non tenebitur de furti, nec de furto puniri potest."*

If by these few cursory remarks, I should be fortunate enough to direct the attention of some of our most enlightened legislators to the subject, more effectually than hitherto, I shall have attained the objects I have in view, by submitting these strictures to the public.

D. M.—o.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### PICTURESQUE PROMENADE near DORKING.

**L**IKE the diligent bee sipping nectar from the petals of the choicest flowers, man may find among the works of Nature, an inexhaustable theme for his inquiry and discussion. The contemplative may glean from the combined beauties of woods and groves, the purling of streams, the rippling of brooks, and the luxuriance of hills and dales, a diversified infinity of scope for the indulgence of his natural predilection, in successions of unsophisticated charms which baffle the stratagems of human art with their inimitable perfection. On a single survey, the liveliest coruscations of genius become elicited with more than their wonted fervour; the soul swells with inspiring awe. Imaginative fancy recalls to our memory the sylvans, the heroes, and the deities of the pastoral muse, while the whole phantasmagoria of ideal invention becomes one busy scene of action.

No feature is, however, more justly calculated to excite these interesting sensations than that of the commencement of day. The refrigerant mists are gradually unveiling the summits of the distant heights; the warblings of undissembled joy reiterating throughout

the landscape; and harmonizing with the extasy of responsive gratitude. The tinkling monotony of the sheep-bell proclaims the well-timed order of industry, and satirizes the enervating habits of indolence and sloth. The glorious sun, the master-piece of celestial Omnipotence, gilds the horizon with the gorgeous refulgence of his rising beams; the turmoil of rural industry begins; and all nature appears bursting into illimitable activity.

On my left I beheld the fir-crowned heights, and verdant slopes of *Bury Hill*; at a distance, the far-famed enchantments of *Norbury*, where art has thrown her mimic pencil in faulty unison with the outstretched landscape; and the cheerless aspect of the *Sister Hill*,\* on whose brow, the symmetry of stuccoed parapets dwindles into unsocial obloquy, when compared with the fertility of the vale beneath. No grassy lawns, no bowery clumps, nor shady groves to cheer the lengthened hours of meditative melancholy; to shield the *solitaire* from the flaming heat of solstitial suns; the rage of chilling wintry blasts; or deck the scene with the gay liveries of vernal hue. On the left of the town, appears the magnificent hill, *Denbies*, on whose summit stands the unostentatious villa of *Mr. Denison, M.P.* just emerging from the wood. This spot was formerly designed by *Mr. Jonathan Tyers*, the ingenious contriver of *Vauxhall Gardens*, as a contrast to that bewitching routine of merriment; and the anomaly was conducted with the most scrutinizing adherence to that effect. Here every object tended to impress the mind with grave contemplation, and lead to a conviction of the frivolity of that metropolitan resort.

The principal scene was a wood of about 8 acres, which he denominated *Il Penseroso*. Instead of protracted vistas of festal lamps, with their matchless reflection; instead of long rows of boxes, with groups of lively gallantry, was the stillness of the mazy walk! Instead of the choral orchestra—a small temple, on which were numerous inscriptions, calculated to produce the most gloomy effect. Instead of captivating glees, airs, and ballads—the monotonous solo of a clock (concealed from view) broke the solemn silence at the end of every minute, and which, forcibly proclaiming the rapid flight of

\* "Theft is not committed, nor does the punishment of theft ensue, when no effect follows the act; if therefore any one enter the house of another person, with the purpose of committing a theft, but shall steal and carry off nothing; he shall not be held to be guilty of theft, nor punished for theft."

\* Brockham Hill.



Time, served as a memento of its vast importance. Instead of the spacious rotunda, saloons, and piazzas—a dismal alcove, in which were seen two large figures of a christian and an unbeliever in their last moments, and a statue of Truth trampling on a mask, directing the attention to those awful objects. At the termination of a walk, also, were two elegantly-carved pedestals, with two human skulls, each of which addressed the male and female visitant. Such eccentric imageries, wrought up as irrefragable appeals to the frowardness and contumacy of the dissolute debauchee, might form a persuasive *penitentiary*, and urge the necessity of amendment with more edification, than all the farcical frenzies of formalists or fanatics. On the death of Mr. Tyers, they were entirely removed.

While surveying the fastidious mansions of splendour and affluence, which embellish the face of this country, and contrasting them with the cottages in the vicinage, I employed myself in forming a comparative judgment as to the respective fortunes of their inmates. "Luxury is the sweetener of life;" and, without its fortuitous aid, the incessant perplexities of the world, would work on our sensibilities with redoubled force. Contentment is the main prop of human happiness, and, which although it cannot be claimed as the exclusive right of wealth, must totally depend on the appropriation of the means we possess. Pitiably as we may be inclined to think the lives of our ancestors, in their woods, and caves, and painted skins, ours would be equally so, had their successors utterly omitted the improvement which progressive ages have suggested. The dispensations of good and evil, are so promiscuously scattered throughout life, as readily to account for the seeming improbabilities which have hitherto diversified every stage. Aristides, with all his stately honours, his noble generosity, and statistical equity, closed the evening of his days in neglected poverty. Cræsus, the Lydian monarch, confessed the veracity of the Spartan maxim, "that poverty was a happier state than riches," in an expiatory ejaculation, when on the funeral pile before the relenting Conqueror. Julius Cæsar, in the midst of his brilliant career, fell a prey to the treacherous design of a befriended stripling. In the more recent annals of history, view the mighty potentate, but a few years

ago, rousing a fallen dynasty from supineness and vitiated impotence, and wading through fields of slaughter and desolation—now tortured by the base and ambidextrous intrigue of mercenary governors. Alas! but yesterday in the zenith of glory—to-day, a crest-fallen exile! A lesson may be deduced from the shallow trickery of sovereigns; the banterings of party; and the conflicts which so long agitated our political hemisphere: thrones are but playthings in the hands of fate;—lineage may soon be extirpated by the inexorable fiat of Death: and however great may be the disparity, philosophy still defines the precept to the meanest of mankind. These réversionary changes may at least be pondered on as collateral instances of the instability of all earthly existence.

Here I saw buildings of almost every order, from the thatched roof and the simply-elegant villa, to the substantial brick mansion with its contingent offices. Each of them was placed in a suitable lawn, park, or court, intersected with gravelled paths or drives. I could not help remarking what contemptible huts must have been the dwellings of our forefathers, with their moveable windows, and their furniture, which in this age of innovation, a peasant would scarcely own; how disgusting must have been the cottages, consisting merely of a single room, without any division; how incompetent with the methodical arrangement of a farmhouse of the present day? What wretched tenements must have been the habitations of those, who in the time of Edward the First, were thought rich with 30*l.* per annum? Sumptuousness of living has lately ushered in suites of foreign appendages, which although perhaps superseded by the ingenuity of our own artificers, maintain the preference, merely because they are rare. But what can be more culpable than nursing this foolish rage, which has already so deeply affected the manufacturing establishments of our own country? Surely after this consideration, we cannot find any solid satisfaction in seeing the palaces, the vestibules, the drawing-rooms, and boudoirs of the great, chequed up with the dragons and lanterns of China,—or the costly suits of Parisian furniture—to say nothing of the myriads of Dunstable lasses, and the whole schools of Northamptonshire lace-makers, whose manufactures have been

been partially deposed by the ruinous importation of foreign finery.

Let it not be presumed, that because the captiousness of an infatuated few, seconded by the craft and rapacity of a money-getting microcosm, has been the medium through which these articles have been introduced, the intuitive acumen of our own manufacturers and mechanics has been in any degree lessened—the case has happily been the reverse: unabated rivalry has acted as a stimulus to assiduity, and demonstrated that characteristic spirit by no means fixed or stationary. The English nation may be quoted as an incontrovertible attestation of this fact, but the nomenclature cannot counterpoise the complicated miseries of those millions of human beings, who at this moment are pining for the bare means of sustenance. Such deplorable deficiencies, to be met with in almost every parish throughout our isle, rather demand compassion of the well-disposed, than aggravation by the unfeeling taunts and sarcasms of purse-proud insolence.

By a single turn of my head, I lost sight of these ostensive symbols of wealth, and its pageant attributes; my mind, but a few minutes before, abstracted with the fallacious sophisms and miscalculations of finite reasoning, found repose in musing on the rich expanse of wood scenery, and the luxuriant undulations of the fields and meadows in the neighbourhood. The trees waving their branches to the gentle zephyrs; the notes of the feathered tribe resounding in the adjoining thicket; the lark still carolling her matin lays with the sweet expressiveness of devotional ardour; and the winding perspective of the hills, formed by frittering sandbanks, and over-hung with the boughs of the flourishing hedges; formed a truly imposing group. Nature now seemed to swell the scene with all the beauties of the vegetative kingdom—at once paralyzing to the vanity and presumptuousness of man—man, who with his fool-hardy and feeble-minded controversies, inveighs against her supreme order and perfection, callous to the plenteousness she has so munificently distributed throughout the creation: but his arguments are the more decisively disproved by repeated examination. Who can deem the apotheosis of art less than an act of impiety and ingratitude; and heinously reproachful to the creature—whose comforts and

whose very existence are dependent on the wisdom he thus arrogantly attempts to scan.

I traced in the features of the shepherd, who lay at my feet, a placidity and composure, which, although mixed with some degree of vacancy, bore an untutored testimony of innate happiness. Familiarized to the several objects around him, how wearisome must be this sedentary employment of a shepherd, when unaided even by the boon of village instruction? Literary annalists have not however overlooked the prodigies of talent which this obscure station has produced, and which the liberality of the age has not left unnoticed. Witness the pastorals and sonnets of a *Bloomfield*! the unstudied strains of a *Clare*! whose winning susceptibility of descriptive composition, outvies the laboured prolixity of pedantry and affectation. True to their Original, they have stripped language of its unmeaning sophistry, and delineated the artlessness of rural life, in the feeling fluency of melody and rhyme. *Thomson*, the poet of nature, wrote some of his most pathetic stanzas in a favourite summer-house on the picturesque banks of the Thames. *Burns*, in the wild roivings of his youthful fancy, loved to “apostrophize the spirit of the storm,” amidst its resistless fury. Every one must confess the magical influence of sublime scenery on the mind and heart; and he who has but once felt the genial glow it creates, will court more frequent interviews with such varied sequestered spots as *Wotton* and *Westcott*.

I sat revolving the summary of influence I had deduced from a dispassionate computation of the multiplicity of measures which we grasp at for the acquirement of temporary happiness. In the tide of human affairs, all seem looking toward the same goal, and notwithstanding the incalculable contrariety of their methods, the frequency of failure does not evince the nonentity of the point so invariably aimed at. The great error of mankind appears to be in overstraining *art*, and interdicting the endless variety of enjoyments which *nature* continually presents for the further extension of their present comforts. A populous city, crammed with a million of human beings, is thus preferred to the retirement of the country, merely because it is the grand mart for every commodity which indefatigable industry can furnish. The  
man

man who is rolling in opulence, will leave his villa to take an active part in the uproar and tumult of speculative avarice: to mix in the haunts of the fashionable world; or to pander even the fleeting hours of life for the aggrandizement of filthy lucre, which inflames the rankling lust of covetousness, and in cases of desperate disappointment, too often vents itself in acts of fraudulent chicanery and shameless extortion. Amidst such an assemblage of enticement and temptation, his passions become uncontrolled, and, bursting through the trammels of conscience, he yields to those gratifications which ultimately estrange him from the more pure and rational joys of virtue. The country at all seasons of the year has its special pleasures to divert the mind, and at the same time replenish it with useful knowledge. If *agriculture* be thought servile or derogatory, *botany* will unfold to us the exquisiteness of vegetation in the varieties of leaves and fibres; *mineralogy* and *metallurgy* will expound to us the nature and properties of bodies extracted from the viscera of the earth, and illustrate their indispensable utility. *Chemistry* will reveal to us by process, the most consistent and endlessly convictive, the inherent beauty of the universe, modulated by Omniscience and Divine power. *Horticulture* will allure us amidst parterres of blushing roses; the spicy perfumes of pinks, cloves, and carnations; amidst gorgeous pionies; or elaste lilies, peeping from their green shrouds; amidst beds of gaudy tulips, and knots of anemonies, ranunculus, and amaranths: in short, from the sickly tenants of the greenhouse to the hardy evergreen of the box-edging—from the tender leaflets of spring to the cheering verdure of perennial shrubs. The most profound sages, the most erudite poets, and philosophers, and even the most celebrated heroes have passed many happy intervals in the simple but recreative occupation of *gardening*. The sensualist is planning and superintending the erection of greenhouses, hot-houses and pineries, merely because he may pamper his impatient appetite with their premature productions; but the student of the flower-garden luxuriates in the animating revelry of rapture and thought.

Let the advocates of art boast their stately columns, their superbly carved pediments and ordonnances, on which the chisel has lingered

with all the richness of elaborate design:—a few years hence, they may only serve to indicate the once-famed magnificence of their founders, or the narrow span of their several possessors. Nature may mantle them with incrustations of lichens and mosses, until they assume the forms of rugged fragments; such indeed may have been the case with the ivied castles and turrets, which have prompted the weak hypotheses of credulous antiquaries, and whose morsels at no very distant period, have been treasured up in the ‘*cabinets of the curious*,’ as invaluable relics of antique notoriety. . . .

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a constant reader of your Magazine, since its first appearance in February, 1796, and as one who has received delight and instruction from the perusal of some article or other contained in nearly every one of its Numbers, I beg to state, that on none of the occasions alluded to, have I received a greater gratification, than by the perusal of the excellent letter of *Eudocia*, in page 38 of your last Number, giving an account of the truly philanthropic institutions which exist in this country and in America, whose pious labours are directed towards the future prevention of all wars!

Acting as a body, I think it judicious in “the Society for the Promotion of permanent and universal Peace,” to continue as much as possible to draw their facts and arguments against the greatest of crime, WAR, from events and writings, which have occurred and appeared, before the transactions which aroused the demoniacal spirit and writings of Burke against the liberties of France, and of mankind: and yet I conceive, that individuals like myself and others, who feel as I do on this momentous question, should not be restrained by the same motives, from attempting to shew the connection of recent wars, with the demoralization and distress, now so universally prevalent amongst us, were it only for the sake of the rising generation, which is quietly to succeed us, and who ought not to be left without the solemnly recorded opinions of those, who lived through, and were attentive observers of the great events of the concluding part of the eighteenth and the commencement of the nineteenth century.

That the wars against liberty in France,



France, and in order to crush that liberty, by the forced restoration of the Bourbons, have occasioned the enormous debt of this country; that this debt, and the abuses arising out of it, occasioned the unparalleled burthen of our taxation; and that our taxation is the fruitful source of the distress, beggary, and crimes which now afflict us, are now too apparent to be disputed by almost any thing but those having an interest in the taxes which weigh down their neighbours, and who are disposed on all occasions to listen to those who needlessly cry out against blasphemy, and irreligion, amongst the tax-payers.

My hope being that this may stimulate several of the more able pens of your correspondents, I shall not at present enlarge further than to observe, on the distressing facts disclosed by Eudocia, viz. that while the autocrat of a foreign country has been accessible to, and has condescendingly replied to the address of the anti-war society, the constitutional throne of our own country could not be approached nearer than the office of that minister who so wantonly plunged the country into the war of 1803, and who also mainly contributed to that of 1815, which seated the pretended *Holy Alliance* in that power which they are now so tremendously abusing in the south-east of Europe.

London, Feb. 8. JOHN FAREY, Sen.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES written during a late Residence at BUENOS AYRES, by an English Gentleman, formerly of Bennet College, Cambridge.

(Continued from p. 493, No. 348.)

THE French writers of Voltaire's stamp peculiarly suit their eager active minds, and they are too fond of cutting the knot they ought to untie. They have too little patience to become Protestants, and in ceasing to be Catholics they commence Deists. Those who have learnt English are not unacquainted with the works of our principal authors. The mass of the people have a great share of the vices of their progenitors, the Spaniards; pride, ignorance, superstition, and laziness. It is an error to suppose that this pride is always allied to honour; men who are at once haughty and mean are here no uncommon characters. Their ignorance is growing less every day, and consequently their superstition. Their pride does not admit of an easy cure, but their laziness, it is to be hoped, will

leave them when the country becomes independent and peaceful, and when good laws shall render the enjoyment of property secure.

The character of the common people is sanguinary and unfeeling; this may arise in some measure from the scenes of cruelty displayed at their bull-fights, and to their being nearly all butchers. To be able to kill and slay an ox is as necessary to them as ploughing and sowing to an English country labourer. The common way of ending a quarrel, is to fight it out with knives, of which every man carries one. They harbour long and deep revenge, and when an opportunity offers, will stab treacherously. It is not safe to walk out after dark unarmed; robberies and murders are common, and all round the town are seen small wooden crosses fixed near the spot where some poor wretch has fallen; in passing them, even the ferocious murderer fails not to lift his hat and cross himself. Men walk the street who have committed eight or ten murders. Of such a man they say that he owes so many deaths. *Debe tantas muertes*. The life of a man is regarded as of little consequence. They do not, like the old Spaniards, hate a man who differs from them in religion. They are hospitable, particularly the country people, who, notwithstanding, will rob and even murder the unarmed traveller; but, on entering their houses you are welcome to share with them their beef, which is all they have besides the tea of Paraguay.

The old Spaniards are generally called *Gallegos*; that is, proper natives of *Gallicia*; who, though industrious men, are the most rude and uncultivated of the Spaniards. Many other opprobrious names are likewise applied to them as *Saracenos*, *Godos*, *Maturangos*, *Murranos*, *Matuchos*, *Chapetones*, &c.

So many of them have been sent up the country, and such heavy fines have been exacted from the rest by the government, that they have now very little power. By the people they are held in universal detestation, and as bitterly do they hate them in return. Horribly indeed would they revenge themselves were they once to regain the government of these provinces; but this may God avert.

Though unenlightened, the Creoles are a robust and brave people, and, if united, may laugh to scorn all the attempts of Spain. I have heard the

Spaniards

Spaniards declare that they would not leave one stone upon another nor a Creole alive; that they would reduce them to such obedience that not a breath should be heard. These Europeans are cruel, perfidious, superstitious, and bigoted; and not more than one in a thousand has the least idea of liberty or of any rational government.

Most of the labour is performed by negro slaves, but negro labour whether by slaves or freemen, is unpleasant and dear.

Compared with other slave-holders, the Spaniards are humane, yet the slaves neither are nor think themselves well off, the chain though light is still a chain. They are carefully instructed in the Catholic religion, and this serves strongly to bind them to their masters. To an African Negro, even more than to a Spaniard, the ceremonies and pomps of this religion appear divine.

The Creole labourers are few and worthless, their pride and laziness are increased by the half military education they are receiving, and by the number of festival days.

The best labourers in the country are the civilized Indians of Paraguay, who come down to Buenos Ayres in great numbers, where they earn three quarters of a dollar and a dollar per day. In their own country they earn about 1½d. per day, a Spanish *quartillo*. They are the most honest, industrious and trusty people in this part of South America. They are mild, patient, and reserved; and always associate with their own countrymen, never with the Creoles. I have never met with one who was not able to read and write; and believe there are few of them who have not that degree of instruction. They speak their own language and Spanish, but generally write the latter. In their own language there are no numerals higher than four, at five they begin to count in Spanish. It has no guttural sound; most of their words end in a slight *h*, which the Spaniards cannot pronounce, as they make it guttural, like the *ch* of the Germans. This, in English, might be written *hkh*, combining the sounds of the *h* and *k*. These poor fellows are impressed continually for the military and naval service of the state. From Paraguay are brought molasses, sugar, rum, tobacco, and their tea or *caa*, besides palms, for the roofs of houses, and various kinds of timber. Similar articles are brought from the Brazils.

Parties of *Pampas* Indians frequently come to town to sell horses, furs, and some *ponchos*, rugs, &c. which they in part bring from Chili, and in part make themselves. In the winter they bring partridges, &c. to the market. They are robust savages, generally of a good height; some very tall; are clothed in rugs, *ponchos*, and furs; their heads, arms, and legs, remaining uncovered. The dress of the women is the same, except that, when on horseback, they wear broad flat hats, and a kind of boots, studded with brass buttons. Like the men, they sit astride on horseback. They are all extremely addicted to spirituous liquors; their food is principally horse flesh, which they eat in preference to beef. They spend nearly all their time in riding, and are said to use their horses with the greatest kindness.

The form of government at Buenos Ayres is, in theory, republican; it consists of an assembly, a *cabildo*, and a president. The assembly was intended to consist of deputies from all the provinces, but these have never yet met, except in part.

The *cabildo* consists of the representatives of the town, elected for one year; after the first time they supply their own vacancies, so that this body is become a complete aristocracy.

The president is elected by these two bodies to serve four years. He is generally a military officer.

In practice, this government has been, and is entirely military, because they have had no time to establish laws, and the laws of the old Spaniards are very little better than nothing. They are poor, indeed; their troops are ill-clothed and unpaid; they are seen continually, both blacks and whites, on guard, and parading barefoot, and sometimes without shirts or breeches, but instead, a *chiripa*, which is like a Highlander's kilt. Twice a day, that is, at dinner and supper, they are allowed as much boiled beef as they can eat; occasionally they have an allowance of bread or biscuit, but this is by no means constant.

The whole army of the state, in different parts, has, in general, amounted to eight or ten thousand men. Blacks, whites, mulattoes, and Indians constitute the motley mass. In spite of the discouraging circumstance of having no pay, &c. they are a disciplined, obedient, and brave body of men, hardy and robust in person. The Indians and whites

whites are enlisted or impressed; the blacks were raised by taking one out of every three slaves possessed by the inhabitants, and afterwards by taking all slaves of old Spaniards.

The volunteers of the town, called *civicos*, are about two thousand; they consist of nearly all the young men who are not soldiers. All the inhabitants know the use of arms.

Amongst their leading men, they have always had some men of superior talents and information; their great want has been that of money; some of them have not been perfectly disinterested, nor, in some points, economical. They have repeatedly displayed promptness and energy, the latter partaking somewhat of the ferocity which characterised the French revolution. Here, as well as in all revolutionary governments, there is a want of system and perseverance; decrees are made and enforced with rigour, for a time, and then sink into oblivion. One of their laws does the patriots of the river Plata immortal honour. Soon after the 25th May, 1809, whence they date their political regeneration, they decreed that no more slaves should be brought into the country, and that all persons of what colour soever, who should be born after that date, should be free.

Under the old Spaniards few books could be introduced into the country, from the influence of the priests; even the patriots, for a time, retained somewhat of this jealousy. Now any thing may be introduced without the slightest examination. The administration of justice is conducted by *alcaldes*, or justices of the peace, who sit daily: they hear the parties, and are as summary, and sometimes as unjust in their decision, as we may suppose a Turkish Cadi to be. There is an appeal from these to the governor, and afterwards to the *camara*, or chamber, consisting of twelve lawyers, which I suppose to be in imitation of an English jury, though the very nature of a jury is unknown and foreign to the habits of an European or American Spaniard, who would not take the trouble to sit as one, and who would hardly lose their *siesta* to save a fellow-creature from imprisonment or death. The trial of criminals is in private; and though there is a government gazette, nothing relating to them ever appears in it; all that the public knows or cares to know about them is, when they see them led forth to execution.

I happened by chance to be present  
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when two men of colour were executed for desertion and robbery. The place of execution, on the NE. side of the great square, was surrounded by troops to the amount of two or three hundred. Hither the prisoners were slowly conducted, being in irons, each accompanied by two friars; in their hands, which were tied before them, they held a crucifix. Being placed on two seats, provided for such occasions, they were shot, and the troops were marched by them as they lay bleeding on the ground. The bodies were then taken on a cart to the other side of the square, and there suspended from a temporary gallows, by ropes passing under the arm-pits, their heads and faces being uncovered. They were executed at ten in the morning, and left hanging till four in the afternoon. This is invariably the mode of execution. Two men went about amongst the crowd with small baskets, calling out "An alms for the souls of these poor men, for the love of God;" which money, of course, goes to the priests.

Here, as in all despotic governments, the frequency of punishment depends on the temper of the rulers. Don Carlos Maria Alvear was probably troubled with a bad digestion, as, during the short time he was governor, no small number of men were executed. Two were shot on political grounds; one a captain, Ulbeda, for talking politics, and expressing some disapprobation of Alvear, was shot in the night, and was seen by the people at day-break hanging in the usual manner in the great square. Another, a poor old man, a native of Spain, who was found in a cart, in the bottom of which lay a musket, though he knew nothing of it. It was unlawful for any Spaniard to carry or possess any kind of arms, and this innocent man was seized and shot within four hours, perhaps that people might judge how dreadful would be the fate of the guilty if such punishment were inflicted on the innocent.

These murders by authority excited some terror and some feeling. The inhabitants, by turns, are bound to patrol the streets, in parties, during the night. There are also military patrols. The duty, however, is very negligently performed, and there are no regular watchmen. The perpetrators of crimes, if caught in the fact, are either killed outright or taken to prison; if they escape it is seldom that any enquiry is made for them.

(To be continued.)



For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF CANADA. (*Translated from the Annales Maritimes.*)

CANADA was ceded to England in 1763. In 1791, it was divided by its new masters, into Upper and Lower Canada. Quebec, formerly the capital of the whole colony, is at present the capital of Lower Canada; and Montreal, placed in the bosom of a delightful isle, formed by the river St. Lawrence, to the south-west of Quebec, is become the seat of government in Upper Canada.

The country lying between Montreal and Quebec, is a vast and fertile plain, watered by the river St. Lawrence.—This river derives its source from several lakes, to which may be given the name of seas. Its waters are also swelled by a number of rivers, which may be compared, for magnitude, with the largest rivers of Europe. All these rivers, as well as St. Lawrence, have a second bed, destined to receive the excess of their waters, when they are overflowed. Child of interior seas, and queen of gigantic rivers, St. Lawrence bears vessels of eight hundred tons to places six hundred leagues from her entrance. The width of this noble stream varies from one to more than twenty leagues.

The climate of Canada resembles that of the north of Germany. The winters of Quebec are like those of Scandinavia. As in Sweden, the ice disappears with extreme rapidity about the end of April or beginning of May. It is then, that vegetation, having awakened from its long sleep, the husbandman begins to sow his land. The principal product of Lower Canada, is that of wheat. It is sown in great abundance, to provide a surplus notwithstanding the dangers with which the harvest is here continually threatened. Hence, when the harvest does not fail, large exportations of this grain are made from this country. The other vegetable productions of Canada, are generally all those of Europe in the same latitude.

The Jesuit Lafiteau, discovered in the forests of this region, the *ginseng*, a medicinal plant, which the Chinese buy at a great price. Some frauds, committed by rapacity in the preparation of this precious merchandize, entirely deprived the colony of the market for this rich branch of commerce.

But the principal commerce of Canada has always been the trade in furs and skins. Two Scotchmen formed two companies (which have since been

united under the name of the *North-west Company*) and thus gave an organization and impulse to this trade which it had never known before. There is also another company, called the *South-west*, or the *Mickilimakinak*, which last is the name of an Indian village, in which their factory is established. The factory of the North-west Company is established at Montreal, and the elegant houses and buildings which have been erected there by the agents of the company, have greatly contributed to embellish that city.

Canada furnishes every kind of timber necessary for building of vessels; and the number of sailors employed in the difficult navigation of the waters of these countries is an advantage which could not fail to be duly appreciated by a people jealous of the sovereignty of the seas.

The population of the French establishments of Canada was estimated in 1763, at eighty thousand souls; and in 1811, the population of Lower Canada alone was reckoned at four hundred thousand: that of Upper Canada was taken at the same period, at eighty thousand. It is estimated, that seven-eighths of Lower Canada are of French extraction. The ancestors of these Canadians traversed the ocean, and bathed the new world with blood, to increase the power and the splendour of their mother country. The descendants of these brave men are vassals of the proud Albion; but the sentiments of their forefathers dwell still in their innermost soul, and are often manifested with a vigour worthy of their origin. We read, in a recent number of the *Aurora*, a French journal printed at Montreal, that the governor having proposed to the legislative assembly of the higher Canada the suppression of the place of the translator charged to render into French the public acts of authority, a member instantly rose, and said: "assuredly his Excellency in making this proposition has thought that we are sufficiently *Anglified* for this debasement."

The taste for dissipation and frivolous pleasures, with which the French are so much reproached, remains in the colony, particularly at Quebec. It is to be regretted, that a taste for the arts and sciences has not also diffused itself in these provinces. Ignorance prevails in such a degree, that many deputies of the provincial assemblies can neither read nor write; and the *Mercury* of Quebec, an English Journal, some years since  
advised

advised the establishment of an academy for the instruction of members of parliament deprived of these two elementary branches of knowledge.

The Canadian labourer, notwithstanding, evinces an intelligence of a valuable kind. He is sociable, even to an extreme; for his hatred of solitude hinders him from employing his industry in places which have need of the presence of man. Hence it happens, that so great an extent of land remains uncultivated, and that the borders only of the river St. Lawrence, exhibit the appearance of a civilized population.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE authority of Dr. Johnson, though he was as complete a sophist as need be, having great weight with many persons, I beg leave to offer a remark or two on what he says regarding the impressment of seamen, quoted in your Supplement, p. 635. His assertion, that "it is a condition *necessarily* attending that way of life," is merely begging the question; for this is in fact the very point in dispute. He proceeds: "and when they entered into it, they must take it with all its circumstances: and, knowing this, it must be considered as voluntary service, like an inn-keeper, who knows himself liable to have soldiers quartered upon him. But the two cases are very different. The inn-keeper voluntarily embraces his way of life with his eyes open to the condition annexed, which in fact is but a modification of the obligation he takes upon himself, to furnish all travellers with meat, drink, and lodging: the sailor has generally been sent to sea by his parents, or perhaps by the parish, when incapable of judging for himself, or not allowed so to do; and if at any future period, when become his own master, and capable of exercising a sound judgment, he should quit the sea, to follow any occupation on shore, this will not be admitted by a press-gang as a valid plea for leaving him at liberty; though the innkeeper may free himself from the quartering of soldiers whenever he pleases, by assuming any other way of life. That the time may not be far distant, when that valuable body of men, who merit the regard of the whole nation, shall enjoy the boon, that has of late years been conferred on the long and much injured Africans, is the ardent prayer of

A SEAMAN'S SON.

Feb. 5, 1821.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. III.

RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY, by JOHN BOWRING, F.L.S.

**W**E have not observed during the last month any native flowers of peculiar hue and odour, but we are happy to find blooming on the British Parnassus such interesting exotics as Mr. Bowring has transplanted. Of the literature of the Germans, the Italians, and the French, we perhaps know more than enough, but the Russian language has been as it were a frozen barrier, which no one before our present author has ventured to pass. That the immense empire, we had almost said world, over which the Russian Autocrat rules, must have produced spirits who have felt that "longing after immortality," which is incident to every other nation on the globe, and who must have endeavoured too to achieve something worthy of the glorious prize, was a truth which must have been impressed upon the minds of all who reflected on the subject. The state of semi-barbarism in which a vast portion of that empire is plunged, did not render the conjecture less probable, for we know that poetry is often the language of artless and uneducated nature, and that amid the faint glimmerings of civilization she has hung out her ever-burning lamp to the wonder of admiring posterity. But Mr. Bowring's volume has converted conjecture into certainty, and proved that many of the Russian poets possess not merely rude uncultivated genius, but exquisite taste and refined judgment. The modern writers of that nation have evidently studied the writings of the English very closely, and we frequently trace Milton, Young, Thomson and Ossian, in the specimens which Mr. Bowring has selected. This, while it is no small compliment paid to the genius of our country, is also, (if without the imputation of national vanity we may speak it) a very favourable symptom in the infancy of the Russian muse—avoiding the ultra horrors of the Germans, and still more the insipidity of the French, (we speak of these of course only in their degeneracy) she has grafted her infant blossoms on the sturdy time-tried oak of British genius. It must not, however, be inferred that we mean to impeach the originality of the Russians; far from it, for the fact is, that minds of the most original powers are always

the

the best and most judicious imitators. The mere copyist stumbles upon faults and passes by beauties—the honey would rest undiscovered in the flower if any but the bee attempted to extract it.

Mr. Bowring's selections are made from thirteen authors, all of them (with the exception of Karamsin, whose travels and tales have been translated into English) entirely we believe unknown in this country; the first in the series is Derzhavin, an author of great power and originality—the latter merit scarcely impaired by an occasional resemblance to Young. His *Oda Bog*, an Ode on God, is replete with sublimity and beauty. The subject is full of difficulty, an ordinary genius would sink into insipidity, or swell into fustian and bombast, but the Russian bard knows how to touch the true chords, and that with a master's hand. We will gratify our readers with an instance or two. The first is from the ode on God.

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround;

Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!

Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,  
And beautifully mingled life and death!

As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,

So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee;

And, as the spangles in the sunny rays  
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry  
Of heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.\*

A million torches lighted by Thy hand  
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss:  
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,

All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.

What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light—

A glorious company of golden streams—

Lamps of celestial ether burning bright—

Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?

But Thou to these art as the noon to night.

The chain of being is complete in me;

\* The force of this simile can hardly be imagined by those who have never witnessed the sun shining; with unclouded splendour, in a cold of twenty or thirty degrees of Reaumur. A thousand and ten thousand sparkling stars of ice, brighter than the brightest diamond, play on the surface of the frozen snow; and the slightest breeze sets myriads of icy atoms in motion, whose glancing light, and beautiful rainbow-hues, dazzle and weary the eye.

In me is matter's last gradation lost,  
And the next step is spirit—Deity!  
I can command the lightning, and am dust!  
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a god!  
Whence came I here, and how? so marvellously

Constructed and conceived? unknown! this clod

Lives surely through some higher energy;  
For from itself alone it could not be!

The lines by the same author on the death of Meshchersky are exquisitely beautiful: what, for instance, can be more finely imagined, or more simply true than the following:

Ah! that funereal toll! loud tongue of Time!

What woes are centered in that frightful sound!

It calls, it calls me with a voice sublime,  
To the lone chambers of the burial ground.  
My life's first footsteps are midst yawning graves;

A pale, teeth-clattering spectre passes nigh,  
A scythe of lightning that pale spectre waves,

Mows down man's days like grass, and hurries by.

Nought his untired rapacity can cloy:

Monarchs and slaves are all the earth-worm's food,

And the wild-raging elements destroy

Even the recording tomb. Vicissitude

Devours the pride of glory; as the sea

Insatiate drinks the waters, even so days

And years are lost in deep eternity;

Cities and empires Vandal death decays.

We tremble on the borders of the abyss,

And giddy totter headlong from on high;

For death with life our common portion is,

And man is only born that he may die.

Death knows no sympathy; he tramples on

All tenderness—extinguishes the stars—

Tears from the firmament the glowing sun,

And blots out worlds in his gigantic wars.

But mortal man forgets mortality!

His dreams crowd ages into life's short day;

While, like a midnight robber stealing by,

Death plunders time by hour and hour away.

When least we fear, then is the traitor nigh;

Where most secure we seem, he loves to come:

Less swift than he, the bolts of thunder fly,

Less sure than he, the lightning strikes the dome.

He rules o'er all—and him must kings obey,  
Whose will no counsel knows and no control;

The proud and gilded great ones are his prey,

Who stand like pillars in a tyrant's hall.

This is conceived in the true spirit of poetry, and the idea of the mighty of the world being but gilded pillars in the hall of the tyrant, Death, is original and sublime; it is as fine as the well known passage in Shakspeare's Richard



Richard the 2d. "Within the hollow crown," &c.

That the spirit of Liberty breathes even in the inauspicious regions of Russia, the following energetic lines from the poems of Lomonosoi will testify.

The God of gods stood up—stood up to try  
The assembled gods of earth. "How long,"  
he said,

"How long will ye protect impiety,  
And let the vile one raise his daring head?

'Tis yours my laws to justify—redress  
All wrong, however high the wronger be;  
Nor leave the widow and the fatherless  
To the cold world's uncertain sympathy.

'Tis your's to guard the steps of innocence,  
To shield the naked head of misery;  
Be 'gainst the strong, the helpless one's defence,

And the poor prisoner from his chains to free."

They hear not—see not—know not—for  
their eyes  
Are covered with thick mists—they will not  
see:

The sick earth groans with man's iniquities,  
And heaven is tired with man's perversity.

Gods of the earth! ye Kings! who answer  
not

To man for your misdeeds, and vainly  
think

There's none to judge you:—know, like  
ours, your lot

Is pain and death:—ye stand on judgment's  
brink.

And ye like fading autumn-leaves will fall;  
Your throne but dust—your empire but a  
grave—

Your martial pomp a black funereal pall—  
Your palace trampled by your meanest  
slave.

God of the righteous! O our God! arise,  
O hear the prayer thy lowly servants bring;  
Judge, punish, scatter, Lord! thy enemies,  
And be alone earth's universal King.

The Russian poets evince considerable humour. The present volume contains many good apologues, but our limits will not allow us to transfer them to our pages. The following song by Davidov, is a shorter specimen and no bad imitation of the anacreontic style.

While honouring the grape's ruby nectar,  
All sportingly, laughingly gay;

We determined—I, Silvia, and Hector,  
To drive old dame Wisdom away.

"O, my children, take care," said the  
beldame,

"Attend to these counsels of mine:

Get not tipsy! for danger is seldom

Remote from the goblet of wine."

"With thee in his company no man  
Can err," said our wag with a wink;

"But come, thou good-natured old woman  
There's a drop in the goblet—and drink!"

She frowned—but her scruples soon twisting,  
Consented:—and smilingly said:

"So polite—there's indeed no resisting,  
For Wisdom was never ill-bred."

She drank, but continued her teaching:

"Let the wise from indulgence refrain;"  
And never gave over her preaching,

But to say, "Fill the goblet again."

And she drank, and she totter'd, but still  
she

Was talking and shaking her head:

Muttered "temperance"—"prudence"  
until she

Was carried by Folly\* to bed.

On the whole, this volume is a valuable addition to our literary stores. After the world seemed exhausted, and we were almost induced to interpret literally the complaint of the wise man, that there is nothing new under the sun, Mr. Bowring has led the way to the Terra Incognita of poetry—has opened a mine, which, if not inexhaustible, has been so little worked, that it promises to supply treasures to the literary adventurer for a long series of years. Of Mr. Bowring's own merits, as an elegant and spirited versifier, the specimens we have selected furnish abundant proof, and our readers will find on perusing the volume itself that passages of equal merit are not of rare occurrence. We conclude our extracts with the two following:

I'm fourteen summers old, I trow,

'Tis time to look about me now:

'Twas only yesterday they said,

I was a silly, silly maid;—

'Tis time to look about me now.

The shepherd-swains so rudely stare,

I must reprove them I declare;

This talks of beauty—that of love—

I'm such a fool I can't reprove—

I must reprove them I declare.

'Tis strange—but yet I hope no sin;

Something unwonted speaks within:

Love's language is a mystery,

And yet I feel, and yet I see,—

O what is this that speaks within?

The shepherd cries, "I love thee, Sweet;"

"And I love *thee*," my lips repeat:

Kind words, they sound as sweet to me

As music's fairest melody;

"I love thee," oft my lips repeat.

His pledge he brings,—I'll *not* reprove;

O no! I'll take that pledge of love;

\* The original has Love.

To thee my guardian dog I'd give,  
 Could I without that guardian live :  
 But still I'll take thy pledge of love.  
 My shepherd's crook I'll give to thee;—

O no! my father gave it me—  
 And treasures by a parent given,  
 From a fond child should ne'er be riven—  
 O no! my father gave it me.

But thou shalt have my lambkin fair—  
 Nay! 'tis my mother's fondest care;  
 For every day she joys to count  
 Each snowy lambkin on the mount!—

I'll give thee then no lambkin fair.  
 But stay, my shepherd! wilt thou be  
 For ever faithful—fond to me?  
 A sweeter gift I'll then impart,  
 And thou shalt have—a maiden's heart,  
 If thou wilt give thy heart to me.

• • • • •  
 Virtue, though loveliest of all lovely things,  
 From modesty apart no more is fair;  
 And when her graceful veil aside she flings,  
 (Like ether opened to th' intrusive air)  
 Loses her sweetest charms and stands a  
 cypher there.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

# THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. XII.

*Edinburgh Review, No. 68.*

**T**HIS is in general a very flat number. There is no want of industry in some of the articles, but it is of a species that indicates research and labour more than intelligence. We are sorry for it, because its rival, the *Quarterly*, has been evidently acquiring an accession of talent, and we like the general principles upon which it has been conducted, much better than those of the other. Without being less bitter, it has been far less personal; and though less learned, it has been, in our opinion, commonly much more reasonable.

It appears to us, that the *Edinburgh* mind connected with it is pretty nearly exhausted, and we suspect that the very *first* article, on the comedies of *Aristophanes*, is not the product of "the intellectual city," but a well got up paper from one of the English universities. It is an erudite performance, bearing many traces of patient investigation.

If the *first* article was English, the second relative to Ireland, we have no doubt is Irish. It abounds in the old, stale, flat and unprofitable invectives against the system of rule by which that portion of the empire has been so long misgoverned—that vampire system which has so long drained its vital

energies. But whatever may be the faults of that execrable system, how many of the afflictions of the Irish people would be lightened, were the gentlemen of that neglected country to take more pride in seeing an affluent tenantry on their estates, than such loads of luxuries on their tables, and were as anxious to see their lands cultivated, their hedges trim, and their people well fed, well clothed, and well lodged, as they are to cut capers at town-halls, and figure in Bath and London with their spendthrift trumpery in which they so ostentatiously delight. They are a rattling frank-hearted race, with loud laughs and vehement passions, but although they have patriotism constantly in their mouths, they have yet shown but little of it in their hearts, in the only way in which it can be shown in Ireland, namely, by individually promoting the comforts of their people. The true emancipation of Ireland would be to restrain the privileges of the gentry:—and when we see so many of them driving about town as if they were flying from the just reproaches of their neglected countrymen, we turn with disgust from their maukish and senseless howls about catholic emancipation. Let us not, however, be misunderstood; with respect to that question, our minds are as decidedly made up, on the right which they have to be free in their religious opinions, as it is with regard to their general folly as landlords, and the want of just patriotism among them.

The *third* article relates to Captain Kater's experiments on the length of the pendulum. It is a very sensible and tolerably plain account of an ingenious and well conducted series of scientific observations. One inference of the critic struck us, however, as curious—"Thence," says the reviewer, "we should be led to suppose, that the earth, instead of being flattened at the poles, is more elevated there than at the equator, contrary to the received notions of its figure."

The *fourth* paper takes under its protection, a volume of verses by a Quaker. They seem to have no great merit, being wishy-washy sort of metres, and to have obtained a place in the *Edinburgh Review*, only because they were indited by one of the harmless Society of Friends.

The *fifth* concerns the transactions of the Horticultural Society of London; and

and to readers who take an interest in their gardens, it will afford pleasure. But we are at a loss to comprehend the object of the inconsistent notes appended to it. In the one, page 359, the reviewer condemns the paltry system under which the royal gardens at Kew has been managed, and yet in another, page 371, he breaks out into very exuberant praises of the late Sir Joseph Banks, to whom alone that paltry system was owing. The public character of Sir Joseph has, we believe, been long felt, well known, and justly appreciated. As a private gentleman, he was well enough, neither better nor worse than the generality of his class, and not possessed of the common sense of most of them; but, as a president of the Royal Society, where were either his personal qualifications or his public merits?

The *sixth* article relates to several recent French novels. It is better, though done off hand, than all the preceding. The philosophy of the following paragraph, is worth volumes of the learned lumber of the first article, at least to our taste.

“We cannot help considering these sort of stories, where married ladies are brought into such conjugal situations, as very perilous things, in every sense of the word;—yet female writers have always been fond of them, from the royal intrigues of Madame La Fayette, down to Madame Cottin’s loves of the manufacturers in Claire d’Albe. We remember too, some years ago, a novel by one of our own countrywomen, in which the heroine loves one man, marries a second, and intrigues with a third—‘au reste charmante personne’—and having at length driven her husband, who is as usual the best sort of man in the world, to blow out his brains, retires from her capacity of heroine, at the end, upon a handsome independence of three thousand a year.” The truth we believe is, that the ladies in general, have very indelicate notions of love. The sex is not platonic.

The *seventh* article is very good indeed; it is on the state of science in England and France. It clearly demonstrates the superiority of England, and is itself an example of the fact—all France could not, at this time, produce any author capable of writing such a paper. Really we cannot help compassionating our lively neighbours;

their “great nation” has of late been getting some woundy hard blows. The brains were knocked out of their philosophical despotism by the butt end of a British musquet, and for some time there has been as resolute a determination, on the part of our literary men to pluck away all their borrowed feathers—perfumery and dancing are, we believe, the only arts in which they unquestionably excel—and the former is almost necessarily indigenous among them, on account of their inattention to personal cleanliness. A sarcastic friend of ours remarked one day, that the Scotch ate marmalade with their bread and butter, to disguise the taste of their bad butter, and that the French ladies wore paint to hide the unwashed skins of their faces. It would appear that their savans are not less addicted to artificial modes of procuring admiration.

The *eighth* article is flippant enough—it relates to the recent discoveries in the interior of New South Wales; and is neither so sensible nor so interesting as the one on the same subject which we had occasion to notice in our remarks on the contents of the last number of the *Quarterly*. The Edinburgh writers should not enter into competition in classical or colonial subjects with their rivals. The libraries are wanting at Edinburgh for the one, and the official documents, and mercantile sources for the other. Besides, it is not good policy to be thus measuring stature and strength with a junior. He who follows must, as the Irishman says, be always behind.

Upon the subject of the *ninth* article we shall say little. It is addressed to a limited number of readers, and, considering the various scientific journals which are now published, it would have appeared with more advantage in one of them. The reviewers themselves are sensible of this, and begin by making an apology for taking up the subject. It is about Mr. Brande’s Bakerian lecture on the composition of the inflammable gaseous compounds. We shall quote the last paragraph, as it may suggest something to the reflections of our scientific readers:—

“In conclusion, we must call the reader’s attention to the very curious analogy established in Mr. Brande’s experiments with the battery, and between the operation of the solar and electric light. In a subject where so  
little



little is known as that of electricity, every new view that can be opened, is a matter of high interest and importance; and no fact should be disregarded, which may give further insight into a field still so imperfectly explored."

For some time the Edinburgh Review has been evidently falling into the hands of English writers; this accounts for the particular attention which the works of the obstreperous genus so generally receive in it. The *tenth* paper is concerning Mr. Hazlitt's Lectures on Dramatic Literature. Mr. H. is undoubtedly a shewy writer, and, often most ingenious; sometimes he even rises to eloquence; but he has great and offensive peculiarities. His fault is not owing to any deficiency of ability—he has, in fact, too much genius for his portion of good taste, and is precisely one of those authors whom, in its golden age, the Edinburgh Review would have delighted to chastise, confident that his virtues were such as in the end would enable him to survive its "iron scourge and torturing hour," and shine forth in their true and eminent lustre.

The *eleventh* article confirms our observations on the last. Here is Mr. Barry Cornwall's conceited tale of Marcian Colonna, figuring amidst a splendid troop of commendations. Nothing is so clearly a proof of the dwindling spirit of this once pitiless journal, than its tender-heartedness towards juvenile and jejune poeticals. Mr. B. Cornwall is of this stamp—whose "soul," according to the reviewer, "seems filled to overflowing, with images of love and beauty, and gentle sorrows, and tender pity, and mild, and holy resignation."

The *twelfth* and last paper is on parliamentary reform, and bears the mark of Sir J. Macintosh's pen. Upon such a subject, from such a hand, it would not become us, in our narrow limits, to enter upon any particular comment. But Sir James and the Edinburgh Review belong to a party who have a perfect knowledge of what is called *the state influence* of particular families, and any reform that they will advocate must leave that untouched. This, however, will not satisfy the people. The reform which the country requires is to give political influence to its immense floating wealth, and all that can be said about cutting up rotten boroughs,—paring the corns of the state—is, we humbly conceive, worth no more than the common oratory of a parliamentary

patriot, on the subject. The floating wealth of this country surpasses the value of the fee simple of the kingdom, and yet it is no where represented in any effectual manner, and all the copyhold property in the land is unrepresented. The Whigs must look a little deeper than to chopping and changing that species of state influence from which their own power is derived—if they expect to restore the pristine vigour of the British character, and the energies of the laws and constitution.

We hope, for the sake of its liberal principles, that the Edinburgh Review will take a new lease in the talents of the Empire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

THE subject of the divining rod, as connected with the discovery of springs and minerals, having been very little discussed or understood in this country, and being in possession of the "gift" of working it, I wish, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, to call the attention of scientific men to a subject that may probably, by the light of science, be ultimately rendered more useful, as well as more specific in its practical application. It is extremely difficult in some situations to obtain a supply of good water, and in many cases a great expense is incurred, which might be avoided by recourse being had to the divining rod. In the summer of 1817, I wished to dig a well to obtain a supply of water for some building lots I owned in Cynthia Kentucky State, North America; my neighbours informed me, that by employing a man of the name of Rankin, to point out where the springs ran, much expense would be saved. The novelty of the idea induced me to send for this man, without having any faith in an experiment apparently so mysterious. He came, and appeared to be a low, cunning, sottish fellow. He cut a forked stick from a peach-tree, and walked over the ground, holding the prongs of the stick in his hands, when he had proceeded about 40 feet, the end of the stick suddenly pressed downwards, and he pronounced that a spring of water ran under that spot at only a few feet depth. The mean appearance of the operator, and having never before heard of the divining rod, I suspected imposture, and told him that unless it would work in my hands, I should

should consider the whole as a mere trick.

On making a trial, much to my surprise, I found it worked equally strong with me, and the attraction so considerable, that, by my attempting to resist it, the forks of the stick broke off close to my hands; and on sinking the well at the depth of seven feet, a spring of considerable force burst forth. Some months after this discovery, the owner of an adjoining lot was desirous of sinking a well, and requested me to point out where he could find a spring; I went and fixed upon a spot farther from his house than he wished to have the well, which determined him to open one 40 feet nearer the house. The well-digger went down 30 feet through a solid rock, which appeared to increase in firmness as he proceeded downwards; the proprietor therefore, had it filled up again, and under the spot I had pointed out, at the depth of 14 feet, discovered a large spring of excellent water. On my return to this country, I thought it possible that I might here be in exclusive possession of this secret; but hearing the subject had been mentioned in your Magazine, I am desirous it should undergo that liberal discussion which generally promote the advancement of science and the benefit of the public at large; at the same time, as the gift of working the rod, appears not to be possessed by more than one in two thousand, I am endeavouring to turn the possession of this gift to personal advantage, and will briefly inform you of the result of my practice in this; however, as in all new discoveries, I have had more curious spectators to the process than employers for emolument.

Mr. Cruttwell, a respectable solicitor of Bath, first employed me, and on his premises I found a spring at four feet depth, immediately under the spot pointed out by the divining rod, at a sufficient elevation to supply his house with water. My brother, Mr. John Partridge, afterwards employed me to find water on very high ground for the supply of cattle, as he wished to convert several fields from arable to pasturage. On sinking a well 36 feet from the surface, where the rod worked, a spring of such magnitude burst forth, that if means had not been used to prevent the water running off through the wall, there is little doubt but it would have risen to and run over the top of the well. There

has, from October last (a very dry season) to the present time, been from 20 to 25 feet of water. The utility of the divining rod will, on trial, be obvious in many cases to which it has not yet been applied, such as leakages through canal banks, to point out the proper lines for divining, &c. &c. and for the accuracy of its operation I can appeal to Mr. John Bell of Trowbridge, Wilts; John Thomas, Esq. Prior Park, near Bath, and Benj. Wingrove, Esq. Hetling House, Bath; also to Mr. Thos. Parsons, and Mr. Sam. Huckvale, Chipping Norton, Oxon, and many others. It has been said that the hazle and thorn are the only woods that will work as divining rods, but I have tried almost every kind of wood without a perceptive difference.

The chief deficiency at present, is the want of means to ascertain the depth of a spring before digging to its bed, but I am not without hope that this desideratum will be ultimately supplied. On passing a wooden bridge over an open stream, the rod will not work, although it works in passing over a stone bridge. Nor will it work when the hands are covered with leather gloves. These facts connected with the circumstance that the rod must consist of green wood, together with all the phenomena I have noticed in the operation, induces me to infer, that the working is occasioned by electrical attraction, and that those persons in whose hands it will work, must have a redundancy of that fluid in their composition. It appears that the divining rod will indicate the presence of metals as well as water, which is proved by the following circumstance, related to me by Messrs. Jones and Davis, of Bath, who are too much attached to science to be offended at my mentioning their respected names, in attempting to demonstrate a curious and interesting physical fact.

"A gentleman residing on the Mendip Hills, who possessed the property of discovering water and metals by the rod, offered to wager with the above gentlemen and others present, that he could discover a half crown placed under one of ten hats, by any person during his absence, so as to render it impossible he could know where it was, unless by the operation of the rod. The experiment was tried three times successively, and in each the rod was proved to indicate accurately." Hoping this communication may excite the attention of some of your scientific corre-

spondents, and apologizing for drawing so largely on your patience, I am, &c.

WM. PARTRIDGE.

Bowbridge, Gloucester, Jan. 12.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMINISCENCIA.—No. III.

DR. GOM.

IT is remarkable that so little (indeed scarcely any thing in print) has been said upon the singular character who is made the subject of these recollections.

Dr. Gom was, in body and mind, distinguished from ordinary men. He was six feet two or three inches in height, of an athletic make, and although upwards of seventy when the writer was introduced to him, yet he was upright as a dart. He was a native of Staffordshire, not far from Birmingham, where the small property he called his patrimonial, was situated.

It is said that in his earliest days he was admired for the uncommon strength of his mind, more than for the progress he made in his education. In fact, in his youth he took a dislike to the generally established system of school-learning, but seemed better pleased with the instruction of a neighbouring gentleman, characterised as a *free-thinker*, and who had, in fact, been obliged to leave the university of Cambridge (where he had graduated) for his openly-avowed penchant to unitarianism. This volunteer preceptor put into young Gom's hands the translated works of Helvetius and Rousseau, with which writings he expressed himself delighted, but equally anxious to be able to read in the original. The pupil was not long before he attained his wish in this respect; since the knowledge he had of Latin quickly enabled him to understand that universally spoken language, the French.

From the philosophical, our young student often dipped into the dramatic French writings, till at length he resolved that he would not relax his inquiries into the language of the most polished nation on the globe, till the wit of Moliere should be as well understood by him as the reasoning of Montesquieu. He was known to, and noticed by, the Earl of Hertford of that day, and he found no great difficulty in obtaining the sanction he wanted for his visit to Paris, by being allowed to make his bow or leave his card at the hotel of the ambassador of Great Bri-

tain. He now was in the high road to study French and physic together. He had chosen this faculty in preference to that of the law, which a fond parent had pointed out to him, from his utter aversion to the quirks and quiddities mixed up in its practice.

It was chiefly from the notice of the late Lord Stormont, then the representative of the court of St. James's to that of Versailles, that Dr. Gom's advice was required by the sick English of Paris. His professional income thereby far exceeded that of many of the French profession, though of equal pretensions, and still better known, since, while his countrymen never offered less than a guinea, or a Louis, and often more, as a fee, the Parisian physician accepted, with a bow of acknowledgment, a piece of six livres!—and that after marked attention too, and counting the pulses by a stop watch; as also making all the necessary inquiries of the patient and the nurse, and giving directions even concerning the ingredients of the *bouillon*. These, which are considered by the French practitioners of physic, as requisite or essential observations in the sick house or chamber, are, by the English deemed almost universally unnecessary, and especially by the cycloped eminent ones, but are left to the province of the nurse or cook. If also the doctor should happen to be entitled professor, as Sir Matthew or Sir Mark, he will still more disdain the degrading office of looking at any thing but the patient's face and the doctor's fee.

In this respect, following a middle or rational course, Doctor Gom was criticised by the physicians of the rival nation, who aimed to be his rivals also in their art. As his discourse was always sincere, so were his actions independent. He did not envelope his practice in mystery, as did the jugglers of old, who professed to cure diseases, but reasoned upon the infirmities of the human body, as a philosopher or mathematician would upon the imperfections of an organised hydraulic machine. The *Brunonian system*, in a great measure, quadrated with his own; and his practice bore great resemblance to that of the much-admired, but too prematurely lost, Dr. Hugh Smyth. His prescriptions carried with them a beautiful simplicity. A discerning practitioner may, by any one of them, discover the ill it was calculated to remove. He did



did not like more than one of the college, whom the writer has in his eye, who prescribed a farrago of ingredients, (discordant in their nature) in hope that some one might accidentally hit the distemper; as the sportsman often drops an additional shot or two into his fowling-piece, which he calls the *killing shot*, and flatters himself that it may bring down the game. If the disorder was what Dr. Brown would have defined *asthenic*, he raised the tones of the organs; if the opposite, he prescribed accordingly. If nature appeared too oppressed to manifest the course most desirable to take for successfully throwing off the morbid affection of the body, he did not scruple to declare, that there was little to be done by medicine at that moment, but merely watch and regulate the functions; for that to be too officious was to commit more to hazard than by attending to the demonstrations of nature alone. By this course of proceeding he was only approved of by the more sensible of mankind; the ignorant declared him above, or too independent on, his profession, and persons of this class more valued the man whose recipes were followed by the usual train of *bolusses, apozems, blisters, enemata, &c. &c.*

He was intimately acquainted with some of the most energetic reformers at that period; and though he took no open part in any public act, yet his advice was frequently asked by the different chairmen of committees employed to construct a new government in the room of the one renounced. He was a staunch republican in his nature, and therefore was glad that monarchy had been abolished, as he was afterwards sorry that Bonaparte had substituted what he denominated government purely despotic. Dr. Gom was the maternal uncle to our highly favoured Mr. W—, H—, member for . . . and this circumstance it is which enables us to exhibit the firmness of the Doctor's political principles, and the honesty of his nature. The nephew had been the object of his uncle's care, and the young man's mind appeared to be warmed with the love of freedom. He was even a member of the *Jacobin Club* in Paris, and often entered that society in seeming exultation, with the card at his button. In a very short time, however, pretending to have an occasion to visit London, as was imagined to open a matrimonial

connection, all of a sudden the Doctor heard in Paris that his hopeful nephew had been seen sliding out of one of the treasury passages!

The Doctor was no sooner apprised of the conduct of his renegade relative, than he denounced him to all his acquaintance, whom he put on their guard and advised not to confide in him longer—he did more, for he disinherited him: nor was it till Lord Malmsbury, when treating for peace in Lisle, employed, at Mr. H.'s instance, all the eloquence he was master of, to persuade the Doctor, enfeebled in body and mind (having approached to nearly ninety years of age,) to alter his will and restore his nephew to his favour.

\* \* \* *The Editor will feel himself infinitely obliged to all his readers who are sexagenarians, septuagenarians, and octogenarians, if they will contribute to keep up the interest of this article by favouring him with their reminiscences of eminent persons.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I MUST protest against the account of Weimar, which, in your Magazine for Feb. preceded that of three distinguished females of that capital. Weimar, independent of literature, possesses too many advantages to have sunk into an ordinary place, a brilliant and hospitable court, a polished nobility, an enlightened public, a voluminous library of general use, the Garden of Belvidere, the Stow of Germany, the beauties of which would alone repay the visit of the traveller; a theatre, which under a sagacious director is often, notwithstanding its inferior size, classed with the grand theatres of Berlin or Vienna; these advantages would ensure its pre-eminence, and if Weimar be no more the Athens of Germany, its decline is not to be attributed to any want of patronage from the reigning powers. The character of the Grand Duke to whose liberality in the same Magazine (page 35) justice has been done, has not changed; but the muses during the reign of Bonaparte left their seat, when the sovereign, too elevated to crouch at the feet of the Protector of the Rhine, could afford them no protection. The great literary characters are dead; they were immortal only in their writings; but Goethe is still at Weimar, still the patron of German literature, and if the number of men of letters there be less than might be expected

expected, it is because, since the many political changes in Germany, politics are every where the order of the day; and among this number are several distinguished names; and the dignified manner with which after the battle of Jena, the present Grand Duchess received the conqueror in her palace, will be recorded in the annals of female heroism; so that the three ladies would be the first to smile at the idea that their talents alone, however superior, continue to confer distinction on Weimar.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N your interesting Cornucopia for the present month, you inquire whether the pretended liquefaction of the blood of San Gennaro still continues. From certain passages in "A Journal of Two Successive Tours on the Continent in 1816, 1817, 1818, by James Wilson, Esq." it will be seen that it has been played off within the last few years. It should be remembered, that Mr. Wilson's visit took place at a time when the Neapolitan people were in a state of moral darkness: now that the light of philosophy is diffused over the nation by the means of a FREE PRESS, we may hope this scandalous fraud will be attempted no more.\* I cannot

\* Addison, with more haste, says Mr. W. than became him, pronounces this sham miracle to be a very bungling juggle; but yet the juggle was too neatly planned and executed for him to detect it. We are indebted to M. de la Condamine for an explanation of the mechanism and chemical preparation by which the deception is effected: and certainly we cannot deny the credit of ingenuity to the inventors of the trick. "I observed," says he, "beneath the phial two small cones, I know not of what material, with their points opposed to each other, which the keeper informed me were perforated with

mention Mr. Wilson's tour without expressing my regret that its bulk and its price should have placed it beyond the reach of the generality of readers. Had his three octavo volumes been reduced to or printed in one, there is no doubt but his book would have acquired the popularity it deserves. With the pen of a philosopher, he points out the beneficial results of the occupation of Italy by the French, exposes the mistaken policy of the Congress of Vienna, and with a prophetic voice foretells the political changes that have since taken place in the kingdom of Naples.

S. P. P.

Kensington Gravel Pits.

a small opening. He further added that they were hollow, and that the lower cone was moveable, in such a manner that its orifice sometimes met with that of the upper cone, and at other times did not. All this was purely accidental, and just as the moving of the phial caused or not the axes of the two cones to concur. As for the dust which I saw in the phial, he told me that it was an amalgama of mercury, tin, lead, and bismuth: that the bismuth which mingles but very imperfectly with the other ingredients, prevented the mixture from becoming an absolutely fixed paste, and gave it the form of a powder too thick to pass through the little opening, which communicates with the two cones. Lastly, he added, that in a circular channel, concealed in the mounting was contained some running quicksilver: that by shaking the phial irregularly, when the orifices of the two cones met, this mercury insinuated itself in a greater or less quantity, and liquified the amalgama: that it came to pass sometimes, that by the variety of motions given to the machine, the mercury so introduced returned again by the same opening, and that then the amalgama ceased to be fluid. I relate with all possible exactness, what the possessor of this ingenious machine told me, and which I also set down in writing the same day; all that I can certify for fact is, that it performed its operations extremely well." (vol. 3, 11 and 12.)

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE SPANISH EXILE'S REFLECTION ON RETURNING TO HIS COUNTRY.

**L**AND of my Fathers, hail again,  
With joy thy shores I tread;  
For many a year I sighed in vain,  
And tears of anguish shed;  
But lo! once more thy hills arise,  
Thy beacons flash upon my eyes;  
Oh, how my heart has bled  
At all thy Tyrant's hands have dealt,  
He ne'er can know, who has not felt.  
Land of my Fathers, thou art free!  
Thy chains are rent away,  
No despot claims the vassal knee,  
Before his idol sway;

No longer wrapt in dungeon gloom,  
Thy patriot children weep thy doom,

The victim of decay:

No, thou art free—thy bonds are riv'n  
As by the tempest wrath of Heav'n.

No more in foreign lands dispers'd

Thy exiled statesmen roam,

To see the hopes they fondly nurs'd

Dispell'd like ocean foam.

Those hopes so lov'd were all for thee,

Thy glory—thy prosperity,

And centred in their home;

But oh! how long from thee estranged,  
Uncheer'd, through distant realms they  
ranged.

Porlier

Porlier, if thou hast still surveyed  
Thy land to ruin hurl'd,  
Now see—and joy shall touch thy shade—  
The triad flag unfurl'd;  
Chieftain, thy blood stream'd not in vain,  
It left a deep, a crimson stain,  
That blushed upon the world;  
Nought to thy manes might suffice  
But tyrant power, in sacrifice.

Blest is the land, to guard whose weal,  
Firm hearts and hands combine,  
Where every breast with kindred zeal,  
Is Freedom's holy shrine;  
Iron shall not break, nor treasure buy  
These sacred links of amity;  
My country, these are thine;  
And all thy children's blood shall flow  
'Ere thou within thee find'st a foe.

In vain may banded despots league,  
Thou fear'st no human frown,  
Nor open force, nor dark intrigue,  
Shall bend thy spirit down;  
Thou art for ages as the rock  
That dares the angry billow's shock,  
Its lofty crest to drown;  
As mountains towering to the sky,  
Unmov'd by mortal enmity.

And he—the Xerxes of the North,  
Whose reign half earth surrounds,  
May lead his iron legions forth  
Beyond their icy bounds;  
On thee, Iberia, he may pour  
The fiery desolating shower;  
His threats are airy sounds,  
His boasted myriads soon should feel  
The vengeance of a patriot's steel.—

The breath of Tyrants is a spell  
That lives but for a day,  
Thrice awful liberty shall quell  
The transitory sway;  
There is no bond of force to bind  
The spirit of the free-born mind,  
That mocks the jewell'd ray  
Of diadems, and owns no might  
But Law, whose source is equal right.

Hail, once again, thou much-lov'd shore,  
Where all my Fathers rest;  
May I, when every toil is o'er,  
Repose within thy breast:  
I see thee rise, a beacon star,  
A light to nations from afar,  
In glory unrepres't;  
And Earth shall pour her prayer for thee,  
Land of my Sires, and Liberty.

*Joy Bridge.* S. D.

#### TO MELANCHOLY.

Oh, Melancholy! ever-musing maid,  
Who lov'st 'mid unfrequented scenes to rove;  
Treading the mazes of the leaf-strewn grove,  
Or resting 'neath the gloomy cypress shade:  
Oft hast thou on the lonely sea-beach strayed,  
Counting the fitful pauses of the surge;  
Oft view'd the moon from sable clouds emerge,

When her pale beams have on the waters played.

To thee the winds have oft sweet music made;

As o'er the trembling strings they've wildly swept,

Of thine own instrument, the Æolian lyre;

Now quick, now slow, and sweetly sad they've played,

In dying cadence; then, then hast thou wept

Responsive to the plaints of the aerial choir.

Oh, Melancholy! ever-musing maid,  
Thee the world knows not; but too rashly deems,

Thy pensive mood with mental misery teems:

Attending thee, Pleasure beholds, dismayed,  
A host of ills in dread phalanx arrayed;

Contempt regards thee with malicious sneer;

Scorn her rude finger point with envious leer,

And skulking ignorance draws back, afraid.  
Yet thou art Virtue's choice companion made;

Religion clasps thee to her glowing breast,  
And Wisdom hails thee with a sister's love.

Oh, come, sweet Nymph! my youthful heart pervade;

Calm the anxieties of life to rest,  
And point my waiting soul to blissful realms above.

*Bridlington, 1820.* J. T.

#### THE TEAR OF SYMPATHY.

How lovely shines the liquid pearl

Which, trickling from the eye,

Pours, in a suff'ring brother's wounds

The *tear of sympathy!*

Its beams a fairer lustre yield

Than richest rubies give;

(Golconda's gems, though bright, are cold)

It cheers, and bids us live.

More dear the tribute of a sigh,

(The offering Pity brings)

Than all the sweets which Eastern gales,

Bear on their golden wings.

Softer, the tones of Friendship's voice,

Its word more kindly flows;

More grateful is its simplest lay,

Than all which art bestows.

When tort'ring Anguish racks the soul;

When Sorrow points its dart;

When Death, unerring, aims the blow,

Which cleaves a brother's heart;

Then, Sympathy! 'tis thine to lull

The suff'rer's soul to rest;

To feel each pang—to share each throb,

And ease his troubled breast;

'Tis thine to aid the sinking frame,

To raise the feeble hand;



To bind the heart by anguish torn,  
 With sweet Affection's band :  
 'Tis thine to nurture Hope's fond smile,  
 To chase Affliction's gloom ;  
 To blunt the cruel thorns which crowd  
 Our passage to the tomb.  
 Then, give me, Heaven, the soul to feel,  
 The hand to mercy prone ;  
 The eye, which soft effusive flows  
 For sorrows not its own :  
 Be mine the cause of Mis'ry's child,  
 My warmest, tend'rest care,  
 To pluck the sting that wounds his breast  
 And heal it with a tear.  
 Nottingham. T. B.

## SONNET,

*Supposed by PETRARCH, upon tender recollections of LAURA.*

O! SHE was beautiful, the wild wood Rose,  
 Symbol of sweetness, bloom'd upon her cheek.  
 And she was virtuous—ah! no flower that  
 blows,  
 Shines half so delicate, so chaste, and meek.  
 And the mild evening-star at daylight's close,  
 Couch'd in its silvery halo,—which doth rise,  
 Sheds a faint sickly ray, compar'd with those  
 Pure glossy thrones of loveliness—her eyes,  
 Death made in her the veriest cruel prize,  
 Yet was she no coarse being of this sphere,  
 But came a short sojourner from the skies!  
 To shew what glorious forms inhabit there.  
 O Love! when thy warm vows to such are given,  
 Thou'rt bliss on earth, extracted pure from Heaven.  
 ENORT SMITH.

## LOVE.

"*Amor vincit omnia.*"

How bright is the morning of Love's young day,  
 When the passions are opening to sight ;  
 When the sun of the soul beams his natural ray,  
 O'er the worlds of awak'ning delight :  
 Care's visions are fleeting,  
 For attraction, when meeting,  
 Unites and distils Sensibility's kiss ;  
 Youth's eye-stars are met,  
 And they cannot part yet,  
 So they wed in their love for their portion of bliss.  
 How fair is the day of an unison'd feeling,  
 If Children, like buds, are around us,  
 And our tear-drops, like oils, their aggrivances healing,  
 Make us wonder how firmly love bound us :  
 O! the summer—like charm!  
 O! this season so warm!  
 Sweetly scented with garlands the best of  
 Hope's year :  
 May they flourish and last  
 Thro' Love's season's unpass'd,  
 And in Life's great meridian still lovelier appear.  
 The noon and the evening of old age advancing,  
 Virtue's fruits are secured for ever ;  
 And the night-rays of Love while descending  
 are glancing,  
 Unwilling their glory to sever :  
 Like friends of the heart,  
 'Tis in duty they part ;  
 But they shine in the parting undyingly clear ;  
 And short is the sorrow  
 That welcomes Love's morrow,  
 Eternally faithful!—eternally dear!  
 Islington. J. R. PRIOR.

## PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

*MEDITATIONS on the first Anniversary after the Death of Lord Chancellor CLARENDON, written on the 9th of December, 1675, by his Son, LAURENCE HYDE, afterwards EARL of ROCHESTER, and now first printed from the original MS. in possession of the Editor.*

**T**HIS is the first anniversary day of my father's death, the 9th of December, 1675; which ought to putt me in mind of recollecting myself how I have passed this whole year, the first that I have been left absolutely to my owne free choice and direction, without that awe and restraint our parents have, or should have, over us. It is true, indeed, I was then of an age ripe enough, if ever, to be trusted to myselfe, and I had been for seven years before by my father's banishment, and my mother's

death, which hapned within halfe a year or lesse one of the other, almost as much exposed, I may call it, to my owne election, when I was so much younger, and more lyable to the temptations of a new gott liberty.

However, because I am conscious to myselfe, that during his life I had regard, in some of my actions at least, to the judgment he should make of them, and that I have observed the great alterations in some of his friends and relations, who have not preserved that steddynesse and integrity, neither in their lives nor manners, which they appeared with before, it will not be amiss to make some reflections, both upon them and myselfe, whom I have reason to suspect as much as any other body, and particularly upon this day, which I would spend with some reverence,

rence to the memory of the best of fathers, and the kindest and wisest friend I ever mett with; according to whose counsellors I pray God I may regulate my actions, and live and dye according to his practice, in imitation of his vertue, and honesty towards man; his integrity and duty to the King, though mistaken and rejected by him, and his piety and resignation to God Almighty. In those accedents of his life which *might seem* to lesse good christians and lesse prepared minds, might seem a little hard and unequall, to the best and most prepared, great tryalls of patience and victorys over great afflictions, for I can give him this testimony upon my owne knowledge, having had the good fortune to attend him twice in those seven years of his banishment; and spent, indeed, onely five weeks in both times with him, at which time *wherein* he was pleased to discourse with me of severall actions of his life, more like a friend, and upon more equall termes then like a father, and gave me the perusall of severall of his writings, wherein his mind might yett be more cleerly discerned. That I never saw a man under so great, so undeserved, and so unjust afflictions, (I would be understood with reverence to God Almighty, according to the measure of men's justice, and the appellation by which it is known amongst them,) preserve a mind so undisturbed from any thing from without, so full of duty to the K., and so full of charity to even his enemy; so calme and so vacant to his innocent employments, wholly taken up in writing or reading some good worke, for which that age that shall have the happiness to have them revealed to them, will certainly esteeme him, which must make me conclude, if I had never had any other acquaintance or relation to him, that it was impossible, without the support of a good conscience and the most unspotted innocency, to have resisted so impetuous assaults of fortune.

Happy are those men that, even with those divine assistances, have strength enough to struggle with such difficulties; I thinke, for I am sure all humane policy or dissimulation must have shrunk and vanished under such an insupportable load of the foulest calumnys, the blackest and most malicious contrivances to take away a good name and innocency from any such man who, had not his integrity alone preferred before all the favour and for-

tune of the world, and to ruine his credit with his master, which he could not to preserve so much out of vanity or ostentation, or for the providing better and more securely for his family (which is a more justifiable desire of greatness) as out of kindnesse and affection to a master whom he had so long served and conducted out of some difficultys, and whose easy nature, he knew well enough, would lead him into more, if men of such tempers, as he saw were ready to succeed him, should be admitted into the nearest places about him. How fatally that apprehension hath fallen out to be true, is so notorious that I need not pursue this digression to say any thing of it, but will returne to my reflections, and first upon those friends and relations, who appear to me so altered even in their judgments and their moralities, since his removall from us, upon his first going out of England—how soon did we see most of those lords who had so eminently appear'd to preserve him from the violence of the proceedings against him (wherein they did but as well preserve themselves, and secure their owne birthrights, as doe him justice) turne in a manner his prosecutors and speake more bitterly of him upon the occasion of his going out of England, which was so unavoidably putt upon him; then they who began first the prosecution against him, upon this pretence, that he had made himselfe unworthy of their patronage by flying from justice, when, alas! it was but too evident that they were weary of supporting wronged innocency; that they had a mind to make their peace with the party they had offended, from whence encrease of power, and places, and profitts were to be expected from the other side; nothing but the solitary praise of a quiet conscience, which they thought better to stifle and submit to the conditions of the conqueror; from hence came the bill of banishment, first a care to locke him fast out, wherein every body was to make amends for his former kindnesse, or respect at any time expressed towards him, was to bring a closer barr and stronger locke against him, and then followed the security of sinning against one whom they intended never to see more, as if they had no regard to any other eye or ear that might behold their injustice, their flattery, and their obsequiousnesse to the times, and as if they had been more afraid to be reproached by him for  
their

their want of honesty and fidelity, then to be punished by God himselfe for their treachery and perfidiousnesse: of so vast importance is it to have one man in a nation, for whose probity the greatest part of the rest had so much awe and reverence, as to have a fear of discovering those sinnes before him, which have since broken out like boyles and diseases upon them, and to have one such righteous man, for whose sake God would preserve, at least for some time, though not spare a nation. Then the chamber fellow, and many other companions of his youth, men that laboured to excell in honesty, if not for honesty's sake, at least the reward for it, first suffered themselves to be tempted in, what they thought, but small things, and in votes of little consequence, wherein conscience seemed not highly concerned, to appear capable of being byassed and turned from their judgments by hope or fear, and by that meanes gave a patterne or a sample of what they might be brought to with greater rewards, and, by degrees, sold themselves and their country to the pride, ambition, and will of a few persons, gott into great places, by the betraying of their owne trusts, and were to preserve them by the treachery of others.

Then the Dutchesse his daughter,\* of whose persone I doe not thinke but with reverence, and therefore must impute misfortunes as well as crimes to his going away, being seduced by degrees to have an ill opinion of the religion she was borne and bred in, and overborn by arguments she could not answer herselfe, and an unwearied application of those of the Romish church to gain her, and *almost deserted and betrayed* by the most stupid negligence and coolnesse, carelesnesse and unconcernednesse of most of our owne church havinge nobody to fly to in those nice points, which a pretty good opinion of her owne understanding, would not suffer her to submitt to every ordinary one, and being too far removed from his instruction and advice, for whom, even in the high ranke God had placed her, I thinke truly she had all possible reverence and esteeme, was prevailed upon to deny her owne understanding and the profession she had been so well instructed in, and to give up her judgment to those who had much lesse than

herselfe, in every thing but in maliciously contriving her ruine, which she did not foresee; but God be thanked, her death putt an end to those farther designs such ill men might have, to bring shame and confusion upon her, at least in this world, which without too great a breach of charity, one may suspect from such men, who had first contrived and compassed the ruine of her father, and had then no other way so secure of bringing more mischief upon the heads of the rest of the family, but as by pretending to have changed the nature of the wole which they had openly professed upon his account, and so appearing in another more mild cloathing, of repentance and friendship, under which they designed to act no lesse ravenous parts. I say God be thanked, that he did take her away even in that time before she had fully perfected, at least not openly declared, his sad alteration, for not to speake of the differences it would have made in her owne family, and of the more certain and quicker disorders it might have brought in the nation which by degrees have gently since stolne in upon us. I am confident the disturbance within her own breast if she had recovered out of that weaknesse of body and mind, of which they tooke their advantage into the bargaine, with all other circumstances, would have given her such an eternall perplexity for havinge resolved too hastily in a thing which she would still have sometimes doubted she had been in the wrong in, that the life of the body was not worth the purchase of so great an uneasynesse of the mind. But notwithstanding all this desolation brought upon our owne family, and generally in the nation, I mean in the parliament, by the removal of so good and so able a guide and conductor and the governing part of the nation; notwithstanding, there were many floods brooke out and several breaches made or rather onely attempted upon our religion, our liberty, and our lawes; yet will during the time of his banishment, though the watchman watched but perfunctorily indeed, most commonly asleep, or pretending to be soe, there was still some faint representation of a forme of government, and when the floods came and the stormes beat the workmen went out againe and voluntarily placed themselves in the breach, and the repairs were patched up, and the unruly swelling of ambitious or disaffected people, were ordinarily

\* The Dutchesse of York; mother of Mary and Anne.



arily brought within the channel againe, they had an eye sometimes towards him who had put some of them into their places, and had shewed them the work they had to doe, they were not sure it was impossible he might come backe againe, and they were willing to appear to have laboured something in his absence,\* nor did that desolation and dismall invasion upon inundation into the very essence and forme of our government, of which we have had the sad prospect this last year, breake in upon us, till it had pleased God to remove him as far out of the world as he had done before out of this nation, when all the checks of conscience being removed, as they will quickly be from those who are onely eye-servers and pleasers, there appeared a totall defection in all sorts of men, ecclesiasticall and secular, from their knowne duty to God, their country, and their friend, and such a friend who had been so instrumentall under God, and by God's blessing, in restoring them to all their livings, dignities, honours, estates, pleasures, and profits which they have enjoyed since the K. happy restoration; I say had been so instrumentall if by no other advice or counsell, at least by preserving the K. entire in his reputation and credit which they who have come in since, have but too much sullyed and lessened and by choosing rather to owne and take upon himselfe the faults and mis-carriages of other men \* \* then exposed his all-sacred name to the indignities which the policy and good nature of some gentlemen since have loaded it with to preserve themselves.

And now that I may not seem to have laid a burden upon other men too heavy for them to bear, which I would not touch with one of my owne fingers, I will proceed as impartially as a man can doe with himselfe, in what relates to my owne particular: and in the first place, I cannot but accuse myselfe of being too earnest, and overweening in my owne

thoughts, in persuading him to provide for the security of his person by going out of England; but this opinion I have now of this affaire, would give one much more trouble. If I thought my advice had prevailed to bring it to passe, I know very well there were a great many others wiser and more experienced then myselfe, that were of the same opinion, and I know too that it was allwaies against his owne judgment; that for a very long time he could not endure to hear of it, nor to leave his innocency suspected by withdrawing of himselfe; and there was a time, some good long time after his impeachment was in the House of Lords, that he stood firme to his owne judgment, which I am since convinced was the best, and did expect two or three days together, to have been sent for either to the House of Lords, or to have been committed, and he was resolved to have borne either with moderation and courage; afterwards, indeed, when things grew higher between the two houses, and that there was a kind of infatuation upon all his friends, or those that pretended to be soe, to combine together to represent to him the necessity of his departure, and that the Duke himselfe would have it soe, as a thing as requisite to his safety and quiet as his owne; he yielded to their importunity, and I do not know any man in his circumstances that would have depended upon his owne conduct, against the concurrent advice of so many friends, wise and honest as he thought them, who went abroad and were in the counsells and heard and saw every thing; however, I say, I doe now, as I stand now informed, thinke I was in the wrong, for advising his going away, though it was long before I was of this opinion, and that upon severall examinations of myselfe upon this particular, I have often declared, I had never yett repented that advice; and that if he had remained here and not have concerned himselfe in the dispute, between the two houses about him, and had at last been brought to a tryall, his innocency would have appeared beyound all pretence or shadow of guilt, to the confusion of his accusers, how strongly soever they had been abetted; and if he had not been brought to it, as I know too it was at that time very strongly apprehended he would never be suffered to come soone to a tryall, but that he should be taken by force out of his house and clapt up in prison, and there have layn; but I cannot but

\* The following words are erased in the MS. "But when it pleased God to remove him as far out of the world as he had done before out of this nation, all checks of conscience being removed, as they will be quickly out of those who are onely eye-servers and pleasers; then came the dismall inundation of which we had the sad prospect this last year, and the totall defection in all sorts of men, the bishops, the judges, the courtiers, and the citizens from the duty to God, their country, and their friend."

thinke that such a proceeding as that would have opened the eyes of all the nation, concerning him, and that even they who had the worst inclinations for him, who because they found themselves in some uneasinesse, did conclude he was the author of all their paine, would have been desirous to have enquired whether \* \* Englishman could have deserved so unheard off and so illegal a treatment; and, in a word, that either no man would have dared to putt so unpresidented a designe into practice, or that it would have done the unjust sufferer more right then prejudice, and even that way have brought him to a clearer and quicker vindication. I have owned here both my opinions; I have been very fond of the first, and am now more pleased with the latter. God knowes which would have been the best; but I am nothing neer so much in doubt, but that in the next step we made concerning him, we all did swerve, and I againe very chiefly, from his true interest and our duty to him, by consenting to that act of banishment, which was sett on foot by some of his old friends as well as his worst enemys, who had a mind to be playing tricks in the state, and had not the confidence to begin till they had made the door fast against him, that they might not be disturbed by him, and could never have been passed without the consent, and which is yett worse, the assistance of his children and best and faithfullst servants; this was the cruellest thing of all; first, because it was solemnly promised that no such thing should be done after his departure, and secondly, because it was not so much as for the service of the king, that an act in such termes, so derogatory of the prerogative as to deprive his Majesty of the power of pardoning, should passe, by which it sufficiently appears the frights and terrors of other men were more prevalent than the King's honour or interest for the procuring so unseasonable a law; and yett into this trap too we fell, and I amongst the rest, not baited indeed with any hopes of pleasing any party, or of making myselfe well at court upon the ruins of my father's fortune, of which I had the good fortune not to

be suspected, though I had given occasion enough for the suspicion, but out of a mistaken policy that this would put an end to all, and after this sacrifice to their fears, they would betake themselves to some other more publicke businesse, and leave our poor family to the privacy and inconsiderable condition to which they had reduced it; and after all, I am not so much troubled for any reall hurt it did, as for the trouble it gave my father in his mind, for without it, it is most apparent, the malice of his enemys was so prevalent with the King, that he would never have been permitted to have lived in his owne country; but on the other side, to a man who loved his country so entirely, and had endeavoured to serve it so honestly, it could not but be a cruell blow to live so many years under so severe a banishment, and dye a banished man from that country, for whose happynesse and true prosperity he was to his last breath so heartily concerned, and I am affraid I have too much reason to say, that that one melancholy reflection, together with the apprehension of the ill condition he apprehended them like to be in, and the disability he was in by their fault of serving them in preventing a ruine, he thought he foresaw so inevitably falling upon them, gave him more trouble of mind, and contributed more to our unhappy losse of him, then all the other misfortunes of his time, or the diseases and infirmitys a man of his age seldome is without. To all other misfortunes, I have said already, he bore up with all magnanimity and steddynesse; to remove this onely, he applied himselfe with all humble submissions to his Majesty, and with all assurances that he would never make use of the liberty if it were restored to him, without knowing it would be agreeable to his Majesty's good pleasure and quiett, and after severall dutifull though unsuccessful attempts of this kind, he fell downe under, and could no longer support the odious name of the brand of banishment; I have father to accuse myselfe, that during the time of his banishment

*Here the MS. breaks off.*

## CORNUCOPIA,

*Of Literary Curiosities and remarkable Facts.*

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

**T**HE first mayor was Henry Fitz-Alwin, and he served from 1191 to 1214. There were then five annual

mayors, when Robert Serle served five years; Richard Renger four years; Roger Duke, four years; and Andrew Bokerel seven years. The first Mayor who

was

was knighted, was Sir Walter Harvey, in 1273; but since the reign of Richard the second, 24 of 25 have received that royal civic distinction. William Walworth, who killed Tyler, served in 1375 and 1381. And Sir Richard Whittington, with whom the popular legend is connected, was sheriff in 1389, and lord mayor in 1398, 1407, and 1420. No less than 32 lord mayors were ancestors of the present nobility, and first of the several families.

#### CORRUPTION OF NAMES.

Charing Cross was so called in reference to the fond epithets bestowed on the beloved queen of Edward I. so that in lieu of *Charing*, we ought to read *Chere Reyne*, and of course the cross gave the name to the spot.

*Blanch Apple* Court in the city, has long been called Blind Chapel Court; and a district near St. Catherine's, first called *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, has long borne the curious appellation of Hangman's Gains.

#### ROYAL SENSIBILITY.

Louis III. of France, took out his watch when he guessed that the axe was on the neck of his favourite Cinq Mars, and said, 'My dear friend must now make a sad figure.'

#### OMENS AND FOREWARNINGS.

Causes of events can alone be forewarnings; if a man lift a stick to strike me, it is ominous that I am in danger of receiving a blow; but no previous circumstance not connected with the cause, or not being a sufficient cause can be ominous of any particular event. Superstition connects incidents which have no connection with the cause of an event as a forewarning; but philosophy and reason admit no forewarning except it be an operative cause sufficient to produce the result anticipated. Post this truth over the fire-place of every house, and it will soon cease to be haunted by ominous signs, and superstitious and irrelevant forewarnings.

#### PHYSICIANS IN SPAIN.

In the present day the fee of a physician is, twopence from the tradesman, tenpence from the man of fashion, and nothing from the poor. Some noble families agree with the physician by the year, paying him annually four-score reals, that is, sixteen shillings for his attendance on them and their families.

#### BEQUEST OF A CRIMINAL.

In the confession of Edward Clarke, of Bures Saint Mary's, executed in Chelmsford, was the following

curious article: "I, Edward Clarke, now in a few hours expecting to die, do sincerely wish, as my last request, that three of my fingers be taken from my hands, to be given to my three children as a warning to them, as my fingers were the cause of bringing myself to the gallows, and my children to poverty; and I also request that Mr. E. E. Collis and Mr. C. Brown, two brother prisoners, will be so kind as to see it done, they knowing which fingers they are, by their marking them, at my request, with ink." This request was complied with by the surgeon.

#### ROYAL UTILITY.

Charles of Spain attached so much importance to his exploits as a sportsman, that he kept in a diary a regular account of the victims to his skill. A short time before his death he boasted to a foreign ambassador, that he had killed with his own hand, 539 wolves and 5325 foxes, 'so that you see,' said he, with a smile, 'my diversion has not been useless to my country.'

#### STONE-EATER.

In 1760, was brought to Avignon, a true lithophagus, or stone eater. He not only swallowed flints of an inch and a half long, a full inch broad, and half an inch thick; but such stones as he could reduce to powder, such as marble, pebbles, &c. he made into paste, which was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. I examined this man, with all the attention I possibly could, I found his gullet very large, his teeth exceedingly strong, his saliva very corrosive, and his stomach lower than ordinary, which I imputed to the vast number of flints he had swallowed, being about five and twenty, one day with another. Upon interrogating his keeper, he told me the following particulars: "This stone-eater," says he, "was found three years ago in a northern uninhabited island, by some of the crew of a Dutch ship. Since I have had him, I make him eat raw flesh with his stones; I could never get him to swallow bread. He will drink water, wine and brandy; which last liquor gives him infinite pleasure. He sleeps at least twelve hours in a day, sitting on the ground with one knee over the other, and his chin resting on his right knee. He smokes almost all the time he is not asleep, or is not eating. The flints he has swallowed he voids somewhat corroded and diminished in weight, the rest of his excrements resembles mortar.



## SPONGES.

A mechanical principle of irritability seem to be indicated in the sponge, which contracts and loses its elasticity and texture, if hot water be poured on it while it is imbued with cold water.

## SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTE.

Fahlun, the mineralogist lately witnessed an incident which partakes of the romantic. In opening a communication between two mines, the corpse of a miner was found completely preserved, and in a state of softness, being impregnated with the vitriolic water of the mine. When exposed to the open air it became stiff. The features were not recognized by any person present: but tradition had prolonged the recollection of the accident by which he had been involved in the bowels of the earth more than half a century. Further inquiry was dropped; when, suddenly, a decrepid old woman, leaning on her crutches, advanced, and discovered that the body was that of a young man to whom she had been engaged by promise of marriage fifty years before! She threw herself on the body of her former lover, and bedewed it with many tears; fainting with joy to have again beheld the object of her affection, before she descended to the tomb.

## BRITANNIA ON COPPER COIN.

To Charles II. for his partiality to his accomplished cousin, Frances Stewart, we owe the elegant representation of Britannia on our copper coin: he admired and even idolized this celebrated beauty, and assailed her with compliments. It was from one of the medals struck to perpetuate his admiration of her delicate symmetry, that Britannia was stamped in the form she still bears on our halfpence and farthings.

## PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY.

In February, 1780, Sir G. Saville moved for a full disclosure of the Pension List. It was resisted by the minister, who moved and carried an amendment, by which the *secret* part of the list was still kept in the *dark*. The minority on that question was 188: the majority only two more, viz. 190; and composed as follows:

Pensioners, avowedly so.....	6
Contractors.....	14
Placemen.....	94
Sons of do. and other very near connections.....	26
Members under no visible influence	50

—190

In 1723, one Villers, a Parisian Quack, told his friend in confidence that his uncle who had lived almost an hundred years, and who died only by accident, had left him a certain preparation which had the virtue of prolonging a man's life to 150 years, if he lived temperately. He was encouraged to sell it at a crown the bottle, and the sale was prodigious. It was nothing more than the water of the Seine, mixed with a little nitre. By taking his advice as to temperate living, many persons who drank this medicine lived to great ages. At last its composition was discovered, and Villers's practice and reputation were at an end.

This man is praised by Voltaire, who says that while he excited men to temperance and virtue, he could only be reproached for selling the water of the Seine at too high a price.

## ORANGE BOOVEN.

The Zealand flag consisted of three stripes, white, blue, and orange. When the house of Orange possessed the reins of government over the United States, the Orange stripe was placed uppermost on the flag, but when the pensionary de Witt was at the helm, the orange stripe was placed below the other: hence *Oranje Boovan*, was the rallying cry of those who were attached to the house of Orange.

## MEDICAL QUACKERY.

Dumoulin, one of the first medical practitioners in France of his time, observed at his death, that he left behind him two great physicians: "Regimen and River Water."

## LIBRARIES.

Among modern libraries, the four largest are supposed to be the Emperor of Austria's, at Vienna; the Vatican library; the library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Florence; and that belonging to the French nation at Paris.

Of ancient libraries, the Alexandrian was the most celebrated. Among the other ancient libraries, that of Lucullus is said to have been very considerable, as was also that of Trajan, which was called after him the Ulpian library. One of the most elegant was founded at Rome by Simoniscus, preceptor of the Emperor Gordian. It is said to have contained 8000 select rolls, and that the apartment in which they were deposited was paved with gilt marble. The walls were composed of glass and ivory; and shells, cases, presses, and desks, made of ebony and cedar.

LINES

*LINES by the HON. GEORGE TUCKER, of VIRGINIA, from an American paper.*

Days of my youth! you have glided away;  
Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and grey;  
Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no more;

Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd all o'er;

Strength of my youth! all your vigour is gone;

Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown;

Days of my youth! I wish not your recal;  
Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall;

Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen;  
Cheeks of my youth! bath'd in tears have you been;

Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray;

Strength of my youth! why lament your decay?

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;  
Pains of my age! yet awhile can ye last;  
Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight;  
Eyes of my age! be religion your light;  
Thoughts of my age! dread not the cold sod;  
Hopes of my age! be ye fix'd on your God!

#### PROMOTION AT COURT.

The Duke of Grammont entered one day the closet of Cardinal Mazarine without being announced. His Eminence was amusing himself by jumping cross-legged against the wall. A less skilful courtier might have stammered excuses and retired; but the Duke entered briskly, and cried, "I'll bet 100 crowns that I jump higher than your Eminence;" and the Duke and Cardinal began to jump together. Grammont took care to jump a few inches lower than the Cardinal; and was, six months afterwards, made Marshal of France.

## NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

*LETTERS from AFRICA, by SIGNOR TRAVIDEANI or AVEIRO to CANOVA, the Sculptor.*

*Palmyra, Dec. 17, 1818.*

**M**AKING but a short stay at Grand Cairo, I embarked in the neighbourhood of Babylonia, and turning away from Rhodes proud of its Nilometer, I found running upwards, Cimopolis, and the city that calls to remembrance the depraved licentiousness of Adrian, the Lower Abydos, Licopolis, and many other places not mentioned with us.

The picturesque prospect of a thousand cavities called to my mind the anchorites of Thebes.

Following the well-employed journey I observed Abotis, Arroditrophopolis, and Tentea, where, in the temple of Isis, I tasted with wonder the Egyptian learning; and, turning towards the opposite shore I passed by Coenas, and Apollinopolis minor; reviewing near thereto the city of the Hundred Gates.

Here is Carnak with its boundless walks of sphinxes, the Propylæon, porticoes of granite, the courts, the squares, and the temple, with eighteen ranks of columns hieroglyphically sculptured, the circumference of which seven men hardly span with their arms.

Luxur with its obelisks and innumerable colonnades.

Behold *Medinet-Abu* covered with endless ruins, and with the monstrous colossus that saluted the appearance of the king of the stars, and still shadows the Theban plain,

Follow and behold Kowm, where the seat of Memnon makes a rich display; and the bright image of the great Sesostris.

But the tombs of these subterranean abodes, that which an Italian, Giovanni Belzoni, opened last year, under the auspices of Mr. Salt, consul-general of England in Egypt, feeds the doubt, whether it is the production of a mortal hand.

The interior is entered through an ample gate, when a path with walls beautifully sculptured, leads to galleries still more beautiful, by the side of which are the royal rooms, which preserve in diffuse painting the Egyptian mysteries, and the different nations first known. The sanctuary of Isis captivates both the eye and the mind.

Then a catacomb of alabaster adorned with hieroglyphics, both externally and internally, rises in the centre of the greater wing, which alone might enrich, and give reputation to a museum. Why were not you with me in that hour when I found in the great Thebes the whole world?

Having so opportune a motive, I directed to you from thence a letter. Tearing myself away as it were by force from the divine Hecatompylos, I passed Armuntis, Crocodilopolis, Latopolis and Apollinopolis major, saluting afterwards amongst its pleasing hills the remote Syene.

Having visited the temples of that frontier, and the well that was the looking-glass

looking-glass of the sun, and the island Elephantine (or Elephantine Island,) the abode of Emefet, I joined the illustrious party of my Lord Belmore, intent upon visiting Nubia; and, having passed the last cataract, improperly called the first, the caves of granite, and the sumptuous edifices of *Philoë* &c. reached *Sieg Ibsambal* the ancient Aboceis, abandoned to Petronius by the unfortunate Candace, and where is still the best monument of Ethiopia, re-opened by order of the aforesaid Mr. Salt, by our Belzoni, and by us another time when the Nisis had covered it with sand. The name of Mr. Salt is dear to the republic of the literati, and to amateurs of travels, by calling to their remembrance the interesting accounts of Abyssinia.

From Ibsambal passing over to Ischiet, we met Daud Kaschef, one of the seventy children of Hassan, who received us with an agreeable politeness, under a canopy of palms in a field. Oh, if you had seen how different from our own are the customs of the people of Nubia!

Here Captain Correy, brother of Lord Belmore, and myself, were seized with the desire of passing the penultimate cataract, in order to arrive by the way of Sennaar at the pleasant island of Meroë, which is the Saba conquered by Moses before the high mission, when, under the name of Sontifanti he enjoyed high credit at the court of Pharaoh.

We were immersed in the new project, when some people of the provinces subject to the Grand Negus told us, that the Mamelukes confined in Dongola by the brave Mahomet Ali, notably suspected all those who came from Egypt; wherefore we retroceded, and on the 26th December, 1817, I cut in the name of *Ilias* and my own, upon the highest top of the cataracts of Nubia.

That river which fertilizes so many kingdoms and makes them fruitful, is here divided into millions of various streams, which, gushing out from amongst the stones, and folding into heaps of flowers, form to the eye a spectacle not elsewhere known in nature.

Having found under the torrid zone the sites of the ancient Phthuris, Asseiga, Yicroseia, Corthes, Pselchas, Thutzi, Talmis, Taphis, and Thitzi, and having returned to Syene, I soon directed my steps towards Ombos Sacra; to Crocodile, to Stilithia, Anubis, to Koptos, the friend of the maritime Berenice, and which experienced all

the rigour of Diocletian, to Diospolis minor, Abydos major, which preserves considerable remains of the temple of Osiris, to Panopolis, Antinoopolis, Hermopolis Magna, Tanis Superior, and to Osirineus in Siut, where I met with the French traveller, Count Forbin.

Spending some time in *Radamore*, where is the distillery of rum, and a sugar bakery, under the direction of the hospitable Mr. Brinc, I went down to the pyramids of Saccara, and, by the plain of Memphis, to those of Glizeh, where I found M. Belzoni anxious to penetrate into the second of those heaps, thought to be of Cephrenus. Knowing his intelligence, I endeavoured only to animate him still more to the undertaking, and after a stay of some days, we traversed a place inaccessible for many generations; and, I know not how to express my feelings at wandering amongst those cavities.

A very long inclined gallery entirely of fine and massy granite; a passage at the end so narrow, that a man bending horizontally can hardly enter: then a horizontal gallery which looks into the hall where is the tomb worn away; a perpendicular gallery somewhat inclined with a room on the left side of the passage; various collections of saline productions figured upon the walls; various inscriptions; and, finally, crosses drawn upon these same walls: this is what we saw.

Emerging from this delirium to the light, I wished to ascend the highest pyramid, and arrived at the top; I appeared to touch the stars: I remained there the whole night, which was the best of my life. Forty centuries had been silent under my feet, whilst I was ponderating the cause and effects of the creation.

The following morning the rising sun illumined me, which shone around the horizon with a pomp never dreamt of, either by painter or by poet.

From this place I wrote to you, to Dionigi, Morghen, Bartolomei, Pindemonte, Morichini, Ferroni, Vacea, Scarpellini, Camellieri, Delfico, to the Cardinal Gonsalvi, to the Chevalier Fossombroni, and to other lights and souls of my country.

I have scarcely mentioned to you the celebrated woman of Mizraim; she has been a prey to all the scourges of time, so that we can only write upon her remains, "Here was Memphis!"

Turning from the pyramids I entered  
into



into Grand Cairo, and thence down to Alexandria, in order to expedite to you the plan of my researches: for you and the Regent of England were the first to second my efforts.

During the above-mentioned period, I went to pay homage to the man who governs Egypt, worthy of being inserted in the pages of history by the side of Mæris and Menes, or with Euergetes and Ptolemy, son of Lagos.

Returning to Grand Cairo I repaired to Asia: and, plunging into the deserts of Etam and those of Kedar, to see on one side Pharan, and on the other Casiotis, which includes in its bosom the bones of the great Roman yet unrevengeed.

As I left Egypt, which was deserting me, I was reminded what Amru wrote to the great Omar, desirous of a picture of that country: figure to yourself, O Prince of the Faithful, a vast and arid desert, with a river in the middle which is attended in its course by two opposite hills, the borders of the ground rendered fertile by that flood so blessed by Heaven. Most just is the picture, and in that too which afterwards follows.

Continuing my route I passed the isthmus of Suez, and the fragments of Rinocerura, Rapha and Agrippiades, and leaving behind me Besor, I comforted my weary eye with the olives of Gerara, the happy land of the Philistines.

Departing from Gaza I went to Beer-sheba, to Sorek, upon the borders of which lived Dalilah, to Timnath and Gabatha, known already by the feats of Samson; and getting out of the way of the tribe of Simeon, I advanced into the mounts of Judah and Benjamin, arriving by the plain of Booz at Jerusalem, in the very time of the Greeks demanding from Heaven their sacred fire.

At the view of the hill of Sion and mount of Olives, at the appearance of the city, I felt both as a Christian and as a philosopher, touched by an hitherto unfelt emotion, which, somewhat retarding my steps, covered my heart with pleasing melancholy, and my mind with incessant meditation. Oh! what a difference between the figurative and the true.

Having revered those places which record the beginning of the greatest religion in the world, I contemplated with indescribable transport, the Tower of David, the Temple of Solomon, the Palace of Herod, the Fountain and the

Pool of Siloah, the Sheep-pool, and that of Beer-sheba, the Kedron, the Golden Gate, the Well of Nehemiah, which concealed the true fiery element, the Mount of Offence, and that of Scandal, with the Valley of Tophet, where the priests of Israel sacrificed human victims to Moloch; the Sepulchre of Manasseh in the Garden of Uzza, the Sepulchres of the Kings, and those of Absalom, of Jehoshaphat, of Zachariah, son of Barachiah; the only architectural objects I thought worthy of you amongst the modern antiquities of the Hebrews.

You are never satiated with delight over the ruins of Jerusalem; and, taking the advantage of a company of pilgrims, I went with them to Bahurim, whence Shimei threw stones at the Psalmist, in Adummim, or Place of Blood, to the Fountain of Elijah, to Jericho, which no longer gives odour to the chaste flower, down to Gilgal; I purified myself in the Jordan at Bethabara, where John baptized.

Before me were Reuben and Gad, with the Plains of Moab, and the Land of the Amorites.

Amongst the crowd of pilgrims were distinguished the Britons, Bengs, Mangles, Irby and Legh, and the exemplary companion of the Italian Belzoni.

Returning to Jerusalem, I was present at the tragic quarrel which occurred between the Greeks and Latins, near the Tomb of Jesus Christ. I wrote to the hero of the pontificate, exhorting him to interfere, in order that, in future, such scandalous occurrences might not happen.

I then undertook another journey, and the places I saw were the Valley of the Giants, the Lands of Jacob, the Sepulchre of Rachel, near Ramath, the Cistern of David, Bethlehem, a smiling town of Judea, the Villa of the closed Garden, the sealed Fountain, and the vessels of Solomon; the Hills of Engaddi, Tema, the country of Almos; and Giloh, country of Abitophel; the Grottoes of Adullam, and the Wood of Ziph, where the successor of Saul, David, often hid himself; the Valley of Mamre, the Field of Damascus; whence re-proceeding, the Vale of Terbinthus, fatal to Goliah, and the surrounding places renowned by the nativity and abstinence of the Precursor. I, lastly, saw Bethany.

Having drawn from the library and the archives of the friars what I thought of service to my purpose, I bid adieu to

to the Daughter of Sion, and by the Pool of Gibeon, Beth-horon, Succoth, the Valley of Rephaim, Azekah. Emmaus, Anathoth, the country of Jeremiah placed against Modin, the Glory of the Maccabees, and by Aramathæa, passing Sharon, I stopped at Joppa, which still boasts of its rocks warm with the tears of Andromeda. Here arrived the Tyrian ships, bearing the precious stores and purple which the son of Abibal sent to the sapient king, and here, too, daily arrives the pilgrim, led from afar to pay the vow.

From Joppa I went by the shore to Ekron, Ashdod, which kept the ark a prisoner, to Ashkalon, now destroyed, and having returned to Joppa, I ascended the inheritance of Ephraim to the Sepulchres of Benjamin and Simeon; to Sichem, whence we mounted Ebal and Gerizim, to the Well of Jacob, and the sepulchre of Joseph; and meeting with the Abbé de Mazure, a warm panegyrist of France, and measurer of Judea, I went with him to Siloa, upon the road that leads from Jerusalem to Neapolis.

Neapolis, or Napolosa, lies upon the ruins of Sichem, and here, returning from Siloa, I found the ancient Samaritans, or Cuteans, who were praying from error, by a well, believed to be Jacob's. I taught them the truth, which doctrine excited against me no small disturbance; so far, that the said Samaritans, thinking me one of their brethren, wished by all means to retain me in the country; and what is more singular, exacted that I should promise marriage to a woman of their sect.

The Christians of Napolosa took up my defence; whence, getting off at my own hazard, foreseeing the favour of the former, I took shelter in Samaria, where there is no vestige of the unfortunate Samaritans. I wrote to you, that, with the exception of some columns, there is nothing interesting in Sebaste.

On leaving Samaria the tribe of Issachar presented themselves to me in Galilee, with the fountain of Israel, and plain of Esdraelon, over which the eye cannot reach; Endor, at the foot of the second Hermon, known by the victory of Deborah and Barak. Sophos, the native place of James and of the friend of his master; Cana, the country of Simon and Nathanael; Tabor, terminating with Heaven; beautiful parts of Zabulon; Bethsaida, the country of Peter and Andrew on the shores of that

water, abundant in the deeds of the Divine Instructor of virtue.

Returned to Tiberias, I undertook the analysis of those mineral waters; and in the city where lives, in retired delight, that deserving man of society, the noble gentleman Raphael de Picotot, consul-general of Austria in Syria, whose roof and whose fortune never denied to any one a constant sacred hospitality.

And you must know, *à-propos*, that, amongst the Hebrews dispersed in the various regions of the globe, and amongst those of Asia and of Africa particularly, there exists an ancient custom of coming to finish their days upon the spot, bedewed by the sweat of their ancestors. Such a sentiment gladdens their heart from the most tender years of youth, and hence it is moving to see arrive in the ports of Palestine, the aged Israelite, who, leaning upon the shoulder of his old consort, approaches with her amidst the cheers of hope, to deposit his ragged spoils in the sepulchre of their forefathers.

The heats suffered upon the lake of Gennesareth having moderated, I revisited the tribe of Issachar, and having ascended Carmel I dropped down to Hepna, to Dora, to Cesarea, to Manasseh; and, passing in the Tribe of Asher over the space of Semeron and the Waters of Cenderia, I continued afterwards the Belus to Ptolemais, still dyed with that blood which the cruel Djezar caused to flow in torrents.

Thus following the course of the Phœnician shore, every moment appeared to me an age which interfered with that which should show me in a miserable rock, surrounded with water and with sand, that once powerful mistress of the seas.

The Greek Archbishop, D. Cirillo Debbas, received me cordially in his house, and causing to be prepared a frugal repast, placed on the ground after the fashion of the East, and setting himself down beside me, spoke as follows:—"Eat with good-will, that God may preserve it to thee. I receive thee negligently after the manner of the apostles, and this scanty food I consume with thee in good-will, as I do daily with the other guests. If I had more I would give thee more, but my only income, which is that of the Archbishoprick of Tyre, does not produce me annually above 200 crowns (schdi) of thy country, the half of which I employ to nourish the poor of my diocese.

Besides

Besides being their spiritual, I am also their temporal, physician, and lend gratuitously my remedies wherever they are necessary. The other prelates live more secure under cover of the mountains, but I am more fortunate than they are, who divide with my flock the days of sorrow and of joy." May those be blessed who speak and reason with so much truth.

Leaving Tyre with the benedictions and sincere embraces of my host, I passed the Well of Living Waters, the Pseudo Eleutherius, and Sarepta, when the smiling plain of that Sidon opened itself before me which struggled hard with its approaching fall. Monsieur Ruffin, French Consul, politely offered me reception, and I deplore the loss he has since sustained in a companion who was the model of the tender sex.

The Lady Esther Stanhope, who, for so many years, has attracted the attention of Asia and of Europe by the singular manner of life she has adopted, is encamped one hour's distance from Sidon, in a small habitation called Ceruba; and, in order to render herself still more remarkable, insists upon her will being obeyed, that no European shall approach her, even for a moment. To blame her for it, would it not be an act of intolerance?

Traversing that mountain which includes so many mountains, and may properly be called a kingdom, and which I shall call Libania, I hastened forward to Cilicia, and thence to Damascus, the name of which imposes more than is due to it.

In all the circuit of Libanus, as well as in Carmel, I collected a thousand fruits and petrified testaceous substances, the proof of a tremendous deluge.

My intention of going from Damascus to Palmyra not succeeding at that time, I came to Balbeck, where it appeared to me as if Thebes were revived in the midst of Syria.

An entire volume would be insufficient for the description of the Temple of the Sun.

Six columns arise amidst the marshes, each in height seventy-one feet, and twenty-one feet eight inches circumference. Three stones of granite occupy the space of one hundred and seventy-five feet and a half, and another has sixty-nine feet of length, twelve of breadth, and thirteen of thickness. You alone, Sublime Genius! can solve the problem whether it is the work of

common men, or of a race of beings superior to our own.

Re-ascending mount Libanus I wished to smell its boasted cedars, see Eden, the grotto of Canobin, and the horrible cave of the great Egyptian hermit. Oh, how the pure and sweet life of the patriarchs flourishes here! Here is that simplicity and peace that man in vain seeks amongst mankind.

Again returning to Phœnicia I went to Tripoli, to Tortosa, witness of the great congress in the first crusade; to Eleutherius, Sober; to the city of Gabale, which preserves one of its amphitheatres; to Laodicea, where the Signor Agostino Lazzari entertained me with more than social treatment; and penetrating amongst the mountains of the Arsarites, worshippers of dogs and of the base senses, I arrived at the Milky Waters of Orontes and at Antioch, an object worthy of contest.

From Theopolis, by a road covered with abusive inhabitants, I came to the more flourishing Aleppo, thence to the Euphrates, and hardly touching Mesopotamia, the sound of Nineveh and Babylon already struck my fancy, and drew it away more rapidly than the steed of Elimaides, the chariot of Cyrus.

Passing again through Aleppo, I kept the other road of Damascus by Apamea, Cima, and Emesa, where the delicately fair-haired, white-complexioned nymphs, display themselves, with their black eyes, more beautiful than were ever produced by the native of Urbino or by Titian.

Whilst I was enjoying the presence of Emesa, the catastrophe of the Palmyrenes came to my memory and the blood of the acute Longinus almost drew from me a tear.

Warmly recommended to the governor of Damascus by the excellent Piccolotto, consul-general of Austria in Aleppo, a son worthy of his father, I advanced towards Palmyra, in company with a single guide, and, after five days of a most troublesome journey, reposed in the court of Odenatus and Zenobia.

But what can I tell you of this memorable spot which so much electrifies the intellects, unless that about thirty towers, the Temple of the Sun, and three hundred columns scattered here and there, over a soil covered with sand, are still standing to eternize to the world the great Palmyra? What I pass over in silence shall blossom in my future little work.



In fifteen months, and about 7,000 miles, I have passed through the Mediterranean, Misraim, Nubia, Kedar, Idumea, Philistia, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Phœnicia, Cœle, Syria, and Mesopotamia, having seen the sea of Pentapolis, have drunk of that of Tiberias, and the Nile, the Jordan, Orontes, and Euphrates; have ascended the Pyramids, Sion, Gerizim, Tabor, Libanus, and Carmel, and have reposed in the tombs of Thebes, amongst the Cataracts of Nubia, and upon the dust of Memphis, Heliopolis, Ashkalon, Tyre, Sidon, Balbek, Palmyra, Samaria, and Jerusalem.

*Mount Sinai, May 8, 1819.*

I write to you from the most memorable heights in the world; but hear how I came hither.

Having closed the letter, I directed to you from the ruins of Palmyra, I followed the silent contemplation of those remarkable remains, and, under the protection of the hospitality of the modern Palmyrenes, who are the best Arabs I know of, I passed hours joyful and tranquil.

Their questions turned upon *Bonaparte* (Buonaparte) and my Lady Stanhope; the former they remembered from his expedition into Soria, for the fame of him resounded greatly amongst them, and the latter for the liberality displayed in the journey she undertook in the desert.

Their curiosity and my own being satisfied, I continued my journey with my guide, and arrived at Damascus. Thence, through Cœle-Syria, I ascended Libanus once more, which I was delighted to contemplate amidst the horrors of the winter, and descending to Berytus by Phœnicia, the pleasant Philistia, and the wearisome Elam, I returned to the Nile.

After one day's repose, I went to offer my personal tribute to the Pyramids, and *à-propos* of these heaps, while I was writing my name upon the third, called Phryne, I perceived that *Frediani* was the anagram of *Dia Frine*.

I then returned to Cairo, and as the pestilential scourge was beginning to mow down human victims, instead of remaining there I thought better to continue my journey, and three days of sand made me ejaculate *Dulce videre Suez*.

Having admired the progress and decrease of the waters, I put myself on board an India ship, commanded by the

excellent Captain Landale; and, embarking afterwards in a small boat, I sailed as far as *Der Essafran*, where it is believed that Israel passed over, and traversing almost in a right line the famous sea, I approached *Del el Hamman*.

Departing by the waters of Suez, I had ordered my Arabs to wait for me at a place indicated, and judge of my surprise upon my arrival to find no one there!

The solitude of the place, the inefficacy of the bark to continue as far as Tor, the wind contrary for my return to Suez, the want of provisions and water particularly, were the mournful thoughts that sat heavy at my heart.

But that immutable eternal Providence, ever present where he least appears so, but where most necessary, caused in an instant my guides to approach: whence by the path of the Chosen People, I trod upon Paran and Sin, and sighing, arrived at the sides of these mountains, which are Sinai and Horeb.

The first idea I conceived when for the first time I heard of Mount Libanus, was that of an insulated mountain, and in such respect all the ideas of men are alike, whence I shall call it the Country of Libany instead of Mount Libanus; that country as large almost as our Abruzzo, and larger than our Tyrol, which comprises luxuriant valleys, fertile meadows, flowing rivers, beautiful hills, very high mountains, populous towns, ten bishoprics, seventy principalities, and which can produce 50,000 champions for the protection of its precious liberty.

*Cairo, December 1, 1820.*

Leaving Horeb and Sinai, from the summits of which I gazed at lands which form lucid points in the blaze of human intellect, I descended into the country of Elim, where still are to be seen the palms and the wells that quenched the thirst of the Jews.

Having cooled myself in Tor, where I tried its waters, I returned by the road of Suez to Cairo, and going down to Alexandria, I turned towards the Lake Mareotis, thence to that of *Maadie* and Etoko, and making an excursion in merry company to the beautiful Rosetta, I traversed the branch Bolbitina, the Delta, and arrived at the ruins of Batis, and the mouth of the Sebene, upon the Fammeticus branch, in modern Damietta.

Embarking thence upon the Lake of Memate,

Memalé, and arrived at the islands of *Mataria*, I advanced into the canal of Moez, whence I might view the scattered remains of Tanis, and returning to the lake, recognised the Tanitics and Pelusiac mouths, with the *Bogas of Rahi*.

Disembarked upon the shore, I arrived through the desert at the sides of mount Casius, and the day following ascended that celebrated eminence, whence I came to Pelusium, that famous key of Egypt, and trusting myself once more to the waves, I visited the islands of Tennis and Thuna, and passing over the of Mendesian mouth I returned to Damietta.

Reposing a little, I took diversion upon the lake, and penetrated by the canal of Moez into that of Salahie, and de-

scending into the desert, I found endless fields of soda, both vegetable and mineral.

Whence approaching the Nile, I arrived by the canal of *Asmun*, at the city of Beuhi, the ancient Mendes; thence upon the branch Fammeticus to the bed fatal to Louis IX.; and finally returned to Grand Cairo.

Now that, thanks to the magnanimous Viceroy of Egypt, the brave Mahomet Ali, and his faithful minister Burgoss Jusuff, I am furnished with ample and generous means of penetrating into spaces shut up by the seal of ages, I am preparing to approach the torrid zone, where I hope to shew to Italy that I am not entirely unworthy of belonging to her.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*The Bakerian Lecture, on the Composition and Analysis of the inflammable gaseous Compounds resulting from the destructive Distillation of Coal and Oil, with some Remarks on their relative heating and illuminating Powers.*  
By WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE,  
Esq. Sec. R. S. Prof. Chem. R. I.

*On the Inflammable Gases afforded by the destructive distillation of pit coal and of oil.*

THE gases used in the following experiments, except where it is otherwise expressly stated, were those employed for the common purposes of illumination; the coal-gas being that supplied from the company's works in Westminster, and the oil gas furnished by the decomposition of common whale oil, in an apparatus erected for that purpose by Messrs. Taylors and Martineau, at Apothecaries' Hall. These gases have been submitted to analysis by different chemists of eminence; and we are more especially indebted to Dr. Henry for a series of valuable researches respecting their production and composition. It is therefore with considerable diffidence that I venture to propose views relating to them in many respects different from those of my predecessors in this important branch of chemical inquiry.

My first object in the examination of coal-gas, was to ascertain its specific gravity; and I was surprised to find the first that I examined so low as .4430. There was some variation in different specimens; and the specific gravity of

that prepared in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, and purified in the usual way by condensation in cold vessels, and passing through lime water, was as high as .4940, which is the heaviest that I have yet met with.

Having been led to consider coal-gas as consisting essentially of the two varieties of carburetted hydrogen, I imagined that the specific gravity of the light hydrocarburet must have been estimated too high; I therefore prepared light hydrocarburet from acetate of potash, and having separated its carbonic acid by lime, found its specific gravity .687; the specific gravity of the gas from stagnant water, according to Mr. Dalton, is .600, and that from moistened charcoal when purified is .480. It became evident, therefore, that coal-gas could not consist principally of the two hydrocarburets; nor could the presence of carbonic oxide be suspected, its specific gravity being .9834. Hence it occurred to me, that the only mode of explaining these apparent anomalies, was to consider coal-gas as a mixture of olefant and hydrogen gases; and the following experiments were undertaken with a view to determine this point.

The analysis of a mixture of hydrogen with carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid, presents peculiar difficulties in the ordinary mode of proceeding; and as it often requires to be performed in investigations relating to the gases used for illumination, it became an object to facilitate the process, for which I have used the following plan.

A hundred measures of the gas are introduced into a graduated tube, and the carbonic acid absorbed by a solution of potassa; the remaining gas is then transferred to thrice its volume of chlorine of known purity, standing over water in a tube of about half an inch diameter, and exposed to day-light, but carefully excluded from the direct solar rays; after, twenty-four hours the carburetted hydrogen and the excess of chlorine will have been absorbed, and the remaining gas, consisting of carbonic oxide and hydrogen, may be analysed by detonation with oxygen in excess; the measure of carbonic acid formed being the equivalent of that of the original carbonic oxide.

This proceeding depends upon the non-formation of chloro-carbonic acid in a mixture of carbonic oxide and chlorine in the contact of water, and out of the direct agency of the solar rays. Such mixture I have kept several days, occasionally renewing the chlorine as it became absorbed by the water, and have not observed any diminution in the bulk of the carbonic oxide. In all these cases it is necessary to ascertain the purity of the chlorine by its absorption by water, and to be aware of the evolution of common air from water during that process.

I repeated many of the above experiments, substituting for coal-gas a mixture of six volumes of hydrogen with five of olefiant gas. The specific gravity of this mixture was .4700; one hundred cubical inches weighing 14.2 grains. The flame with which this mixture burned was of the same colour and intensity as that of common coal-gas; its dilatation by heat was similar, and it underwent an analogous increase of bulk when heated with sulphur.

The readiness with which carburetted hydrogen is decomposed, when passed through red hot tubes, appears to me to offer a solid objection to a mode of purifying coal-gas, which has been proposed by Mr. G. H. Palmer, since it would deposit carbon, and consequently sustain great loss in its illuminating power. The object in view was probably to get rid of the sulphuretted hydrogen; but neither is this so to be attained. In examining coal gas, I have often been struck with the formation of sulphurous acid during its combustion; though, when passed through solution of acetate of lead, it occasioned no blackening, a circumstance which led me to suspect

the presence of some other sulphureous compound; and I have often thought, in passing the open gas-pipes in the streets, that I perceived the smell of sulphuret of carbon. When sulphurous acid or sulphuretted hydrogen are passed with carburetted hydrogen through a red hot tube, a portion of carburet of sulphur is always formed, and the vapour of that highly volatile compound may well exist in the gas employed for illumination, which is always hurried through the condensers and gasometer.

Most of the above experiments were now repeated upon the gas obtained by the decomposition of whale oil; its specific gravity was .7690; so that 100 cubical inches weighed rather more than 23 grains. Deducting the composition of this gas, considered as a mixture of hydrogen and olefiant, from its specific gravity, we should conclude that it is composed of one volume of hydrogen and three of olefiant, upon the presumption that 100 cubical inches of hydrogen weigh 2.25 grains, and 100 of olefiant 30.15.

Such a mixture, when submitted to the action of heat, of sulphur, and of chlorine, and when detonated with oxygen, afforded results similar to those obtained by experiments upon the original oil-gas, and it burned with the same degree of brilliancy.

I have also submitted to similar experiments the inflammable gases obtained by the decomposition of acetate of potash, of alcohol, and ether, and by passing water over red hot charcoal. All these contain a considerable portion of carbonic acid, which, when abstracted by potassa, leaves a mixture of carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide, in proportions liable to much variation, according to the materials employed, and to the circumstances under which their decomposition has been effected. The specific gravity of these products is of course liable to corresponding variations.

The inference which, I think, may be drawn from the preceding experiments and observations, is, that there exists no definite compound of carbon and hydrogen, except that usually called *olefiant gas*; that the various inflammable compounds employed for the purpose of illumination, and produced by the destructive distillation of coal, oil, &c. consist essentially of a mixture of olefiant gas and hydrogen; that the gas procured from acetate of potash and  
from



from moist charcoal contains the same elements, with carbonic oxide and carbonic acid; and that no other definite compound of carbon and hydrogen can be recognised in them, except olefiant gas.

*Comparative experiments on the illuminating and heating powers of olefiant, coal, and oil gases, and on some general properties of radiant matter.*

In the following experiments I employed a gasometer with counterpoise weights acting over regulating pulleys, and capable of containing about 5000 cubical inches, or about 2,89 cubical feet: the different jets were attached to it in the usual way, and the pressure was measured by the difference in the level of the water within and without the bell, to which was attached an accurately graduated scale sliding through the frame of support.

Having filled the gasometer with pure olefiant gas, it was allowed to issue from a brass jet having a single perforation of  $\frac{1}{30}$  of an inch diameter, under a pressure of a half inch column of water; it was then inflamed, and regulated by means of a stop-cock, so as to produce a light equal to that of a wax candle burning with full brilliancy; the relative intensity of the light of these flames was ascertained by a comparison of shadows. Under these circumstances, the consumption of gas was found = 640 cubical inches per hour, or 0,37 cubical feet. When the same burner was used with oil gas, it consumed 800 cubical inches per hour, or = 0,47 cubical feet.

I now employed an Argand burner, with a cylindrical glass, constructed in the usual way, with 12 holes each of the same dimensions as that of the single jet, and forming a circle 0,7 inch diameter. The pressure being 0,5 inch, the flame was so regulated as to burn with its full intensity without producing smoke, and its light being measured by a comparison of shadows, it was found equal to ten wax candles. The consumption of gas amounted to 2600 cubical inches, or about a cubical foot and a half per hour.

If the result of this experiment be compared with the above, in which a single jet was used, it will appear that the proportion of light from a given quantity of gas is increased in a very high ratio by employing many flames near each other, the consumption of the single jet giving a light of one candle, being = 640 cubical inches, whereas

the Argand burner gave a light of ten candles, with the consumption not of  $640 \times 10$  cubical inches, but of 2600 cubical inches. It will be remembered, that in the latter the combustion is perfected by a central current of air, rendered more rapid by the glass tube which surrounds the flame. Count Rumford showed some time ago, "that the quantity of light emitted by a given portion of inflammable matter in combustion, is proportional to some high ratio to the elevation of temperature, and that a lamp having many wicks very near each other, so as to communicate heat, burns with infinitely more brilliancy than the Argand lamps in common use." The construction of the gas Argand burner is particularly calculated to produce an effect of this kind; and to such a cause the great increase of light relative to the consumption of gas may probably be attributed.

The gasometer being filled with oil-gas, an Argand burner, giving the light of eight wax candles, was found to consume 3900 cubical inches per hour; and the same intensity of light was produced by the same quantity of artificial oil gas; that is, of a mixture of three parts of olefiant and one of hydrogen.

The apertures of burners for coal-gas require to be considerably larger than those for olefiant or oil-gas. In the burner employed in the following experiments, each hole was  $\frac{1}{30}$  inch diameter, and the circle upon the circumference of which they were placed, was 0,9 inch diameter. The light of the flame was found equal to five wax candles only, and the consumption of gas per hour amounted to 6560 cubical inches.

With a mixture of six parts by measure of hydrogen with five of olefiant gas, the light of the flame was somewhat more intense; and the quantity of gas consumed by the same burner, so adjusted as not to smoke, was 6000 cubical inches.

It appears from the above data, that to produce the light of ten wax candles for one hour, there will be required,

2600	cubical inches of olefiant gas.
4875	- - - oil-gas
13120	- - - coal-gas;

and that the quantity of oxygen consumed

by the olefiant gas	will be = 7800 cub. in.
by the oil-gas	= 11578.
by the coal-gas	= 21516.

Olefiant

Olefant gas cannot of course be employed for any economical purposes, and is only here adverted to for the sake of comparison. The relation of the quantity of oil-gas to that of coal-gas, furnishes a datum that may be practically useful, especially as indicating the relative sizes of gasometers required for the supply of establishments. It may, I think, be stated with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, that a gasometer containing 1000 cubical feet of oil-gas, is adequate to furnish the same quantity of light as one of 3000 cubical feet of coal-gas, provided due attention be paid to the construction of the burners, and to the distribution of the lights.

For the ordinary purposes of illumination by oil-gas, I consider ten-hole Argand burners, each consuming about a cubical foot and a half per hour, and giving the light of seven wax candles, or nearly two oil Argands, as the most economical and generally useful. Single jet burners, or those in which the flames do not coalesce, consume, as has been above shown, a very much larger quantity of gas for the production of an equal quantity of light; and for the same reason, Argand burners, in which the flames do not coalesce, consume more gas for an equal production of light, than those in which the apertures are more numerous, but sufficiently near each other to allow of the union of the separate flames.

To ascertain the relative heating powers of the flames of olefant oil, and coal gases, I employed the twelve-hole Argand burners mentioned above, and placed over each, as near to the lamp glass as was consistent with a clear flame, a clean copper boiler, 2,5 inches deep and 5 inches diameter, slightly concave at bottom, capable of holding rather more than a quart of water, with an immersed thermometer, and a small vent for steam. It contained two pounds of distilled water, which was raised to the boiling point in similar times, namely, 20' by each of the flames; so that it would appear, that to raise a quart of water from 50° to 212°, at 30 inches barometrical pressure, requires

870	cubical inches of olefant gas,
1300	- - - oil-gas,
2190	- - - coal-gas.

From this experiment it may be inferred, that the air of a room equally

lighted by oil and coal gas, will be much less heated by the former than the latter; but that the actual heating power of the flames is in the direct ratio of the quantity of olefant gas.

Having occasion in some of the foregoing experiments to produce light of great brilliancy by the combustion of olefant gas, and finding it very difficult to measure its intensity by a comparison of shadows, in the manner pointed out by Count Rumford, I endeavoured to avail myself of Mr. Leslie's photometer: for this purpose I concentrated the light by a plano-convex lens, and placed the blackened ball of the instrument in the focus. I found the effect, however, so great as to lead me to believe that I had obtained a focus of considerable heating power, and on substituting a delicate mercurial thermometer, it rose 40,4 in 5'. In the focus thus obtained from the light of a large Argand burner supplied with olefant gas, the elevation of temperature was very sensible to the hand; and in depressing and elevating the flame by means of a regulating stop-cock, corresponding effects were produced upon the thermometer: the lens itself, which was a thick one, did not become heated.

To this paper is annexed a drawing of an Argand burner for oil-gas, upon what Mr. Brande believes to be the most economical construction. It differs from the common gas Argands, in having the top of the cylinders joined, not by a flat perforated plate, but by two bevilled rims, ascending from the inner and outer tube respectively, and joining each other at nearly a right angle, the sharp angle being taken off a little on the upper part, so as to make a flat face for the holes. The bevilling of the perforated edge contributes greatly to the perfection of the light. The diameter of the circle of holes is 0,7 inch, and the holes should not be more than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch in diameter; consuming at the highest average 4000 cubical inches per hour, it gives the light of between eight and nine wax candles of four to the pound.

What is technically termed a *rose-burner* has six holes of the same dimensions as those of the Argand; and when so regulated as to produce a light equal to that of six wax candles, its greatest average consumption of gas amounts to 4800 cubical inches per hour.

VARIETIES

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**N**EW Poetical works are expected with some anxiety from LORD BYRON, Mr. SOUTHEY, Miss BAILLIE, and CLARE, the Northamptonshire peasant. The whole are promised in March, which will therefore be a busy month among the lovers of the muses.

It is in contemplation to establish in BIRMINGHAM an Institute for the Cultivation of the Fine Arts; in the first instance, particularly with a view to improve the taste of the manufacturers as to design. They imitate with great ability and accuracy, in some instances too successfully, in the instances of Bank, and bankers' notes, and the current coin of the kingdom, and it is said that our cotton printers borrow some of their most approved designs from the chintz patterns of the Swiss, and in brass-foundry, toys, trinkets, and articles of fashionable use, the French, and even the Germans, whose taste is more sought after than ours. Now if we were to exhibit designs to our artists from the drawings, paintings, designs, models, and casts in the correct antique taste, their truly classical forms would soon obliterate the affected and fantastic forms now preferred, and we should excel in design as well as in execution. Sir Robert Lauley has generously offered to present one hundred casts of the most approved statues, groups, figures, and designs to the institute. Lord Beauchamp, the members for the county, Sir Charles Mordaunt Dugdale, S. Dugdale, Esq. and Francis Lauley, Esq. Heneage Legge, Esq. in Birmingham, M. R. Boulter, Esq. S. Galton, S. Testius. Galton, Hubert B. Galton, Sam. Ryland, and Mark Sandon, Esq. O. James Taylor, Esq. have already subscribed £100 each.

WATKINS'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, which has been long out of print, and has in consequence risen to a high price, is nearly finished and will appear at the latter end of MARCH. It has been almost entirely re-written, and will contain nearly a thousand new articles.

The new edition of CAPPER'S DICTIONARY will be deferred till the new returns of the population of Great Britain and Ireland have been made up, which will not be done till the latter end of the year.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing Forty Correct Views from Nature of remarkable places, taken on a tour chiefly in Italy, by G. CUMBERLAND, Senior, in two numbers. Twenty, being the first number, are now nearly ready for delivery, and only one hundred impressions have been allowed to be printed. The price of each number will be one guinea; and a letter-press description of each scene will be given with the second number to the subscribers, who are expected to pay for the first number on subscribing. Our tasteful readers will regret to learn that the number of subscribers is nearly completed.

The Rev. G. TOWNSHEND will soon publish an edition of the Old Testament, arranged on the basis of Lightfoot's Chronicle, in historical and chronological order, so as to be read as one connected history, with six indexes.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rt. Rev. Brian Walton, D. D. Bishop of Chester, editor of the London Polyglott Bible. By the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD, M.A. F.S.A. will be speedily published.

Mr. J. H. WIFFEN has in the press The Fourth Book of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered; being the specimen of an intended New Translation into English Spenserian verse, with a prefatory dissertation on existing translations. Dedicated by permission to the Duchess of Bedford.

The British Gallery of Pictures being now completed in both series, the subscribers have been apprized that the undelivered Numbers cannot be retained longer than the 31st of March. the whole of the remaining stock will be converted into prizes for Tomkins's Picture Lottery, which by act of parliament *must be drawn* before the end of July.

The Union of the Roses, a Tale of the fifteenth century, in six cantos, is in the press.

Observations on the climate of Penzance, and the district of the Land's End, in Cornwall; by JOHN FORBES, M. D. will speedily be published.

A Biographical Work of 3000 living Public Men of all countries in 1821, with nearly 200 engraved portraits, is printing in a size corresponding with Debrett's Peerage.

A Practical



A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart, by HENRY REEDER, M. D. extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; and Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. In which is comprised a full account of all the diseases of that organ, as the inflammatory, organic, and sympathetic, together with their method of treatment; also an account of the malconformations of the heart, aneurism of the aorta, pulsation in epigastrio, &c. will be immediately published.

In April will be published Sir Ronald and other poems.

Preparing for the press in two vols. Sermons by the late Rev. JOSEPH PICKERING, A.M. perpetual curate of Paddington.

Speedily will be published a new edition of Mr. PERRY'S Treatise on the Stone and Gravel. This interesting work has had a very rapid sale, and is the most perfect treatise that has appeared on the subject. It will contain a number of cures as extraordinary as they are consoling to humanity; and we earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who are afflicted with those painful disorders.

Dr. LEECH has nearly completed his Synopsis of British Mollusca.

In the course of next month will be published Church of England Theology, in a series of Ten Sermons (separately printed in manuscript character,) on important subjects: by the Rev. R. WARNER, Rector of Great Chalfield.

It is said to be ascertained that the Niger empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean a few degrees to the northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed Consul from this country at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowdich resided for some time). He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to government what he had heard.

Dr. AIKIN will soon publish an Abridgement of his Annals of the Reign of George III. in duodecimo, for the use of schools.

A volume for Schools, entitled Sketches of the Domestic Institutions and Manners of the Romans, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, written by Himself, Memoirs of William Wallace, Esq. late of the 15th Hussars; containing a general view of his Character and Conduct in some well-known recent events: and a complete exculpation from the charges brought against him: also, interesting particulars of his confinement in Paris, with the unparalleled persecution he experienced in that country.

The first number of Mr. HADEN'S Monthly Journal of Popular Medicine, will be published on March 1st. It is addressed to the public in general, as well as to the profession. It treats of the various means of preserving health, of the nature and causes of common diseases, the treatment of accidents, &c. It also gives a digest of such parts of the Medical and Philosophical Literature of the day, as may be interesting to the public, or may give rise to useful remarks.

The Articles of the Church of England are printing, illustrated by copious extracts from the Homilies, Nowell's Catechism, Jewell's Apology, and the Liturgy, and confirmed by numerous passages of Scripture; by the Rev. W. WILSON, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

A Second Edition of the Elements of Medical Logic; by Sir GILBERT BLANE, bart. Physician to the King, with great additions in the practical part, is in the press.

The Rev. THOMAS BOYS, is printing a volume of Sermons on various subjects.

Dr. OYRE is about to publish a new Edition, considerably altered and improved, of his work on Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and the Organs of Digestion.

A new edition of Burder's Missionary Anecdotes, with considerable additions and alterations, is in the press.

Professor LEE, is preparing for the press, the late Mr. Martyn's Controversy with the learned of Persia. When completed, as Mr. Lee proposes, the volume will exhibit a more entire view of Mahomedanism, than has yet appeared. It will be published both in Persian and English.

Mr. HONE'S Second Edition of the Apocryphal New Testament, will appear in a few days with a new preface and tables, and other additions. The additions will be printed separately for the use of purchasers of the first edition.

Shortly

Shortly will be published with considerable additions, the Second Edition of Mr. HOWSHIP'S Observations on the Diseases of the Lower Intestines, &c.

Mr. JAMES, GULLAN, of Glasgow, states, having sold a respectable spirit-dealer a parcel of sample-bottles, I sent them to him packed in an old basket, the bottom of which was much broken; to prevent the bottles from falling through, I put across the bottom of the basket a piece of old packing-sheet, which had lain long about the warehouse, which was an oil and colour one, and was besmeared with different kinds of vegetable oil. About six or eight weeks after, the gentleman informed me that my oily-cloth and basket had almost set his warehouse on fire. The basket and cloth had been thrown behind some spirit-casks pretty much confined from the air, and about mid-day he was alarmed by a smell of fire. Having moved away the casks in the direction where the smoke issued, he saw the basket and cloth in a blaze.

In the Annals of Philosophy for November, 1820, an account is given of the spontaneous combustion of a barrel of oat-meal, by which the meal and barrel were totally consumed.

At the sale of Mr. Kemble's library, there were three rare articles in Old English Poetry which called forth the enthusiasm of collectors.

Syr Degore, a Poetical Romance of excessive rarity, consisting of eighteen leaves, printed by Wynkyn de Worde; 36l. 10s.

Here begynneth a lyall Treatyse of the Byrth and Prophecie of Martin, a Poem, printed by Wynkyn de Worde; 26l. 15s. 6d.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, a Manuscript of the 14th or 15th century; 21l. 10s. 6d.

An extraordinary Collection of Drury-lane and Covent-garden play bills, from the year 1751 to the present time. The early volumes contain some curious MSS. notes by Mr. Kemble, many relating to Garrick, from the unpublished diary of Hopkins, the prompter, father of Mrs. Kemble, were purchased by Sir Gregory Page Turner, for 189l.

A Collection of early printed Spanish Comedies, was bought by Mr. Heber, for 37l. 5s. 6d.

Shakspeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, first edition, in liquid throughout, not a very superb copy, was bought by Mr. Boswell, at the enormous sum of 112l. 7s.

Miss PORDEN is preparing for publication, *Cœur de Lion*, or the Third Crusade, a poem, in sixteen books.

Dr. ROBINSON is preparing an Abridgement of Hume and Smollett, with a continuation by him to the ac-

cession of George IV, in one volume, for the use of schools.

A Selection of the Speeches delivered at the late County Meetings, on the proceedings instituted by his Majesty's Ministers against the Queen, will be speedily published.

In a short time will be published, Sermons for the use of Families, in one volume octavo; by the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, of Enfield.

A work, intituled "Not Paul but Jesus," is on the point of offering itself to the public eye. It is principally occupied in establishing, that the inward conversion of Saint Paul never obtained credence either on the part of any of the disciples of the Apostles, or on the part of the Apostles themselves, or any of them. An opinion, as may be seen in Mosheim, Lardner, and others, was entertained by the Ebionites: a sect of primitive Christians so called, as early as the second century.

Mr. PRICHARD'S Patent Apparatus for the Consumption of Smoke from the furnaces of steam-engines, dying-pans, and brewing-pans, seems likely to be brought into general use. In those places where it has been applied, the invention has given general satisfaction; and the apparatus is so simple and unexpensive, and the premium for the use of the patent so extremely moderate, that we think no proprietor of a steam-engine can, without a most reprehensible disregard of the health and comfort to his neighbours, delay to avail himself of its advantages.

At a late sitting of the Royal Society Captain KATER read an interesting paper on the subject of a volcano which he has discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he perceived a bright spot resembling a star; and subsequent observations convince him it was a volcano.

A Comet is at this time visible near the star *Gamma*, in the *Flying Horse*, the most southerly of the four stars in square. Its train is about four degrees in length, and it sets W.N.W. about 9 o'clock. Being so near the sun, towards which it is moving, it can be seen only on clear evenings, with the naked eye, or a telescope of small power.

We announced the discovery by Captain Smith, of New South Shetland. In consequence of this discovery, the Admiralty have sent out the Conway, Captain Basil Hall, to explore the

coasts and procure whatever information may be attainable.

It has long been known, that some remains of roots and trunks of trees could be traced, at ebb-tide, in a bay at Otterswick, in Sanday, and in a similar bay at Deerness, in the south-east quarter of Pomona, or Mainland. In a former number, we were enabled to describe a similar occurrence at Skeill, on the north-west of Pomona, and to add that the trees evidently belonged to the pine tribe. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in former ages the islands of the Deucalionian Sea were clothed with wood; and that the trees consisted chiefly of some species of fir, the hazel and the birch.

A correspondent in *The Farmer's Journal* communicates the following useful information respecting the planting of potatoes: "I last year (says he) planted a row of sets, cut out into single eyes, from large potatoes chosen out of a heap; the row was 25 yards in length: and next to it I planted another row of equal length, from the smallest potatoes, picked from the same heap; some of these latter were set whole, and some cut in half. When I took them up, the former row produced *four bushels and a half* of fine large potatoes, with scarcely any small ones. The other row gave so few in measure that they all went into a half-bushel scuttle, and were miserably small."

The following letter on the subject of vaccination, has been addressed by the illustrious Dr. Jenner, to a lady resident near Devizes:

"You ask me if I have any reason to doubt the efficacy of vaccination as a certain preventive of the infection of small-pox. Various, you tell me, are the opinions on this subject; I beg pardon for opposing your declaration; be assured there is but one opinion among medical men who have conducted the practice with that attention which it requires, according to the rules I have precisely laid down. This island might have been entirely freed from the pestilence many years ago, if its wisdom in this respect had kept pace with many of the continental kingdoms, where small-pox has been entirely unknown for many years; and where for ages previously to the introduction of the new practice, it had frequently raged with uncontrollable fury. I do not know how its merits can be set in a more intelligible or convincing point of view, than by giving you the substance of a

quotation from a very recent publication on the subject by Mr. Cross, an eminent surgeon of Norwich, where, through the folly and absurdity of the people, the small-pox lately committed great havoc. He tells us that 10,000 of this population who had been vaccinated, lived in the midst of a contaminated atmosphere, and the exceptions to complete protection, after perfect vaccination, were so few as not to be worth detailing; on the other hand, out of 3000 who had neglected to be vaccinated, 530 individuals died, and some who had been inoculated with irregular small-pox caught the disease a second time! What you have heard respecting my opinion of re-vaccinating in seven years, has no foundation in truth. Perfect vaccination is permanent in its influence. It is quite terrible to see the obstinacy of the people, but the basis of it rests with the superior orders; coercion however has never a good effect, but quite the contrary. It is shocking to contrast the conduct of people at home with that of those abroad. Let the country be ever so extensive, ever so populous, where vaccination has been solely and universally propagated, small-pox has been wholly got rid of, and never brought back again, even after periods of years have elapsed in most instances. I am sorry to find the poor people around you are so infatuated, but does the fault lie with them?"

#### FRANCE.

The French naturalist, Bonpland, had sailed on an expedition to explore the coast and the islands of Parana and Paraguay, and to penetrate into the interior.

At a late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, the following papers excited considerable interest:—1st. A letter from M. Pexans, an officer of artillery, renewing his plan of destroying a ship of the line, of the first rank, by a small boat, conducted by a few men; 2d. A memoir, by M. Biot, on electromagnetic phenomena; 3d. An Historical Sketch, read by Captain Freycinet, of the voyage he performed round the world, and which, notwithstanding the accident that occurred to his ship, is expected to furnish acquisitions to the sciences.

The French *literati* are occupied in a work of some importance; preparing translations of Plutarch, Sallust, Tacitus, Aristotle, Hippocrates, &c. from the



the Arabic MSS. into which language many or all the best Greek and Roman authors are known to have been translated.

The flock of Cashmire Goats, consisting of 175, imported into France in 1819, and placed at the north-east of Toulon, has been removed to a more congenial climate at St. Omer, near Paris. The kids from this flock are abundantly covered with magnificent down of which the Cashmire shawls are made; and they are superior in strength and appearance to the indigenous kids of the same age; which leaves no doubt of success from the naturalization.

#### GERMANY.

The silly antipathy of the Emperor of Austria to *revolutionary* doctrines is too well known. His Majesty lately edified the Professors of the Lyceum of Laybach, with the following significant Lecture:—

“Gentlemen—The Students of Carniola have ever deserved my praises; study to preserve to them this high distinction; faithfully adhere to your ancient institutions; these institutions serve for our ancestors, and why should they not be good enough for us. In other places people have become enamoured of new doctrines, of which I cannot, or will ever, approve. Preserve yourselves from the contagion of these fancies—attach yourselves to that which is certain and practical (*positif*.) I want no philosophers (*savans*): my ambition is to reign over loyal and virtuous citizens, and those you can educate for me. He who serves me must obey my orders; and he who feels that he cannot condescend to do so, had as well remove himself, or I will remove him.”

#### ITALY.

The Abbé Amadeus Peyron, Professor of oriental languages in the university of Turin, has discovered some fragments of Cicero, in a MS. from the monastery of St. Colomban di Bobbio, a town on the Trebia, in the King of Sardinia's dominions. This MS. contains important new readings of orations already known, and confirms the identity of several texts which have been tortured by indiscreet critics. It contains, besides fragments of the orations, *pro Scauro*, *pro M. Tullio in Clodium Orationis*, which are unfortunately lost. Some of these fragments have been already published by M. Mai, after a MS. of the same library at Colomban, preserved in the Ambrosian library at Milan.

Dr. CORRADORI at Ruto in Tuscany, informs us, that he lately saw a snake with two heads; and adds, it sometimes happened that the heads differed as to the use of their faculties; thus the one head would eat while the other was asleep.

#### SWEDEN.

The Swedish journals announce that Major Graner, who sailed last year to explore in the South Sea a new route for ships from Chili to the East Indies, has discovered a group of islands hitherto unknown, and has named the largest of the group Oscar Island.

#### RUSSIA.

Count Romanzow has again fitted out two new expeditions for the discovery and investigation of unknown countries. One of the expeditions is to endeavour to travel along the solid ice on the coast of Tschutksi from Asia to America; the other to ascend one of the rivers in the north-west coast, in order to penetrate the unknown space which is between Icy Cape and Mackenzie's River.

#### SPAIN.

A Negro slave in the gold mines of Condoto, in the government of Choco, in South America, found a mass of platinum of extraordinary magnitude, and which is now deposited in the Royal Museum, in Madrid. It weighs rather more than 1½ pound, and is the largest piece of this metal hitherto met with.

#### EAST INDIES.

The three thousand eight hundred and forty-six children, who have been admitted from the beginning, into the schools round Tranquebar, were of the following description:—

#### English and Tamil schools:

Protestant christian	265
Roman christian	161
Brahmin heathen	174
Soodra heathen	2535
Mahomedan	84
	—3217

#### Low-caste schools:

Soodra	12
Protestant boys and girls	403
Roman boys	70
Heathen	137
Mahomedan	7
	—629

Total . . . 3846

The children in the schools are thus classed in the last returns:

Protestant christian	184
Roman christian	119
Brahmin and Soodra heathen	1266
Mahomedan	54
	—1623

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**W**E resume our illustrations of the new and important experiments which connect Voltaic Electricity, and Magnetism, and which prove that the latter, the very citadel of the attractive and gravitating theory, is but a mechanical effect of certain mundane circulations. This Magazine will thus contain fuller details on this subject than any other journal.

M. ØRSTED, Professor of the University of Copenhagen, opened this new field to the inquiries of philosophers. It is to him that we owe the fine observation, that a metallic wire, which communicates with the two extremities of a voltaic electrical apparatus, acquires the very remarkable property of acting at a distance on a magnetic needle. This metallic wire has been named the conjunctive wire.

The conjunctive wire, in the experiment of M. Ørsted, will become heated, but if it is of sufficient diameter it will not burn; and its action may be observed on a magnetic needle at some distance. For twenty-three years the electric piles of Volta had been in use, and no philosopher had yet thought of bringing a magnetic needle near one of these piles in action.

Supposing the metallic plates which form the electrical apparatus with troughs, to begin with zinc and finish with copper, the electrical current, supposed to be in the conjunctive wire, would go from the first plate to the last. Now, imagine another conjunctive wire of the same apparatus, placed parallel to the first, and disposed in such a manner that it may transmit an electrical current in a direction contrary to the first, the two wires will repel.

M. Arago magnetised a slip of iron, and afterwards a steel wire, by putting them in contact with, or under the influence of, the conjunctive wire. A simple method of magnetising a steel needle by the conjunctive wire, consists in placing the needle in the part of the conjunctive wire which is twisted spirally: whether the needle is placed directly upon the threads of the spiral, or enveloped in paper or a glass tube to prevent contact with the conjunctive wire, it becomes magnetised, and its north and south poles, corresponding to the north and south poles of the terrestrial magnet, will be determined by the direction of the spiral which bears the needle. If the conjunctive wire be placed in a vertical plane, and in the direction of the electric current which passes from the zinc plate of the apparatus to the copper plate, the generating point of the spiral may turn from left to right of the current, or from right to left; in the first case, the south pole of the needle, corresponding to the north pole of the terrestrial magnet, will be on the side of the zinc plate of the apparatus; in the second case, it is the north pole of the needle which is on that side.

M. Arago, following the theory of M. Ampere, conceived the idea of twisting a conjunctive wire in the manner of two symmetrical spirals placed one after the other; these spirals differed from each other only as to the direction in which their generating points turned round their hollow spindles: by putting a needle in each spindle, the two needles became magnetised at the same time, so that their poles of the same name were contiguous. In transmitting a discharge of a Leyden phial through a copper wire twisted in the same manner, in the manner of two consecutive symmetrical spirals, M. Arago has further observed, that the steel needles placed on these spirals became magnetised by the electric fluids of ordinary machines, as well as by the voltaic apparatus.

M. Ampere has presented three new arrangements of apparatus, of his invention. The *first* shews a circular conjunctive wire submitted to the action of a voltaic apparatus, and which is directed by the action of the terrestrial globe in a vertical plane, perpendicular to the plane of the magnetic meridian. The *second* apparatus consists in a circuit almost closed, and of a rectangular form, which turns round a horizontal axis perpendicular to the plane of the magnetic meridian, and the plane of which inclines to take, by the action of the earth, a direction perpendicular to that of the inclination of the needle.\* It is variable, like the declination, according to times and places. The *third* apparatus of M. Ampere exhibits a conjunctive wire twisted spirally, the extremities of which are attracted and repelled by a magnetic bar, as those of a needle would be.

M. Ampere, in communications which he made to the Academy of Sciences, Sept. 18th 1820.—I showed that the current which is in the pile, acts on the magnetic needle like that of the conjunctive wire, and described the experiments by which I had established the attraction or repulsion of the whole of a magnetic needle, by the conjunctive wire. He described the instruments which he proposed to construct, and, among others, galvanic spirals; and announced that the latter would produce, in all cases, the same effects as magnets. Afterwards he entered into some details on the manner in which the magnets act; as only owing their properties to electric currents in planes perpendicular to their axis,† and upon similar currents in the terrestrial globe; in short, he reduced all the magnetic phenomena to effects purely electric.

\* This inclination was at Paris on the 22d April, 1819, 68° 25'.

† How perfectly conformable to the Theory of Matter and Motion, and to the explanations of this and other phenomena on mechanical principles, printed in this Miscellany. On

On the 25th of September he announced the new fact, of the attraction and repulsion of two electric currents, without the intermediation of any magnet.

On the 9th of October he stated all the differences which are established between the attractions and repulsions of electric currents, and those of ordinary electricity, amounting not only to a dissimilarity, but almost to a complete opposition.

On the 6th of November he exhibited an instrument, in which the longitudinal effect of

the current, which takes place in a conductor twisted spirally, is neutralized by the prolongation of this conductor, which returns in a right line into the axis of the spiral, from which it is separated by the sides of a glass tube. This instrument, suspended on a pivot, like the needle of a compass, possesses all the properties of it when acted upon by a magnet; its extremities represent exactly the poles in the situation in which they ought to be according to the theory.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CXIII.** *For granting a certain Sum of Money towards improving the Harbour of Donaghadee in Ireland, and rendering it a more fit Situation for His Majesty's Packets.*—July 24th, 1820.

I. A Sum not exceeding 10,000l. shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Commissioners for carrying this Act into Execution.

XXIV. Commissioners empowered to proceed to improve the Harbour at Donaghadee.

XXV. Commissioners may enter upon any Premises within Three Miles of the Harbour, (except Premises near Mansions, &c.) and dig for work, and take away Materials.

XXVI. Piers, Docks, and other Works, may be erected for the Improvement of the Harbour.

**CAP. CXIV.** *For enabling William Blackall Sammonds, Esquire, to sell or mortgage his Estate and Interest in the Improprate Rectory of Caversham, in the County of Oxford, free from the Claims of the Crown.*—July 24th, 1820.

**CAP. CXV.** *To repeal so much of the several Acts passed in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Reign of Elizabeth; The Fourth of George the First; the Fifth and Eighth of George the Second; as inflicts Capital Punishment on certain Offences therein specified, and to provide more suitable and effectual Punishment for such Offences.*—July 25th, 1820.

I. So much of recited Acts as inflicts the Punishment of Death for Offences, shall be repealed, and instead of the Punishment of Death, Offenders shall be liable to transportation, &c.

**CAP. CXVI.** *To repeal so much of the several Acts passed in the First and Second Years of the Reign of Philip and Mary, the Eighteenth of Charles the Second, the Ninth of George the First, and the Twelfth of George the Second, as inflicts Capital Punishment*

*on certain Offences therein specified.*—July 25th, 1820.

I. So much of recited Acts as inflicts Capital Punishment for certain Offences therein specified, shall be repealed.

II. So much of former Acts as relate to the Punishment of Persons for destroying Bridges shall be repealed.

**CAP. CXVII.** *To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of King William the Third intituled An Act for the better apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing of Felons that commit Burglary, Housebreaking, or Robbery, in Shops, Warehouses, Coach-houses, or Stables, or that steal Horses, as takes away the Benefit of Clergy from Persons privately stealing in any Shop, Warehouse, Coach-house, or Stable, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes of the Value of Five Shillings; and for more effectually preventing the Crime of stealing privately in Shops, Warehouses, Coach-houses, or Stables.*—July 25th, 1820.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, every Person who shall privately and feloniously steal any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, of the Value of Five Shillings or more, being under the Value of Fifteen Pounds, in any Shop, Warehouse, Coach-house, or Stable, or who shall aid or assist any Person to Commit such Offence, shall be liable to be transported beyond the Seas for Life, or for such Term, not less than Seven Years, as the Court before which any such Person shall be convicted shall adjudge; or shall be liable, in case the said court shall think fit, to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard Labour in the Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Penitentiary House, for any Term not exceeding Seven Years.

**CAP. CXVIII.** *For reducing, until the Fifth Day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the duty on Malt made from Bear or Bigg only, for Home Consumption in Scotland.*—July 25th, 1820.

NEW



## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

•• *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

*View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindoos*, vols 3 and 4, by WILLIAM WARD, of Serampore; is a most valuable and well-written work; indeed we have witnessed nothing equal in utility and depth of research to the contents of these volumes, since the days of Sir William Jones. The manners, customs, history, and present state of the Hindoo nations, are ably delineated, and translations from their principal works are given to exemplify the genius and literature of the natives of the East. Mr. Ward appears to be well versed in the Sanscrit Language, and the method which he has adopted of giving by signs and accents the sounds of Sanscrit, or as he has it, *Sungshritu* words, must prove of great service to persons studying the pronunciation of Hindostance. Mr. Ward is of opinion that the Hindoo is as susceptible of intellectual improvement as the inhabitant of Europe; and we think some of the literary productions of the Hindoo mind, bear convincing testimony to this. Who can estimate the capacity of minds that have never had an opportunity of bursting the thralldom of ignorance and superstition; that have never been placed in circumstances of adequate trial, which have never been kindled by the collisions of genius, the struggles of parties, the plaudits of senates, and that have never been called into action by the voice of their country, or enlarged by the society of foreigners, and by voyages and travels into distant realms? The European mind, it must be recollected, has attained its present vigour and expansion by the operation of all these causes, and after the illumination of centuries, while we find the Hindoo still walking amidst the thick darkness of a long night of ignorance, uncheered and undirected by the light of a humanizing religion, or any system of order or improvement. The most important point that strikes our attention in the view thus presented of the condition and peculiarities of the Hindoos, is the little degree of melioration or enlightenment that has taken place among them since the introduction of British government. The baneful effects of idolatry and infatuating superstitious, kept up by their priests or brahmins, are still felt in all their horrors; and human sacrifices and self-immolation, are still as openly practised as ever. By a statement, containing the returns of the magistrates, under the presidency of Bengal, to the Supreme Native Court at

Calcutta, of the number of widows burnt or buried alive under that presidency, in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, it appears that in the year 1817, no less than *seven hundred and six* widows were thus immolated in that part of India! The probability is, that several times that number perished, for these returns depended entirely on the will of the families thus immolating their widows, and on the vigilance of the native officers. In short, it appears that two Hindoo widows are roasted or buried alive every day in only one division of British India. Is there any parallel to this in the whole calendar of human offence and human woe? Who shall count the number of orphans thus deprived of father and mother at one stroke? Who estimate the misery thus engendered? And this is tolerated under British law! and this is British India!

*A Life of Voltaire*, with interesting particulars respecting his death, and anecdotes and characters of his contemporaries, has appeared from the pen of FRANK HALL STANDISH, esq. Few remarkable personages who have agitated the times in which they lived, and whose opinions are destined to influence posterity, have stood more in need of candid biographers than the philosopher of Ferney. Mr. Standish is an unprejudiced and able historian, who though he has not contributed many new facts, (for these have long been exhausted) has imparted considerable interest to his literary pictures, and sketched the events of an important and extraordinary period of history with spirit and accuracy. A view of the Life of Voltaire necessarily comprehends great part of the political and literary occurrences of the eighteenth century. These will long possess a powerful interest on all minds. Voltaire, we may almost venture to say, was the first who foresaw clearly, and prognosticated boldly, the approach of the French Revolution. He hesitated not to proclaim even in the ears of infatuated princes, what his superior sagacity perceived would be the end of their systems and conduct, namely, that the people would assert their rights; and he was not slow himself to raise the banner of mental emancipation. The blow which Voltaire gave to the despotism of priests, and the conspicuous and active part which he took in favour of freedom and justice, have entitled him to the gratitude and admiration of mankind, whatever objectionable features may be found in other parts of his character. Opinions have

have been, and are likely to remain, various respecting the real state in which Voltaire expired. The moments and the last accents of enfeebled nature, are too often watched and misrepresented for unfriendly purposes; Voltaire's death-bed was beset by curés and confessors, eager to extort from the dying freethinker some recantation of his opinions. They were disappointed. He exhibited no symptoms of mental weakness, nor terror at his approaching dissolution. He died, as his biographer circumstantially represents, peaceably, and with the resignation and calmness of a philosopher.

*Kenilworth*, a Romance, by the author of *Waverly*, &c. relative to which, we had not time to enter into an examination in our last. The claims of the unknown novelist, are in this instance preferred with more certainty of success than in the two preceding works of the same author, which were really unworthy of the writer of *Waverly* and the *Antiquary*. This author works in the mines of history like a Spaniard in those of Peru, turning the crudest material to gold with an art peculiar to himself. The records of former ages, however obsolete and quaint, and the pictures of manners and dresses which have long ceased to characterise society, are inestimable treasures to this powerful alchemist, and are by him rendered inexhaustible funds of amusement. It is evident, however, notwithstanding his facility of description, and the aids which are given by the interest of the periods and the characters fixed upon, that the ingenious framer of these stories does not appear to such advantage in regard to originality of delineation, or power of creating attachment to his personages, when he exercises his talents on subjects that lead him beyond the long established characteristics of the border, and into foreign customs, and another language, as when his genius has full scope to indulge its sallies in the eccentricities of his own native characters, and in portraying the Ferguses, the Oldbucks, the Dirk Hattericks and Dandie Dinmonds of the North. The character of the author in this romance, is that of an exquisite historical painter: a merit not new to him. The Earl of Leicester, a favourite of Elizabeth, is the hero of the tale, and the splendid entertainments given at Kenilworth Castle by the Queen, are the principal subjects of description. The narrative seems chiefly written for courts and courtiers, for the events pass altogether amidst the pageants, the intrigues, the perfidies, the heartless smiles, ambitious heart-burnings, sudden elevations, and as sudden reverses of a court-life. Amy Robsart, the young Countess of Leicester, whom that peer had carried off from her doting father, an old English knight and sportsman, and

whom he had secretly married, but whom he is withheld from acknowledging by his own selfish ambition, is a character which lays claim to sympathy and admiration; but the interest excited for Amy is too painful, and by no means of the nature we feel for Rebecca the Jew's daughter, or the rest of the author's heroines. The story is altogether too tragic, and the sombre character of the tale appears ill-suited to mix with "the revels of Kenilworth."

*The Pastorals of Virgil*, with a course of English Reading adapted for Schools, &c. have appeared within the month, by ROBERT JOHN THORNTON, M.D. Virgil's works have found many learned commentators, but few have been so amusing and popular as Dr Thornton. This edition of the pastorals form two handsome volumes and is the richest in embellishments and illustrations we have seen, there being no less than two hundred and thirty engravings in the work; with copies of the best English pastoral poems, and introductions and critical dissertations added to illustrate the text. A highly pleasing and instructive collection is thus formed, which must prove a valuable addition to the school library, and constitute a very entertaining companion to persons of adult years; but we doubt the propriety of extending elucidation so far beyond the main subject as the Doctor's inclination to make extracts from our ballad writers has led him. We think it necessary thus far to censure the introduction of subjects so common and incongruous, as is in too many instances comprised in this edition of Virgil's Pastorals, but we must add our highest testimony in other respects to the utility of the publication. The facilities given to acquire a knowledge of the Latin language are many, and must prove eminently useful. Every line of the text is properly scanned, and the explanations which precede each dialogue, are well calculated to give to youthful minds a clear idea of the subject.

*The Wood Elves*, a poem, by ALEXANDER HENRY, esq. is a very pleasing poetical romance, in which much genius and acquaintance with the ancient history of Ireland are displayed. We have of late been satiated with Caledonian legends—an Irish descriptive poem is a novelty. Mr. Henry has trodden upon poetical ground in pursuing the Wood Elves through their gambols, and he may claim his place among the bards who string the harp in celebration of their native country.

*The Spirit of Despotism*, &c. is a prose production, and perhaps the ablest pamphlet that has lately been published. It is intended to point out the principal means by which despotism is established in any country, and the effects it produces

on the character of a nation. It ably exposes the absurdity of those charges which the panders of court allege against the true friends of freedom and order; and aptly explains the mistaken notions which prevail respecting sycophancy and loyalty. Fair reasoning is preserved, and the danger of the present system of ministers strongly pointed out. The scribes of the government would find it a hard task to refute the arguments and facts thus stated to show how the lust of power accumulates fresh means of oppression: but they will not try their wits in so unequal a contest.

*What is Life?* and other Poems, by THOMAS BAILEY, forms an unassuming collection of effusions from the pen of a person engaged in trade in Nottingham. They are of a pensive cast, and bespeak a considerable portion of feeling and poetical talent. The thoughts are those of an amiable mind, accustomed to vent itself in verse, and which has formed its taste on good models. The writer has said too much in his introduction respecting the want of patrons. Genius has ever found the public not only the best judges, but the best supporters.

In connection with the fine arts, we may here notice a work, which we have too long delayed recommending to the attention of our readers. We allude to Mr. DENNIS's beautiful and interesting Views in Savoy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine, from drawings made on the spot. Hallowed as these spots are, not only by their own intrinsic charms, but by a thousand delightful associations of ideas, they have long been, as it were, the prescriptive property of the poet and the painter. Our limits will not allow us to enter into a detail of the numerous beauties which Mr. Dennis has crowded into the two first parts of his work. Two more are to be published in March, and the fifth will complete the series. The plates are etched by Mr. D. himself, and engraved in Mezzotinto, by C. Turner, W. Ward, &c. The admirable manner in which these views are executed, do not more redound to the credit of Mr. Dennis, as an adept in his art, than the air of reality which is impressed upon all, proves his fidelity as a transcriber from the book of nature. One of the most beautiful pictures in the series, (the Lake of Geneva, looking over Vevey, from the Berne Road) is now exhibiting in the British Gallery, and we take this opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to it, as the situation in which it is placed (considerably above the eye) is such that it may not attract that notice which it merits. On the whole, the work is highly creditable to the talents of the artist, and we shall be content to be set down as false prophets, if it does not add greatly to his fame.

In addition to the many excellent works with which he has illustrated the science of Botany, Sir J. E. SMITH has recently

presented us with a *Grammar of Botany*, which is eminently calculated to assist the pupil on his first entrance upon this delightful study. After an analysis of the component parts of which the vegetable body consists, he proceeds to an exposition of the two rival systems of Linnæus and Jussieu, the former of which occupies only a few pages, whilst the latter constitutes a great part of the entire work; an inspection of which, will, in our apprehension, exhibit a great superiority in the artificial over the natural system, in the facility and simplicity of its arrangements. The work concludes with a comparison of the natural orders of Linnæus with those of Jussieu, and some miscellaneous remarks. The subjects under discussion are illustrated by a number of plates. This publication, combined with the *Introduction to Botany*, of the same author, leaves nothing more to be wished for in the early steps of the science.

*Memoirs of the Life of Nicholas Poussin*, have lately proceeded from the pen of Mrs. MARIA GRAYAM, before favourably known to the public, as the author of *Tours in India*. Without pretensions to much connoisseurship, Mrs. G. acquits herself of her task with ability and taste. Her narrative is simple and concise, and her observations on the character of this great artist's productions, are sensible and just. In the introductory remarks of her preface, we cordially concur; and we admire the spirit with which she repels the injurious idea that the arts find their best protection and support in the arms of despotism: a position involving this absurdity—that to induce the conception of noble, bold, and beautiful ideas, the human mind must first be humiliated, overawed and debased. Prefixed to the volume is an interesting view of Poussin's House in Rome, as seen from that of Claude Lorraine; and subjoined are the two dialogues of *Fenelon*, descriptive of two of Poussin's pictures, and a catalogue of his paintings.

We are happy to announce the appearance of a new novel by Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, whose writings have so frequently experienced a favourable reception from the public. It is entitled *The Village of Mariendorpt*, and will, we think, sustain the reputation which this lady's interesting works have already acquired for her. It is not certainly in the first class of novels, but it will hold a very respectable place in those of the next rank, and, in one of the most essential requisites of fictitious compositions, the interest excited by it merits very considerable praise. The period which Miss A. M. Porter has chosen, is that of the disastrous war between the Catholic and Protestant powers, which devastated Germany at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The allusions to the history of that day, (although we cannot say that in general we approve of historical novels,) and the description of the country, are well managed. The characters too are finely imagined



imagined, and delineated with great felicity, particularly those of Meeta and her father. There is generally something rather overwrought in Miss A. M. Porter's heroes, but the character of Rupert will perhaps be thought superior to that of his predecessors.

The success which attended Miss Aikin's *Memoirs of the Reign of Elizabeth*, has naturally led to works of a similar description. From that lady we may anticipate, at no distant period, a continuation of her previous efforts, in the form of *Memoirs of the Reign of James the First*. This species of composition, we think, is peculiarly adapted to female writers, who are best calculated to throw into it those charms of liveliness and grace, in which its great merit consists. Following the path marked out by Miss Aikin, Miss Benger has selected an interesting subject for her pen, in the *Life of Anne Boleyn*; in which, if she has not accumulated much novel information, she has the merit of having compiled with judgement, and narrated with elegance, some passages of history, which will always excite our sympathy and attention. Nothing can be more affecting than the detail of this unhappy woman's conduct on her execution, which was not exceeded even by that of Mary of Scotland, when she fell beneath the oppression of Anne Boleyn's own daughter—the little infant, for whose sake alone she clung to existence. Miss Benger treats her subject with impartiality and spirit, and we can promise our readers an amusing and interesting occupation in the perusal of her volumes.

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A loaded cart, a part of which is seen in the figure, has a pair of strong shafts projecting from its front; near the forward extremities of these an upright

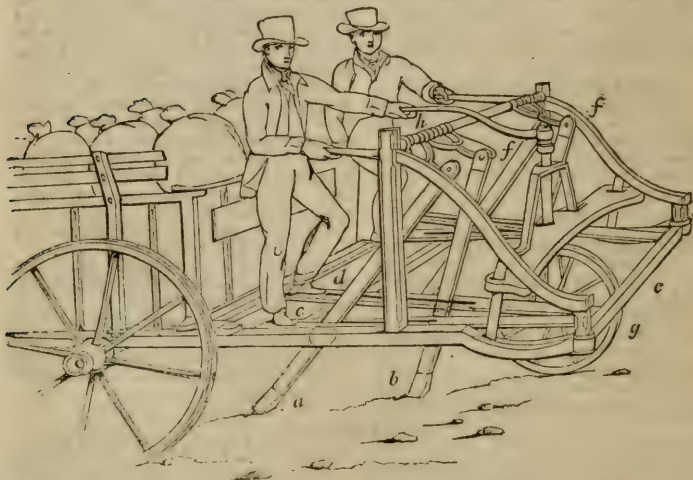
timber on each, supports a horizontal cross axis, on which are suspended by short iron levers, which turn freely on it, bars of wood *a* and *b*; two of these are placed at either extremity of the axis, so that two act on each side of the machine. The extremities of the shafts are connected by a cross beam *e*, to which are hinged the levers *c* and *d*, a longitudinal channel in these admit the bars *f*, to pass through them; a small roller is attached to the bars *at* about one third of their length from the lower end, and the levers *c* and *d*, apply immediately upon them; spiral springs are set upon the axis of sufficient strength to lift the bars *a* and *b* to a vertical position, and with them by means of the rollers, the horizontal levers, *c* and *d*, through which they pass



pass. A man placed, as in the sketch, applies his whole weight on one leg to each of these levers in succession; the effect is that the upright bars become moveable feet, which *push* the carriage forward at each step in a quantity regulated by the length of the channels in which they move, when by the advance of the carriage one of them, as *a* in the figure, has reached its utmost inclination, the other, as *b*, which has been meanwhile released of the operator's weight, is by the re-action of the spiral spring brought to its original position,

and is ready to act in its turn; the action of the whole is of course rendered continuous and equable by the operator's rapid change of position; two of these levers are arranged on each side so as to afford sufficient power. The machine is directed by a single wheel *g*, which has a horizontal motion, and is worked by the handle *h*, within the reach of the operator. The machine has performed six miles per hour with a considerable load, going up hill without difficulty, and passing rapidly down steep declivities in perfect safety.

DR. CARTWRIGHT'S PEDO-MOTIVE MACHINE.



TO CAPTAIN CHARLES PHILLIPS, *R. N.* for certain Improvements on Capstans.

The patentee's object in this invention is to obviate the difficulties which attend the usual mode of weighing anchors; from deficiency of power in the capstan, and the necessity of employing much manual labour; and in his choice of the means of effecting his purpose, appears with sound judgment to have used such combination as from their simplicity are the best suited to the nature of the marine service, and the most effectively serviceable to the probable cases of emergency.

In the ordinary capstan, the drum head is fixed upon the square of a spindle, and both revolve horizontally by manual power acting on the capstan bars, fitting into the mortices in the drum head as usual. In ordinary the

drum head is firmly attached to the barrel, and revolves with it; but in the improved capstan, their connection is formed by the descent of bolts, which falls into sockets in the barrels or whelps of the capstan, and fastens them together; or when withdrawn from the sockets, the drum head with the spindle moves round, leaving the capstan stationary.

At the lower part of the spindle the patentee affixes a spur-wheel, which revolves with the spindle and drum-head, and gives motion to three planet wheels, moving round and within a rim wheel. The pivots of the axes of these wheels are supported in two plates, forming a frame or carriage to hold them, and which turns loosely upon the spindle, and as the rim-wheel is stationary, the spur or sun-wheel drives round

round the planet-wheels, and consequently their carriage or the plates revolve with a diminished velocity, by which an increased power is obtained. Now in order to communicate the power thus gained to the capstan, a connection is formed between the carriage and the capstan; which is done by letting fall through the paul head into mortices in the carriage of the planet wheel, by which the slower motion of that carriage is communicated to the capstan, and the acquired increase of power is made effective: the bolts of the drum are, under these circumstances, withdrawn from the sockets; and hence the revolution of the drum-head is unconnected with that of the barrel of the capstan, except through the agency of the lower bolts which unite it with the carriage of the planet-wheels.

In order to keep the works of the single capstan dry, they are placed below deck; and as the lower bolts cannot fall into the planet-wheel carriage, as described, by reason of the partners, and the deck intervening, it is in this construction therefore found necessary to connect that carriage with another plate above deck, by means of a cylinder, which, like the carriage working loosely round the pinion, has square ends fitting into the two plates, connecting the lower carriage and the upper plate together, so that by the lower bolts falling into the mortices in the upper plate, the barrel of the capstan becomes united to the work below, and receives the increased power as before.

In the double capstan the works are placed somewhat differently; they then stand on the same deck with the lower capstan and immediately under it. The two capstans are contrived to work either together or separately, as common capstans; or by means of the improved apparatus, with an increased power or an accelerated velocity. The connection of the lower capstan to the spindle is by means of a clutch-box, which falls into a hexagonal part of the spindle, where the two capstans are intended to be united. This clutch-box is raised and lowered by means of its connection with the ends of levers, having their fulcrums upon standards; at the reverse ends of these levers are chains, which suspending the lower bolts, so that by the clutch-box being lowered, the bolts at the same time rise and so disengage the lower capstan

from the wheels; hence the apparatus becomes a double capstan of the ordinary construction, the clutch-box locks between the catches or the trundle-head, connecting the spindle and lower capstan together; and the sun and planet wheels run round without communication with the lower capstan, and of course without affording any increased power.

When difficulty in purchasing arises from want of hands, the bolts are let down, which connect the barrel of the capstan to the planet-wheel carriage, as above described, and set the barrel free of the spindle, so that, as the lower capstan when thus connected turns slower, it affords an increased power.

To increase the velocity, the warp is made fast to the upper capstan upon the quarter-deck, the connection remaining as last described, and the heaving on is made at the lower capstan upon the main-deck, when the upper capstan will revolve with an accelerated velocity.

The shifting of the several powers, as must be evident by the description, occupies but a very short space of time, and in practice, should all the works break, the capstans will even then still be as perfect as those of the common construction. It is evident that no greater strain can be applied to the works than the amount of the manual power, the cogs being calculated to bear considerably more than twice the power which can be used. The patentee notices, that the pressure, of the wind bearing against the masts and the rolling of the vessel, sometimes causes the decks to bend, and hence the spindles are thrown out of the perpendicular, and causes the gear to cross; to obviate this inconvenience, the rim-wheel is hung in gimbles, so as to give way, and allow the play of one deck from the other without interfering with the works; so that, should the spindle incline, the rim-wheel will incline over with it, and they will still remain at right angles to each other. There are also pauls and catches applied at every three inches to the periphery of the capstan at the bottom of the whelps; so that, under any circumstances of strain or impediment to the progress of the capstan, these pauls will take, and prevent the mischief which sometimes occurs by the heaving of the men being overpowered and the capstan recoiling.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS,

"The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental produce produced by it." REYNOLDS.

*Exhibition of the Works of BRITISH ARTISTS, placed in the Gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall, for exhibition and sale, 1821.*

THE spirit of the managers of this Institution seems to be flagging, and the exertions of the artists to be drooping—the leading directors do not attend to the selection of the works, nor do they honour the private view of the pictures with their presence as they were wont to do. Whether this be the cause or the effect of the declining state of the higher walks of art in general, or of this exhibition in particular, we are not prepared at this moment to discuss: but the fact is, that painting is not advancing, nor true patronage increasing in the ratio we once fondly hoped it was. The consequences of this defection of spirit among the leading directors, are *first*, a damp thrown upon the artists and over the rooms they used to honour; and *next*, though not least, their leaving the selection and rejection of works sent for exhibition, and the arrangement of them in the gallery, to less competent and less responsible persons, to the manifest displeasure of the artists; whereas in former and more prosperous days of the institution, the rank, the talent and the unimpeachable impartiality of the noblemen who condescended to select and arrange, always pleased this gentle race.

The exhibition as it is, displays much and growing talent in secondary art, namely, disguised portraiture, common place landscapes, and laboured jokes of humorous subjects, with a few genuine, classical, historical landscapes, a good portrait or two in masquerade, and some two or three pieces of genuine humour, new and racy in joke, and excellently painted in their imitations. Such is No. 4. *The broken window*, by M. W. SHARP, where a young urchin, the scape-goat of some others who are escaping the punishment due to breaking windows, is caught by a village compounder of chemicals and galenicals, who pointing to the dilapidated panes, near to which is the arch inscription, "advice gratis," threatens summary punishment. Which said gratuitous advice the young friend to gla-

ziers, does not seem disposed to accept, with much more coolness than Sir Anthony Absolute. The apothecary's boy is grinning through the window at the fun. This picture is admirably painted, and the architecture of the antique mansion and apotheca of the son of Æsculapius capitally designed: as is the beautiful village and scenery of the distance. The picture is spoiled by the yellow landscape at its side, and it was not till we concealed it with a catalogue, that we could in the least perceive its intrinsic beauty and truth of colour.

12. *The importunate author, from Les Facheux, of Moliere*, by G. S. NEWTON, represents to the life, the singleness of mind and self-importance of an author of the old regime, reading his verses to a man of rank, who is more intent upon the accelerating hands of his watch, than the slowly moving feet of the poetry. The expressions and character of the personages of the scene, are happy, but the execution is coarse and ill-finished, and the colouring not harmonious. Mr. Newton should look at a few of the Metzus and Mieris's of Lord Stafford, or Mr Thomas Hope.

14. *Atthol Highlanders returned from hunting the red deer*. D. WILKIE, R.A. The freshness of nature, and easy unaffectedness which pervades this little picture, reminds one of Mr. Wilkie's best days, before he was set a gadding after Macgilps and Rembrandt's taste. His own pure style was so excellent that it was an evil hour and unfriendly advice which first seduced him from it. We hail his return to his own genuine simplicity with unaffected pleasure. His *Finished Study of the Reading of a Will* bears the same character.

20. *The landing of the Trojans to consult the Oracle of Apollo at Delos*. W. LINTON, is the best classical landscape in the Gallery. This artist has made considerable advances since his Anacreontic revels of last year, and appears from his works to be a scholar, and a lover of the highest style of his art. The temple of Apollo is restored from the best authorities and with the skill of an architect; while the exquisite buildings which adorn the city, are classical and well composed. The antique



tique galleys, the Grecian costume and armour, the trees and distant sea and sky, are introduced with skill, and taste. If the little Ionic temple on the right of the picture, had been somewhat darker, it would have added to the general effect of the picture, and have prevented a sort of scattered appearance in that portion of the composition. Mr. Linton may now fairly lay claim to the title of the most classical and best read of the few historical landscape painters we at present possess. With the exception of him and Mr. Turner, the rest are, as Mr. Fuseli appropriately calls them, "mere topographers of art."

36. *A Dutch Fair, held annually on Yarmouth Beach, in September.* G. VINCENT. A truth and identity of character marks this picture, and is a proof that Mr. Vincent is proceeding to a high rank in his profession, by a careful study of his art and nature. The Nelson column is a fine feature in the picture, and the Dutch vessels, people, and commodities, contrast remarkably well with the English visitors. The Dutch style of the scene and coast adds to the character of the picture, while the composition and colour of the clouds and waves, shew the artists attention to the phenomena of nature in the fleeting and changeful colours of the sky and sea. We consider it one of the best pictures which this young and improving artist has produced.

40. *Heath Scene near Norwich.* JOHN CROME. A cantlet of Nature, replete with fidelity and good sense.

41. *Venus, supported by Iris, complaining to Mars, after having been wounded by Diomed.* Iliad b. v., l. 139, GEORGE HAYTER. The spirit and energy which determined this excellent miniature painter to enlarge the sphere of his art, and attempt history, deserves praise and encouragement. But he seems out of his element, for a species of affectation predominates over the whole picture: which is, however, a composition of considerable elegance, too much resembling the false glitter of the school of David. A relish for the beauties of his own country, the historical heads of his own countrymen, and a more naturally-coloured palette, would soon make Mr. Hayter a formidable rival to the historical painters of the Royal Academy.

72. *Belshazzar's Feast.* J. MARTIN. An extraordinary picture of a very

novel character and class, and to which the directors have with a praise-worthy attention to rising merit, rewarded with a honorary premium of two hundred guineas. The picture is a bold attempt at composition, uniting architecture, sculpture, furniture, feasting, drapery, revelry, thunder and lighting. The conception is grand, but extravagant, the air and costume theatrical, and the colouring not of the best or most harmonious. The picture is in bad taste, but the best perhaps of its style that was ever painted. Respectable mediocrity will pass muster, and escape severity of criticism, because there is nothing strikingly excellent to shew out by contrast the defects. Mr. Martin has no such mediocrity; his beauties are so apparent, that they render his defects more palpable. His beauties are, deep study, a complete knowledge of architecture, linear perspective, and drawing (except the figure) a striking effect of light and shade, and an evident possession of that quality called genius; and his defects, a bad taste, a want of knowledge in drawing the human figure, and a passion for a theatrical and bombastical style. His pictures may be compared with Wren's steeples; and this his best picture, with Wren's best work, the spire of Bow Church; both monsters in art, but both resplendent in beauties of the highest order; so high indeed that they almost conceal and redeem their faults in taste. Mr. Martin ranks in historical landscape as Fuseli does in history, and may not inaptly be termed the FUSELI of landscape painters.

75. *A Native of Calcutta.* Mrs. W. CARPENTER. An excellent portrait, rich in colour and excellent in drawing.

[To be continued.]

ROYAL ACADEMY. Mr. FLAXMAN is giving a course of lectures on sculpture, and Mr. TURNER on perspective, which shall receive due notice when completed. On Saturday the 10th of Feb. at a general meeting of the Royal Academicians at Somerset House, Mr. Edward Hodges Bailey, sculptor, an associate of the academy, was elected a Royal Academician, in the room of Benjamin West, esq. the late President.

In the School of Painting two silver medals will be given for the best two copies painted in the school, and with the first medal the lectures of Barry, Opie, and the present Professor Fuseli.

Mr.

**MR. HAYDON'S PICTURES.** The new picture of Christ's Agony in the Garden, painted for Geo. Phillips, Esq. with other pictures, will be exhibited in St. James's-street, and open to the public on the 1st of March. The picture of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, has been exhibited in Edinburgh with the greatest success, and will be successively exhibited at Glasgow, Liver-

pool, Birmingham, and Dublin. Above ten thousand copies of the pamphlet catalogue have been already sold. To give our readers who have not yet seen this fine picture, an idea of its composition, we insert the following wood cut from a pen and ink sketch by the painter, belonging to Mr. Elmes, the architect.



**BIRMINGHAM Institution for encouraging the Fine Arts.** At a meeting held at this opulent and respectable town a few days ago, the sum of £2000 was instantly raised, and a subscription opened, for this laudable purpose. Sir R. LAWLEY presented them with a fine set of casts from antique statues. Mr. ELMES has been invited down to deliver a course of lectures on architecture, which will commence on the 9th of March.

**SURREY INSTITUTION.** Mr. Elmes's lectures on architecture in our next.

Sir HUMPHRY DAVY is sitting to Mr. Lonsdale for a half length portrait.

**PREMIUMS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.** The subjects settled by the President and council for the present year to the successful students in the several schools of art are in the class of *painting*, the gold medal and the discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West, for the best historical picture from the parable of the Prodigal Son.

In *sculpture* the gold medal and the discourses of the same presidents for the best groupe of Harmon and Antigone, from the Antigone of Sophocles. In *architecture* a gold medal and the above discourses, for the best plan, elevation, section and perspective view of a design for a theatre.

A number of silver medals will be given for the best drawings and models of figures, and in architecture for the most accurate figured drawing of the front of the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, from actual measurement.

The first model in each of the above classes is to be accompanied with a copy of the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli.

Three silver medals will be given to the students in the Antique Academy for the best models of a statue or groupe to be selected by the keeper. The first medal will be accompanied by the lectures of the Professors Fuseli and Opie.

NEW

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Fourth Fantasia on the Favourite Air, "And has she then failed in her Truth," by Henry. R. Bishop, for the Piano Forte, by Ferdinand Ries.—4s.*

MR. RIES has founded on the above melody, an elegant exercise for the piano-forte practitioner. The introductory movement is at once excellent in its subject matter, and decorated with much real taste. The ideas are sometimes peculiar, but never pedantic; they have the merit of exhibiting a well-regulated, though a somewhat singular and grotesque fancy; and seldom fail to rise out of each other with that ease and aptitude which always pleases. The *fantasia* itself is conceived after the manner of variations, is elaborate, and finished in its style, and possesses many passages of new and truly ingenious construction. Unlike most compositions of its kind, it seldom loses sight of the air of which it is the ornament and amplification; and never, except very transiently. A *fantasia*, as a species of musical impromptu, should always wear the appearance of a sudden and unstudied production; and to this, its distinguishing characteristic, Mr. R. seems to have been attentive. His thoughts spring upon us unexpectedly, and unsought, (as they should) strike us the more forcibly for not appearing to be premeditated. We are pleased because we are surprised, and surprised by the source of our pleasure.

*Queen Caroline, a New Waltz, Composed and Arranged, with Variations for the Harp; or Piano Forte, by J. Monro.—2s.*

Mr. Monro has displayed in this waltz much of his usual taste and fancy. The subject has an air of novelty; and the conduct of the minor portions of the melody is regular and ingenious. The variations, five in number, form so many pleasing comments upon the text; and the general effect will not, we think, fail to recommend the publication to young practitioners on the harp and piano-forte.

*Numbers 1, 2, 3, of Handel's Chorusses, Arranged as Duets for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by J. F. Burrowes.*

The Numbers of this useful work now before us, contain the chorusses "O, the pleasure of the plains," from "Acis and Galatea;" "Welcome mighty king," from "Saul;" and "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," from the "Messiah."

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By the care with which Mr. Burrowes has evidently prepared these choral compositions for piano-forte duets, it is apparent to us, that he was aware of the delicacy of the task. The art of arrangement and compression has attained considerable excellence; and though its dignity does not agree with that of original composition, when ably exercised, it demonstrates considerable ingenuity, and no mean degree of science. The present pieces exhibit much of that ability to which we allude; and if the future nine numbers (for we understand the whole work will be comprised in twelve) prove in their matter equally well selected, and modelled with as much skill as the present portions of the publication, the work will form a valuable addition to the libraries of piano-forte practitioners.

*Rondo, precede d'une Introduction pour le Piano Forte, par Fred. Kalkbrenner.—3s.*

This is an elaborate and well-studied production. The preface movement is busy, rich, and highly finished. The modulation, without being forced or strained, is far from common place; and in some instances peculiarly happy and natural. The Rondo is pleasing and animated in its subject; and the digressive strains return with ease and felicity to the theme. The passages, especially the leading one, is sometimes ingeniously played upon and turned in the way of imitation and response; and the general cast of the piece is equally honourable to Mr. Kalkbrenner's talents and theoretic proficiency.

*Le Pas Seul de Terpsichore, a divertimento for the Piano Forte.—3s.*

This is an easy, pleasant little production, consisting of an introductory movement in six quavers, *pastorale*, and an *allegretto* in two quavers. The real character of the piece is, that it exhibits proof of a fertile fancy, possesses as much science as we can reasonably expect in compositions of the same familiar and unassuming style, and in its aggregate effect, ranks above the generality of the lighter compositions for the piano-forte.

*Number 1 of Fugitive Pieces, for the Sunday Practice of Choirs, and Private Parties, Composed by W. Smith.—1s.*

The specimen here offered of this intended collection of original and compiled sacred music, is indicative of a pleasing and useful work. The present Number consists of a composition



in four parts.—soprano, alto, tenor and bass. The combination is scientific, and ingenious, and the melody, if not superiorly attractive, is smooth, flowing, and unaffected. The words are from Dr. Watts: and have been selected with judgment. We cannot dismiss this article, without expressing our wish, that Mr. Smith had subjoined a piano-forte accompaniment. In the future numbers we shall hope to find so useful and necessary an addendum.

*Pas Redoublé, or March, Composed for Lord Grantham's Military Band, and arranged for Two Performers on One Piano Forte, by F. Kalkbrenner.*—2s.

Mr. Kalkbrenner, in this *Pas Redoublé*, has furnished an attractive little practice for the instrument for which it is designed. Not having any leading movement, the piece is short; but it is also as agreeable as short, and to those practitioners who have not made any considerable progress in execution, it will not fail to prove highly acceptable.

#### DRAMA.

Seven theatres are open this winter in the metropolis. DRURY LANE, COVENT GARDEN, the OLYMPIC, the LYCEUM, the ADELPHI, the COBURG, and the SURREY, and all find audiences. The Opera, when it opens, will form the eighth.

With respect to the regular drama, we have the pleasing task to state that since our last dramatic report, the career of the two metropolitan theatres has continued highly favourable. At COVENT GARDEN, the tragedy of *Mi-*

*randola*, has been so successful as to have enjoyed a long and little interrupted run; and has at length only given way to the successive performance of a new operatic piece, founded on the *Chances* of Beaumont and Fletcher, and supported by the powers of Miss Stephens, aided by those of Miss Halland, a new but feeble candidate for public favour.

At DRURY LANE, Miss Wilson continues to support the popularity to which that house has so justly risen. *Artaxerxes* is never performed, but to a brilliant and crowded audience; and the new melodrama of *Thérèse*, transplanted from the Parisian stage, pleases highly and universally. To this state of things, so flattering to the spirited manager, we have to add the most favourable account of a new tragedy, entitled *Conscience*, the maiden production of a Mr. Haynes.

The plot is interesting, the characters strongly marked, and the language forcible and elegant. The reception with which this piece was honoured, was worthy of the judgment of a polite auditory, and of the best tragic play that has made its appearance for some years, and which has served to throw new lustre on the pretensions of Mr. Wallack and Mrs. West. This theatre has now to boast of three attractions, all so powerful, and so rare, as to form a more splendid combination of literary and histrionic talent than has been presented to the public for many years, and we rejoice at the new impulse thus given to dramatic taste.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square: along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE principal diseases of the past month have been apoplectic attacks in advanced age, and pulmonary seizures in infancy. Of apoplexies some cases have occurred; one in particular, which would seem to justify the assumption of M. de Serres, that palsy succeeding to a paroxysm of apoplexy, proves the substance or interior of the brain to be especially implicated in its production; while the disorder, unattended by any paralytic symptoms, is a disorder, not of the brain itself, but of its membranes.

Like all theorists, M. Serres has carried his notions too far; but that there is a measure of truth in his postulates and principles, the writer's observation enables him to state, and any speculations or suggestions respecting affections of the brain which may serve to check the prevailing empiricism on the subject of apoplexy, and its remedial demands, are worthy the attention of both pathologist and practitioner. That a complete fit of the malady in question may be induced without pressure on the brain, is in the

the reporter's mind, a practical truth not duly recognized; and even *post mortem* appearances sometimes shew rather the effect than the source of the encephalic derangement. Blood-letting in disorders of the head, is often imperiously called for, but it is often likewise employed with the most vague notions respecting its necessity.

Those infantile affections, which at once implicate the lungs, the head, and the first passages, require assiduous watching, and, whilst it is of the utmost moment at times to unload the blood-vessels, and to act powerfully upon the intestinal canal, much circumspection is requisite that neither bleeding nor purging, but especially the former, be carried beyond a certain point, lest we induce an irrecoverable condition of both

temperal and general debility, and thus bring on the very effusion and disorganization, which it is the object of practice to obviate.

Among the Dispensary patients, several instances have recently occurred of sympathetic complaints from worms, simulating to a very considerable extent idiopathic and organic mischief. Equal parts of castor oil, and oil of turpentine, six fluid drachms of each for an adult, will often in these cases, by acting briskly on the first passages, prove positively remedial where from the severity and protraction of symptoms, apprehensions had been entertained of the existence of irremediable disorder.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row, Jan. 20, 1821.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE winter season, now nearly passed, has proved most propitious in all respects, to the cultivation of the soil, and comfortable and healthful to live stock. The operations of husbandry throughout the last and present month, ploughing, harrowing, rolling wheats, preparing the barley fallows, and bean setting, have proceeded almost uninterruptedly. The wheats and winter crops in general cover the ground sufficiently, and have a most promising appearance—yet, strange to say, all this apparent prosperity from the bounty of nature, must be viewed with a heavy heart by the farmer, who is destined to produce it at his own loss! The turnip crop has succeeded in most parts, beyond expectation, and in many, was more abundant and cheap in the latter than the early season. In short, the country is full of all kinds of product for the support and luxury of man, and even full of money, or its valid representative, for every species of useful projection; yet poverty and distress stalk abroad, in every part of Britain! and although mountains piled on mountains of paper have been blurred, or rather elegantly and tastefully blackened, and more human breath expended than all the gas vessels in Europe could contain, *the mystery of opulent poverty hath not been developed*; for which there are assignable reasons. From

certain monster-breeding brains, northern or southern, we listen with admiration to hints on the entire abolition of a public provision for the poor, and to reproaches for bestowing alms on labourers able to help themselves—as though ability and even will to labour, necessarily implied occasion of employment. Of one kind, most truly, it does, of which the gallows affords the reward. In the Bedfordshire Report for January, always an able one, there are excellent hints for the employ of extra labourers in improving the roads, and also cautions that they really do their duty, and that the parish money be not idly wasted.

The wool market is dull, perhaps lower. Store cattle reasonable, and the fat meat market steady. The old story still current—good horses dear, ordinary ones cheap; perhaps horses generally are cheaper.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork 3s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Bacon (none but Irish) 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.—Raw fat 3s. 5½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 62s.—Barley 20s. to 28s.—Oats 14s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 50s. to 86s.—Clover, &c. 63s. to 110s.—Straw 24s. to 32s.—Coals in the Pool 34s. 6d. to 42. 6d.

Middlesex, Feb. 22, 1821.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 136.]

*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

ABBOT, W. Bermondsey New-road, cordwainer. (Suter, Greenwich.)  
Almond, W. jun. Calstock, Cornwall, brewer. (Battye, L.)  
Archer, A. Great Chapel-street, Soho, baker. (Pringle.)  
Anst, J. Gloucester, victualler. (Chilton, L.)  
Barker, E. Exeter, druggist. (Bruton, L.)  
Bailey, B. Merton, Surrey, calico-printer. (Parson, L.)

Baverstock, J. H. Alton, Hampshire, brewer. (Taylor, L.)  
Beever, W. East Ardsley, Yorkshire, farmer (Lake, L.)  
Benham, T. B. Poole, builder, (Alexander and Co. L.)  
Berry, M. Newsome Cross, Yorkshire, clothier. (Clarke and Co. L.)  
Berthoud, H. Soho-square, bookseller. (Tucker.)  
Birks, W. Charnes, Staffordshire, cheese-factor. (Wilson, L.)  
Blogg, G. Aldersgate-street, jeweller. (Hindman, L.)

Bindloss,

- Bindloss, C. Hall Garth, Westmorland, butcher.  
 Booth, J. sen. Bronley Park, Staffordshire, farmer.  
 (Edmunds, L.)  
 Bartram J. Canterbury, linen-draper. (Jones, L.)  
 Boreham, J. Havershill, Suffolk, brewer. (Stephens, L.)  
 Bowkett, T. Eastham, Worcestershire, and Charles Bowkett, Eye, Herefordshire, farmers. (Watkins and Co. L.)  
 Browne, J. Leeds, wollen-cloth merchant. (Wilson, L.)  
 Bural, J. Swansea, cabinet-maker. (Falcon, L.)  
 Bushell, E. Sen. Bath, cabinet-maker. (Makinson, L.)  
 Butcher, P. North-street, City-road, horse-dealer. (Arnott.)  
 Card, T. A. W. Borough-market, tripe-dresser. (Shepard and Co.)  
 Cattermole, J. Framlingham, merchant. (Bromley, L.)  
 Castle, J. Danwell, Somersetshire, victualler. (King and Co. L.)  
 Chester, C. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Blackstock and Co. L.)  
 Clay, R. Stamford, scrivener. (Lodding and Co. L.)  
 Collett, J. Bath, shoemaker. (Makinson, L.)  
 Collier, W. Wellington, ironmonger. (Bigg, L.)  
 Cooper, W. Nottingham, grocer. (Walston, L.)  
 Clark, G. Blackburn, grocer. (Blacklock, L.)  
 Coward, J. J. Exeter, spirit-merchant. (Darke, L.)  
 Crowe, B. Wymondham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. (Saggers, L.)  
 Crowther, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.)  
 Davis, J. Hereford, cabinet-maker. (Dax and Co. L.)  
 Delapryne, A. and G. and C. Helton, Charley, cotton-spinners. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
 Dews, J. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothier. (Fisher and Co. L.)  
 Dinely, F. Pershore, money-scrivener. (White and Co. L.)  
 Dove, T. Malden, linen-draper. (Willis and Co. L.)  
 Durham, W. Oxnead, Norfolk, paper-maker. (Foster and Co. Norwich.)  
 Edwards, M. Rochester, woollen-draper. (Rippon L.)  
 Ewing, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Slade and Co.)  
 Eudectt, J. F. Exeter, builder. (Darke and Co. L.)  
 Fezelay, L. Sedgley, Warwickshire, iron-master. (Alexander and Co. L.)  
 Fisher, F. Edgeware-road, nurseryman. (Field and Co. L.)  
 Fisher, J. Milby, Yorkshire, raff-merchant. (Egerton and Co. L.)  
 Foster, J. Sheffield, ironmonger. (Blagrove and Co. L.)  
 Fraser, A. Norfolk-street, Mary-la-bonne, upholsterer. (Saunders and Co.)  
 Friend, H. Southwark, engineer. (Cannorford) (Jones and Co.)  
 Frost, T. Little Titchfield-place, coach-maker. (Jones and Co.)  
 Fuller, H. Bethnal Green-road, surgeon. (Gray.)  
 Gill, J. M. Plymouth Dock, linen-draper. (Makinson, L.)  
 Godfrey, S. Market Weighton, innkeeper. (Evans, L.)  
 Gough, J. Bath, painter. (Poole and Co. L.)  
 Green, R. Selby, Yorkshire, banker. (Wiglesworth, L.)  
 Grove, P. Cardiff, straw-hat manufacturer. (Wood Harris, G. Worship-street, coach proprietor. (Abraham.)  
 Hedbin, W. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Wilson, L.)  
 Hodges, W. Newington, straw-hat manufacturer. (Jones and Co. L.)  
 Howton, R. St. Andrew, Worcestershire, victualler. (Platt, L.)  
 Howard, H. and J. Gibbs, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, scriveners. (Smith.)  
 Hughes, W. Bolton, scrivener. (Parkins and Co. L.)  
 Ivens, M. Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, grazier. (Fuller and Co. L.)  
 Ivens, R. Byfield, Flecknoe, Warwickshire, tanner. (Fuller and Co. L.)  
 Jarrett, T. Shrewsbury, victualler. (Edgerley.)  
 Johnson, T. Jun. Wakefield, merchant. (Few and Co. L.)  
 Keep, J. Grainsby, Nottinghamshire, farmer. (Baxter and Co. L.)  
 Kempster, T. Bouverie-street, carpenter. (Templer.)  
 Kerkman, J. Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
 Knight, R. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Pullen and Co.)  
 Lamb, J. Newington Causeway, glazier. (Carpenter, L.)  
 Langhorne, W. C. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Hudson, L.)  
 Leeds, T. Gerard, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Makinson, L.)  
 Leigh, P. Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)  
 Levi, S. Rosemary-lane, slopseller. (Eyles.)  
 Lockey, C. Ivy-lane, corn-chandler. (Drew and Son, Bermondsey.)  
 Lorne, J. Coventry, builder. (Woodward and Co. L.)  
 Mantle, T. Dover, Cabinet-maker. (Jupp and Son, L.)  
 Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street, hosier. (Rush.)  
 Massey, E. Eccleston, watch-maker. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
 Maughan, H. Rochester, linen-draper. (Jones, L.)  
 Morgan, W. Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire, butcher. (Clarke and Co. L.)  
 Morris, J. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
 Moth, G. Portsea, vintner. (Ponnall, L.)  
 Mitchell, J. sen. Herts, dealer. (Stock and Co. L.)  
 Nash, J. Bath, fishmonger. (Fisher, L.)  
 Nelson, R. Neckinger, Bermondsey, fellmonger. (Cottle and Co.)  
 Newmarch, C. Cheltenham, stone-merchant. (King, L.)  
 Nobles, R. A. Swindon, Wilts, plumber. (Meggisons and Co. L.)  
 Norton, L. New Union-street, stage-coach master. (Eyles.)  
 Owen, J. Madeley, dealer in coals. (Bigg, L.)  
 Parsons, J. Long Acre, coach lace manufacturer. (Carter.)  
 Pennell, P. Whitborne, Herefordshire, farmer. (Hilliard and Co. L.)  
 Pethurst, J. Cranbrook, draper. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)  
 Philpots, R. Banbury, draper. (Sweet and Co. L.)  
 Phillips, C. and W. Parsons, Broseley, Shropshire, iron-masters. (Bigg, L.)  
 Pitts, J. Hereford, timber-dealer. (Dax and Co. L.)  
 Poole, A. Haydon-square, merchant. (Nind and Co.)  
 Priddy, J. Oxford-street, wine-merchant. (Dawson and Co.)  
 Pryer, T. C. B. Birch-lane, sadler. (Jones and Co.)  
 Pullinger, J. Itchingwell, Southampton, tanner. (Allen, L.)  
 Purkis, W. Portsmouth, cabinet-maker. (Alexander and Co. L.)  
 Reid, Wm. jun. Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, watch-maker. (Harmer.)  
 Reeve, B. Hilgay, Norfolk, dealer. (Ewbank, L.)  
 Richards, J. Deritend, Warwickshire, brewer. (Long and Co. L.)  
 Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, tanner. (Poole and Co. L.)  
 Ridout, J. P. Bridport, linen-draper. (Reardon and Co. L.)  
 Roberts, W. H. Aldbury, Surry, paper-manufacturer. (Keaisey and Co. L.)  
 Rosson, R. Manchester. (Milne and Co. L.)  
 Ruspin, J. B. Pall Mall, medicine vender. (Harnett.)  
 Russell, T. Brighton, builder. (Gwynne, Lewes.)  
 Rutt, J. Red Cow-lane, Hammersmith, market-gardener. (Fisher and Co. L.)  
 Sager, W. Chaddeston, Lancashire, merchant. (Wright and Co.)  
 Sager, E. jun. Chaddeston, Lancashire, merchant. (Wright and Co. L.)  
 Saunders, J. Duke-street, St. James's, surgeon. (Burton.)

Shakespeare,



Shakespeare, J. Fillnagley, Warwickshire, draper.  
(Clarke and Co. L.)  
Shipden, R. Hythe, grocer. (Long and Co. L.)  
Shorey, J. Crodon, coal-merchant. (Long, L.)  
Sidwell, R. Bath, shoemaker. (Eaton, L.)  
Skey, R. S. Stratford upon Avon, carter. (Tooke and Co. L.)  
Smithies, J. Huddersfield, victualler. (Battie, L.)  
Stead, R. Huddersfield, corn-dealer. (Alexander and Co. L.)  
Symes, W. Crewkerne, Somersetshire, linen-draper. (Pearson, L.)  
Thurtell, J. and J. Giddens, Norwich, bombazine manufacturers. (Poole and Co. L.)  
Timbrell, A. Old South Sea House, merchant. (Lowe and Co. L.)  
Tongue, G. W. B. East India Chambers, merchant. (Reardon and Co.)  
Vigor, M. Bristol, cabinet-maker. (Hicks and Co. L.)

Vipond, T. E. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Morton and Co. L.)  
Walpole, T. White Lion-street, Goodman's Fields victualler. (Glynnes.)  
Watts, T. Combe Martin, Devonshire, dealer. (Hunn, K.)  
Wilburn, W. F. North Shields, hardware-man. (Swain and Co. L.)  
Wildman, J. Whitechapel-road, plumber. (Russen Williams, W. and A. White, New Bond-street hatters. (Jones and Co. L.)  
Wilkinson, J. and W. Blackburn, cotton manufacturers. (Milne and Co. L.)  
Wise, J. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, saddler. (Thompson, Stamford.)  
Wotton, T. Bristol, leather-factor, (Wright, L.)  
Young, J. Bristol, woolen-draper, (Williams and Co. L.)

## DIVIDENDS.

Aass, J. Woodford.  
Abbott, S. New Court St.  
Swithin's-lane.  
Ackland, T. sen. Greenwich.  
Alston, W. Heybridge.  
Auneley, J. Kingsdown, Bristol.  
Armetage, J. Shad Thames,  
Arnold, M. Flemish-street, St.  
Katherine's.  
Ballmer, J. City Chambers.  
Batt, W. Wedmore, Somerset-  
shire.  
Bax, J. and Co. Liverpool.  
Birch, T. Brosely, Shropshire.  
Bentley, J. and J. Beck, Corn-  
wall.  
Berry, C. Cavenham, Oxford-  
shire.  
Bershon, P. and Co. Cross-street,  
Finsbury.  
Blore, R. Bayswater.  
Body, E. Morrice Town, Devon-  
shire.  
Bruford, F. Crewkerne.  
Eryant, H. Norwich.  
Budden, J. Bristol.  
Bush, J. Bishop Stortford.  
Buer, W. Greenwich.  
Butt, J. St. John, Wapping.  
Butts, T. C. Nag's-head court,  
Gracechurch-street.  
Bywater, T. Tadcaster.  
Carlile, J. and Co. Bolton.  
Carr, J. Wortley, Yorkshire,  
and D. R. Tetley, Leeds.  
Carnaby, J. Morpeth.  
Chapman, A. Beccles.  
Clarke, W. Sheffield.  
Charles, T. Hereford.  
Clough, J. Bramley, Yorkshire.  
Clunie, W. St. Martin's-lane.  
Coates, S. Sunderland.  
Cooper, S. Tottenham-court-road.  
Coburn, T. Witney.  
Cordingly, J. and F. Brown,  
Lawrence-lane.  
Cowper, N. A. Barton Bendish,  
Norfolk.  
Cox, T. C. Gloucester.  
Cusens, J. Gay's Inn-lane.  
Crossly, W. Doncaster.  
Deacon, W. Parker's-row, Ber-  
mondsey.  
Dennis, H. B. Manchester, and  
G. Rye, Wigan.  
Devey, W. and J. Holland-street,  
Blackfriars.  
Devey, F. and W. Albin, Coal  
Wharf, Surrey.  
Dickinson, J. Lower Edmonton.  
Dobell, J. Cranbrook.  
Dodd, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
Dodson, H. and J. Three Tun-  
court, Southwark.  
Doul, A. sen. Greenwich.

Edwards, R. Great Surrey-street.  
Edwards, L. O. Minories.  
Ferguson and G. Brown, Kendal.  
Few, H. Welclose-square.  
Fleney, R. Jamaica.  
Freman, D. and Co. Church-st  
Bermondsey.  
Freeman, J. and T. Grace, De-  
vonshire-square.  
Gardiner, G. St. John-st.  
Gaze, M. Mitcham.  
Gates, J. Grimstone.  
Gimson, F. F. and J. Notting-  
ham.  
Glover, C. Braintree.  
Gornm, J. Buckland Common,  
near Wendover.  
Goffen, A. Kingston upon  
Thames.  
Greaves, J. Pinner's-hall, Broad-  
street.  
Green, B. Leeds.  
Gyles, E. Shoreditch.  
Hale, W. Milton, Oxfordshire.  
Haley, T. Long Acre.  
Hampton, T. Manchester.  
Hancock, W. Bury, St. Edmunds.  
Harvey, J. P. Ipswich.  
Hemington, J. King's Lynn.  
Hendy, A. Gower-st., Bedford-  
square.  
Hepke, T. and H. O. Van Post,  
St. Mary Hill.  
Hepton, C. Commercial-road.  
Herst, T. H. Dean-street, South-  
wark.  
Hopkinson, W. Chiswell-st.  
Hooper, J. Tooley-st., South-  
wark.  
Hoult, W. jun. Stourport.  
Hudson, J. Birchin-lane.  
Hughes, T. Oxford-street.  
Hurry, E. Freeman's-court, Corn-  
hill.  
Hyde, J. C. Union-place, New  
Road.  
Illingworth, R. S. Waterloo-  
place, Pall Mall.  
Jardine, J. C. Sheffield.  
Jones, B. P. Birmingham.  
Kemp, A. F. Austin Friars.  
Kilvel, A. Bath.  
Langford, J. Milk-st. Cheapside.  
Lightfoot, K. Carlisle.  
Lilley, F. C. Copthall-buildings,  
Little Bell-alley.  
Lister, J. and J. B. Lay, Hudders-  
field.  
Lowes, G. Commercial-buildings,  
Mincing-lane.  
Lushington, W. jun. Mark-lane.  
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-st. Bed-  
ford-square.  
Manning, J. and Co. Barge-yard,  
Bucklersbury.

Metcalfe, J. and J. Jeyes, Upper  
East Smithfield.  
Micci, J. White Lion-st. Norton  
Falgate.  
Milne, G. Broad-street.  
Moss, B. Chamber-street, Good-  
man's Fields.  
Morgan, A. Carnarthen.  
Mould, H. Winchester.  
Neestrip, T. Cateaton-street.  
Norris, T. Ramsgate.  
North, G. Sheffield.  
Ogle, J. New City Chambers.  
Oswald, R. Beccles.  
Parkes, B. Aldermanbury.  
Patrick, E. Liverpool.  
Parkins, R. Iymington.  
Power, J. and A. Warwick, Fins-  
bury-square.  
Prebble, J. jun. Bow.  
Phillips L. and J. High Holborn.  
Phillips, R. Ashburnham.  
Potter, S. Milk street.  
Rains, J. S. Wapping Wall.  
Ramsey, S. and P. Aldrick,  
Bishop Stortford.  
Reed, T. and J. Middlemas, New-  
castle-upon-Tyne.  
Ridley, J. Lancaster.  
Rogers, J. Strand.  
Roscoe, W. and Co. Liverpool.  
Rumsey, J. Ipswich.  
Rutledge, F. W. Lucas-street,  
Commercial Road.  
Sarjeant, J. Great Warner-street,  
Clerkenwell.  
Schoomaling, F. W. Fenchurch-  
street.  
Sendamore, C. late of Newton  
and Manchester.  
Simmonds, T. Maidstone.  
Smith C. and J. Vickeridge,  
Bedford-louse, Southampton  
row, Russell-square.  
Spiers, J. Birmingham.  
Stead, S. Huddersfield.  
Storkey, J. Bristol.  
Strafford, J. Sciooby.  
Stromham, J. Austin Friars.  
Tebbitts, J. Birmingham.  
Tennent, B. J. Liverpool.  
Tew, H. Welclose-square.  
Till, W. White Lion-street,  
Pentonville.  
Thompson, T. Hambleton.  
Townend, R. and J. R. Mitre-  
court, Fenchurch-street.  
Topinan, J. Great Russell-street,  
Bloomsbury.  
Turnbull, J. and Co. Broad-st.  
Uhr, A. H. Swan-lane, Thames-  
street.  
Vaughton, J. Edward-street, Cav-  
endish-square.

Walker, S. Bull Wharf-lane,  
Queenhithe  
Watkins, E. York-street, Covent  
Garden.  
West, J. Little Newport-street.  
Whitmore, F. jun. Fulham.  
Wigney, G. A. and G. Seymour,  
Chichester.

White, H. Warminster.  
Williams, J. Crowland, York-  
shire.  
Williams, J. Birmingham.  
Winnot, S. R. Bristol.  
Winch, N. J. Newcastle-upon  
Tyne.  
Woodburn, J. Milthrop.

Winboll, W. and W. Lowyn,  
St. Paul's Church Yard.  
Wood, J. King-street, St. James's  
square.  
Woods, W. Houghton-street,  
Clare market.  
Young, J. Blandford St. Mary,  
Dorset.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.			Jan. 28.			Feb. 26.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	5 0 0	to 5 10 0	£5 0 0	to 5 10 0	per cwt			
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 0 0	.. 5 12 0	5 15 0	.. 5 16 0	ditto.			
—, fine	5 19 0	.. 6 1 0	6 0 0	.. 6 2 0	ditto.			
—, Mocha	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per cwt			
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 10	per lb.			
—, Demerara	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 1	ditto.			
Currants	5 5 0	5 7 0	5 5 0	5 7 0	per cw.			
Figs, Turkey	2 6 0	2 16 0	4 5 0	2 16 0	ditto.			
Flax, Riga	59 0 0	60 0 0	58 0 0	60 0 0	per ton.			
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43 0 0	0 0 0	43 0 0	0 0 0	ditto.			
Hops, new, Pockets	3 3 0	3 15 0	3 3 0	3 15 0	per cwt.			
—, Sussex, do.	2 10 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	3 8 0	ditto.			
Iron, British, Bars	9 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 10 0	per ton.			
—, Pigs	6 10 0	7 10 0	6 10 0	7 10 0	ditto.			
Oil, Lucca	11 0 0	0 0 0	11 0 0	0 0 0	per gal			
—, Galipoli	70 0 0	0 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0	per ton.			
Rags	1 18 0	0 0 0	1 18 0	0 0 0	per cwt.			
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 4 0	4 7 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	ditto.			
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	ditto.			
—, East India	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 6	0 9 6	ditto.			
Silk, China, raw	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	per lb			
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 3	0 18 10	0 14 1	0 16 2	ditto.			
Spices, Cinnamon	0 8 3	0 8 4	0 8 1	0 8 6	per lb.			
—, Cloves	0 3 5	0 3 6	0 3 7	0 3 9	ditto.			
—, Nutmegs	0 4 6	0 0 0	0 4 7	0 0 0	ditto.			
—, Pepper, black	0 0 6½	0 0 6½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	ditto.			
—, white	0 0 12	0 0 0	0 0 12	0 0 12½	ditto.			
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 5	0 3 7	0 3 3	0 3 3	per gal.			
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 9	0 2 2	0 1 9	0 2 0	ditto.			
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 4 1	0 4 3	0 2 6	0 2 8	ditto.			
Sugar, brown	2 18 0	3 2 0	2 18 0	3 12 0	per cwt.			
—, Jamaica, fine	3 17 0	4 1 0	3 17 0	4 1 0	per cwt.			
—, East India, brown	0 18 0	1 7 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	ditto.			
—, lump, fine	4 17 0	5 5 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	per cwt.			
Tallow, town-melted	2 19 6	0 0 0	2 18 0	0 0 0	per cwt.			
—, Russia, yellow	2 14 0	0 0 0	2 9 0	2 9 6	ditto.			
Tea, Bohea	0 2 3	0 0 0	0 2 2½	0 2 3	per lb.			
—, Hyson, best	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 0 0	ditto.			
Wine, Madeira, old	44 0 0	46 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	per pipe			
—, Port, old	38 0 0	52 0 0	35 0 0	48 0 0	ditto.			
—, Sherry	30 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	65 0 0	per but.			

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Bel-  
fast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and  
nome, 4gs. to 5gs.

*Course of Exchange, Jan. 26.*—Amsterdam, 12 9.—Hamburgh, 38 2.—Paris, 26 10.—  
Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 49½.—Dublin, 7½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 538l.  
Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey 60l.—Grand Union, 30l. 10s.  
—Grand Junction, 213l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 300l.  
—Loughboro', 2600l.—Oxford, 625l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—Worcester, 25l.—East  
India Docks, 163l.—London, 98l.—West India, 163l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 16l.—Strand,  
5l. 5s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 0s.—Globe, 119l.—GAS  
LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.—City Ditto, 98l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 29th was 73½; 3 per cent. consols, 73¼; 5 per cent.  
navy 103¾.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the northern verge of the Metropolis, from  
Jan. 25, 1820, to Feb. 24, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.		Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30.80	28 Jan.	NE.	29.74	17 Feb.	N.	30.15		1.06	0.52	30 Jan.
Thermom.	52°	31 Jan.	SW.	25°	20 Feb.	W.	Day 42°	Night 32.8°	27°	13°	31 Jan.

## Prevailing Winds.

Number of days } occupied by each }	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	7	4	1	2	0	11	1	4

Rain has fallen on 1 day only—Snow 1.

The quantity of rain below computation, the snow an extremely light shower of a few minutes duration.

## Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each } description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus
	5	4	0	16	7

The meteorological character of the month is that of an unusual absence of rain and snow, with a high temperature, and on the whole, an extremely clear and pleasant atmosphere. From the 13th Feb. to the present time, fog has prevailed in variable quantity, on two or three days, between the 13th and 17th its intensity was very considerable, and inconveniently felt even in the day,

in the streets of the metropolis. The barometrical pressure has been very uniform and high. In the absence of fog, during the night, the atmosphere has been particularly clear and transparent, and on the days preceding and following such nights, the character of the clouds has been mostly detached cumuli of light form, with lofty cirrus.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**HE debates in both Houses during this month, have been uncommonly interesting, and on a variety of very important topics; but our inability to do them justice in an abridgment, obliges us to refer our readers to any of the various periodical publications of the debates.

The British ministry have broken silence on the affairs of Naples, in a State paper, which we have introduced beneath; and we agree with the Lords Grey and Holland, that the equivocal nature of the language is calculated to do more harm than good.

The following lists will serve to record the state of political parties in the House of Commons, in the present session.

**MINORITY** of 178, on *Mr. John Smith's Motion for restoring the Queen's name in the Liturgy* Feb. 13.

Hon. J. Abercromby—J. H. Allen—Vis. Althorp.—Sir G. Anson—Sir John Aubrey—W. Astell—W. Ashurst—T. W. Beaumont—J. F. Barham, jun.—Alex. Baring—H. Baring—Visct. Barnard—S. M. Barrett—W. W. Beecher—Hon. H. G. Bennet—John Benett—Ben. Benyon—Ralph Bernal—Joseph Birch—Henry Brougham—Dom. Browne—Henry Bright—Visct. Bury—George Byng—Sir J. F. Bouverie—Sir F. Blake—J. Baillie—W. E. B. Boughton—Lord W. Bentinck—Robert Chaloner—John Calcraft—J. H. Calcraft—Charles Calvert—

Hon. J. Campbell—R. S. Carew—John Carter—Lord G. Cavendish—Henry Cavendish—C. Cavendish—Hon. H. Caulfield—A. W. Clifford—Visct. Clifton—Lucius Concannon—Sir W. Crespiigny—T. H. Davies—Wm. J. Denison—Thos. Denman—Visct. Duncannon—Hon. T. Dundas—C. Dundas—G. Doveton—Visct. Ebrington—Edw. Ellice—Wm. Evans—Hon. G. A. Ellis—E. Ellison—Lord W. Fitzgerald—Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald—Lord C. Fitzroy—Visct. Folkestone—R. Frankland—Robt. Farrand—G. Lane Fox—Robert Gordon—Visct. Glenorchy—Sandford Graham—J. P. Grant—Pascoe Grenfell—Sir William Guise—Ben. Gaskell—G. M. Grant—W. Haldimand—Lord A. Hamilton—Sir H. D. Hamilton—Hon. E. Harbord—Sir G. Heathcote—G. J. Heathcote—Sir Robert Heron—Lord A. Hill—J. C. Hobhouse—Edmund Hornby—Hon. W. Howard—W. L. Hughes—Joseph Hume—R. Hurst—Hon. C. Hutchinson—John Hyde—W. James—G. P. Jervoise—T. F. Kennedy—T. B. Lennard—Hon. W. Lamb—Sir W. Lemon—Sir E. Lloyd—J. M. Lloyd—Stephen Lushington—B. L. Lester—W. Leake—J. J. Lockhart—J. H. Langton—Hon. S. Mahon—S. Majoribanks—Joseph Marryatt—John Maberly—W. L. Maberly—J. Macdonald—Sir J. Mackintosh—W. A. Madocks—John Martin—John Maxwell—Mark Milbank—P. St. J. Mildmay—Visct. Mil-ton—J. B. Monck—Abraham Moore—Peter Moore—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport—W. R. Newman—Lord Nugent—J. O'Callaghan—William Ord—A. Onslow—Lord Ossulston—Col. Palmer—C. F. Palmer—Thomas Pares—Henry Pierce—Hon. C. A. Pelham—George Phillips—G. R. Phillips—Richard Power—Hon. W. Powlett—Robert Price—Hon. F. A. Prittie—Pryse Pryse—Francis Pym—T. S. Rice—J. C. Ramsden—David Ricardo—Abraham Roberts—G. Roberts—Sir Geo. Robinson—Sir W. Rowley—Charles Rumbold—Lord William Russell—Lord John Russell—R. G. Russell—William Rickford—John Ramsbottom—James Scott—Samuel Smith—George Smith—Abet Smith—Hon. Robert Smith—James Scarlett—R. Scudamore



Soudamore—Lord Stanley—Lord J. Stuart—Daniel Sykes—Marquess of Titchfield—R. W. Talbot—Marq. Tavistock—M. A. Taylor—Rt. Hon. George Tierney—J. A. Waite—Ed. Webb—C. C. Western—John Wharton—Samuel C. Whitbread—W. H. Whitbread—Walter Wilkins—Wm. Williams Alderman Wood—M. Wyvil—W. W. Whitmore—C. B. Wall—Wm. Wilberforce—C. Wetherell—Tellers—John Smith and C. Tennyson.

Paired off.—Hon. G. Anson—Viset, Belgrave—John Balfour—Sir I. Coffin—Samuel Compton—H. Guiney—R. G. Graham—Sir Thomas Mostyn—Sir G. Noel—Hon. F. C. Ponsonby—Robert Smith—William Smith—Sir E. Winnington—Luke White. The following Gentlemen were shut out, the Division having taken place unexpectedly.—Thos. Creevey; Sir R. Fergusson, J. G. Lambton, Earl of Sefton, Sir John Sebright, and Sir R. Wilson.

**MINORITY of Twenty-two, against Voting any Money until grievances are redressed, Feb. 14.**

S. M. Barrett—H. G. Bennet—R. Bernal—T. H. Davies—Thos. Denman—Sir R. Fergusson—Lord Folkestone—J. C. Hobhouse—J. Hume—Hon. C. Hutchinson—E. F. Kennedy—J. G. Lambton—Sir E. Lloyd—J. Martin—J. B. Monck—C. F. Palmer—Sir H. Parnell—Pryse Pryse—D. Ricardo—Lord Sefton—C. C. Western—M. Wyvill.—Fillers.—Sir R. Wilson and Thomas Creevey.

**Circular Despatch to his Majesty's Missions, at Foreign Courts, in regard to the affairs of Naples.**

*Foreign Office, Jan. 19, 1821.*

Sir, -I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of the discussions begun at Troppau and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication which has been addressed to the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, and which his Majesty's Government conceive, if not adverted to, might (however unintentionally) convey, upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past, as well as of the present, sentiments of the British Government.

It has become, therefore, necessary to inform you that the King has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects:—1st. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the Allies in the cases therein described:—2dly. The proposed mode of dealing, under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

The system of measures proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British Government would nevertheless regard the principles on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and, in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of States, than they are persuaded is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or

can be reconcilable either with the general interest, or with the efficient authority and dignity of independent Sovereigns. They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume, in their character as Allies, any such general powers; nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the Allied Courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other States, or, if to be acquired through the special accession of such States, without introducing a federative system in Europe not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

With respect to the particular case of *Naples*, the British Government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstance under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several Allied Courts that they should not consider themselves as either called upon, or justified, to advise an interference on the part of this country: they fully admitted, however, that other European States, and especially Austria and the Italian Powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such States might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his Majesty's Government with regard to the Neapolitan question has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated, and copies of the successive instructions sent to the British authorities at Naples for their guidance, have been from time to time transmitted for the information of the Allied Governments.

With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the Courts of London and Paris, to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties: in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British Government, in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assumed.

They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in Parliament and in their intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from

reference

reference to the deliberations at Paris, in 1815, previous to the conclusion of the treaty of Alliance, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his Majesty's Government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood that no Government can be more prepared than the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case: but they at the same time consider, that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of States, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

As it appears that certain of the Ministers of the three Courts have already communicated this circular despatch to the Courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your Government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present despatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your Government, to the purity of intention, which has no doubt actuated these august Courts in the adoption of the course of measures which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment which prevails between them and the Court of London, on this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements. I am, &c. CASTLEREAGH.

The courts of law have been very active in discussing questions relative to libels and convictions. The strange affair of Major Cartwright and others is postponed; but RAGG, a bookseller of Birmingham, has been sentenced to

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12 months imprisonment, for a paper on the Manchester massacre; and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, for a letter to his constituents on the same subject, has been adjudged to suffer 3 months imprisonment, and pay a fine of 2000l.

O'BRYAN, the associate of the wretch Franklin, has been acquitted from the imperfection of the evidence to bring the charges completely home.

On the 5th of January the unredeemed Debt of England was 775,834,464l. and of Ireland 25,720,845l. Interest of both, 28,064,721l. The total sinking fund was 16,596,575l., of which 12,000,000l. has been for two years applied to current expenses. The sums due from Austria are 17,466,448l.—86,760l. was expended last year in conveying settlers to the Cape. Agricultural horses yielded 488,489l.; and windows 2,366,139l. The ordnance cost, in 1819, 1,538,289l. being 130,000l. more than 1818, and 632,000 more than was granted by parliament!

The domestic distresses of the country are explained by the fact that the 33 millions of BANK NOTES in circulation, have been reduced to 23½, and in December, 20¼ millions.

#### FRANCE.

Some plots *a la Franklin* have been developed during the month. Gunpowder was exploded in the Tuilleries, and Petards fired near various branches of the Bourbon family; evidently for the purpose of justifying a vigour beyond the law.

#### SPAIN.

The tories and the priesthood have been actively engaged during the two past months, in endeavouring to excite disturbances in Madrid and other parts of Spain, and some lives have been lost; but the constitutional party are vigilant, and the hopes of bigotry have hitherto been baffled. M. Chauvelin even announced in the French Chamber of Deputies, that Spain and Portugal were to be invaded by the Holy Alliance—an event probable, but for the present contradicted.

#### NAPLES.

The feelings of indignation with which we view the military interference of Foreign Despots in the affairs of Naples, must be participated by every lover of liberty and every man of sense; for Europe, it appears, is to be reduced and kept to the level of Russia, or be invaded by its barbarous hordes, or those of its dependent sovereigns. The policy of Russia has long been denounced

ced; but it was never believed that the states of Europe would thus early be reduced to such a dilemma. Sweden, Prussia, Austria, and Turkey, are locally within her grasp: the house of Orange is devoted to her views, and the Bourbons in France reign by her pleasure—hence Europe is subject to the political dictation of an absolute sovereign, who has at his command myriads of savages to execute his will, like so many mere machines. The LORDS HOLLAND and GREY, in a late debate in the British Parliament, most eloquently exposed the pretensions of this power; and though it must be admitted that the reigning Emperor has many good qualities, yet those plausible qualities render his ambition and the overbearing policy of his government, infinitely more dangerous than if the same power was directed by an ingenuous Paul. In truth he is the life and soul of that *Holy Alliance* to which other sovereigns have become unwitting parties and instruments, and the preponderating power of Napoleon being destroyed, Europe appears to lie prostrate at his feet.

There is no hope for civilized man and of human improvement, if, by any unhappy combination of circumstances, like those which now operate on the fortunes of Europe, an ascendancy can be obtained by a power commanding hordes of savages, who have no sense of moral obligation, and who are the cheerful instruments of any acts which their leader may direct them to perform. Unhappily the pride of many courts and sovereigns is flattered by the policy of Russia; and hence civilized Europe is divided against itself. The professed system flatters the prejudices of all power, and in consequence the wishes of the people of Europe are rendered nugatory. But Sovereigns appear to be short-sighted, for in the fate of the kingdoms of Poland and Persia, they may successively anticipate their own. Napoleon understood the interests of Europe when he assailed this colossal power; but as he was foiled by various prejudices and circumstances, the hopes of mankind are now on the British parliament, and on the people of England, Spain, Portugal, and France, and these we hope will, though late, do their duty.

We write as though we considered the Neapolitan question as determined by the advance of 60,000 Austrians,

which took place on the 29th of January; but though Austrians are not Persians, yet we have in our eye the glorious resistance of the Greeks to the millions of Xerxes. We hope to hear in Naples of other Marathons and Thermopylæ, and perchance the despots may be foiled, if the Neapolitans should be true to themselves. Yet as political improvement is the child of philosophy, and philosophy is opposed to priestcraft, which last is too dominant in Naples, there is too much reason to fear that the Austrians will obtain a too easy conquest over a distracted and divided people.

In our last Number we inserted the summons of the confederated sovereigns to the superannuated King of Naples to appear before them at Laybach, and also his address to the Neapolitan parliament, in which he made various *royal* pledges; but it appears that he has issued a proclamation, dissolving the parliament, and ordering his subjects to receive the Austrians as friends! A just resistance will probably lead to the repetition of the same frightful scenes of murder and proscription as twice has disgraced Naples within the last five-and-twenty years; and even a retreat to Sicily is cut off by the presence of fleets with equivocal intentions lying in the Bay of Naples. We shudder as we contemplate such a triumph of injustice, taking place even while we write!

In the mean time the free governments of the world ought to feel that the cause is common—the United States ought to arouse themselves from their cold policy, and Spain and Portugal ought to make the cause of Naples their own. We hope too that the British parliament will not consider it a party question, but will act worthily of its high character and station, and in unison with the honest feelings of the British people.

On this interesting subject we have been favoured by a correspondent with the following appropriate stanzas, which came too late to appear in our poetical article:—

See from the blackest cave of night,  
A noxious vapour dark'ning rise,  
It hovers, Naples, o'er thy height,  
It blights thy plains, and clouds thy skies.  
O rouse thee in the lion's strength!  
Unsheathe thy faithful Roman steel,  
Thy soil is worth a warrior's length,  
Thy maids can love—thy sons can feel.



Let Switzerland, let Spain inspire!

And ev'ry name in ancient page,

Vesuvius lend its fiercest fire,

And Brutus' spirit with it rage.

Thou stands't the delegate of all

Mankind—they gaze upon thee now,—

O answer to the rapturous call

And lay the proud invaders low

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bolivar has concluded an armistice

with the bloody Morillo, and liberty seems to be secured on the Spanish main. Lord Cochrane and general San Martin, are also said to have captured Lima, while Panama has declared for independence. Liberal principles are therefore making all the progress which their best friends can expect, considering the re-action of power and bigotry.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 29. **A** COMMON Hall of the Li-

very of London was held to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the two Houses of Parliament to resist any attempt to institute further proceedings against the Queen, and to take measures for procuring the insertion of her name in the Liturgy, and putting her into immediate and full possession of all her rights and dignities; when several resolutions were put, and carried unanimously: as well as petitions to both Houses.

—31. Five young men executed at the Old Bailey.

Feb. 2. A numerous Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Surrey at Epsom, to address the King and both Houses of Parliament on the proceedings lately adopted against the Queen, and praying for some inquiry into the present posture of public affairs. The addresses were carried unanimously.

Five divisions took place in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Creevey not to grant further supplies till the grievances of the people are redressed.

A dreadful fire took place in New Brunswick, which spread to the extent of 100 miles.

—6. The Marquis of Tavistock's motion in the House of Commons for a censure upon Ministers, negatived.

—9. Sir Francis Burdett sentenced in the Court of King's Bench to pay a fine of £2000, and to suffer three months' imprisonment for an alleged libel contained in a letter written in Leicestershire, and published in Middlesex, reflecting on the late Manchester massacre, and the general impolicy of government, of which he had been found guilty by a Leicestershire special jury.

—8. A numerous vestry-meeting of the parish of St. John's, Southwark, was held, when resolutions were unanimously adopted to address the Queen on the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; and to petition the Commons' House of Parliament for the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, the dismissal of Ministers, and a liberal extension of the elective franchise.

—9. A numerous meeting was held in the parish church of St. Luke, to consider

the propriety of presenting a congratulatory address to her Majesty in opposition to the threat of the law on the Church Wardens, for ecclesiastical libel. The senior Church Warden presided. A congratulatory address was then voted to her Majesty, and an address to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss his Ministers, and two petitions to Parliament, praying the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy.

—12. A meeting of the constituents of Sir Francis Burdett took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to consider what conduct it was necessary for them to pursue relative to the sentence. Mr. Hobhouse took the Chair. He said that Sir Francis Burdett not only did not repent having written the letter, but had declared that he would be ready to write it again, ten thousand times over. He thought that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done in the way of defining what was, and what was not libel. Mr. Gibson proposed that a subscription should be raised for the purpose of paying the fine which had been imposed upon Sir Francis Burdett. Several resolutions were agreed to, and an address to the Baronet, founded upon them.

—13. A motion in the House of Commons for restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy, negatived by 298 to 178.

Four other young men were executed at the Old Bailey.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Guildford to consider the propriety of presenting petitions to both Houses to restore to her Majesty all her rights and privileges as Queen Consort, and to take into consideration the distressed state of the country, and the necessity of a reform in the Commons' House of Parliament. William Sparks, Esq. the Mayor, in the chair. Mr. George Foster proposed, and Mr. Finnimore seconded, the resolutions; and the several motions were carried without a dissenting voice.

—16. A duel near Chalk Farm, at nine at night, by moonlight, between Mr. Scott of the London Magazine, and a Mr. Christie, friend of one Gibson, alias Lockhart, alias Wilson, supposed editor of a scurrilous Edinburgh Magazine, or Satirist. Mr. Scott was wounded, and for some days in danger. If we may interpose an opinion in

regard

regard to such an incident, it would be that a contest begun with the goose-quill ought to terminate with the same weapon, pistols being the only appeal of fools and braggarts, and the issue by them utterly irrelevant to every question of conduct and character.

## MARRIED.

George Robins Harvey, esq. of Peckham, to Miss Street, of Camberwell.

William Parry Richards, esq. second son of Mr. Baron R. to Miss Frances Eliza Dennett.

William Fred. Chambers, M.D. to Miss Mary Frazer, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At St. Mary-le-bonne, Robert Garratt, esq. a capt. in the army, to Mrs. Devaynes, of Updown, Isle of Thanet.

Viscount Cranbourne, to Miss Gascoigne, daughter of Bamber G. esq.

W. C. Dyer, esq. of Croham Hurst, Croydon, to Miss M. A. Law Faine, of Greenwich.

Mr. Edward Sidgwick, of Mark-lane to Miss Jane Keen, of Croydon.

At Rotherhithe, Mr. George Bainbridge, to Miss Susan Mews.

Charles John Baillie Hamilton, esq. to Lady Caroline Bertie.

Mr. Bassano, of London, to Miss Isabella Green, of Enfield Wash.

James Englebert Teschemocher, esq. of Dorset-place, Clapham-road, to Miss Rebecca Moxon, of Vauxhall.

George William Sanders, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Georgiana Frances Griffith, of Pall Mall.

J. H. Deacon, esq. of James-street, to Miss Flora Alicia Macveagh, of Drevs-town, county of Meath.

Dudley Cooke, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Fanny Davis, of the Crescent, Camberwell Grove.

At Kensington, the Rev. Dr. Crogan, to Mary, daughter of Col. Smelt, Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Man.

James Smith, esq. of the Custom-house, London, to Miss Eliza Edgley, of Essex-street, Strand.

Richard Harrup, esq. Adjutant 1st Bucks Yeomanry, to Mrs. Booth, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

Mr. R. Cox, of Yetminster, Dorset, to Miss Mary Catherine Pope, of Lawrence-lane.

William Broclebank, esq. of Loomsithall, to Miss Rachel Hillman, Poplar.

Major Rd. Whish, of the Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late Martin Whish, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

Mr. G. F. Urling, of the Strand, to Miss Mary Reece, of Leeds.

John Stephen, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Matthews Hamilton, of Queen-square.

Mr. W. Wyatt, of King-street, to Miss Frances Wilson Finch, of Redheath, Herts.

Henry Baynes Ward, esq. to Miss Harriet Anne Davis, of Portland-place.

Mr. Edward Law, jun. of Reading, to Miss Eliza Law, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. Hawkins, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Anne Sarah Ross, of Hammersmith.

The Rev. Lynch Burroughs, of Offley-place, Herts, to Miss Anne Deckie, of Bransbury, Middlesex.

Mr. Wood, of Charles-street, Charles-square, to Miss Ann Tipping, of Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire.

Mr. W. Stevens, of Holborn, to Miss Susannah Wood, of Loughborough.

Charles Henry Payne, esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple, to Miss Ann Preest Lefevre, of Foukesworth, Huntingdonshire.

## DIED.

In Nottingham-place, Mrs. Bartlet, wife of Patrick B. esq.

In Wimpole-street, Miss Charlotte Burnett.

In Saville-row, the *Dowager Lady Hunloke*, deservedly esteemed and lamented. Lady Hunloke was sister to Mr. Coke, of Holkham; she was acquainted with the Latin classics, and most of the languages of Europe; and there were few subjects which her active intelligence did not embrace. She was also the liberal patron of men of letters, and lived an example to persons of her rank and fortune.

At Claremont, Baron Hardenbrooke, equerry to Prince Leopold.

In Manchester-square, the widow of Admiral Dalrymple.

At Islington, Mrs. David Crole.

At Stamford-hill, 68, William Mountford, esq.

In Devonshire-street, 78, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Berdmore, late head master of the Charter House School.

In Berners-street, Miss Frances Ann Lawson, late of Kensington Gore.

At Winchmore-hill, 73, William Radley, esq. suddenly, an eminent distiller in Fleet-street.

In the New Cut, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, 45, Robert Brooke Kirkman, son of the late Alderman K.

At Hoolley House, Surrey, 82, Thomas Byron, esq. late Lieut. Col. 3d regt. of Guards.

At Welwyn, Herts, 73, Henry Blake, esq. the Senior Proctor of Doctors' Commons.

At the British Museum, 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Planta, wife of Joseph P. esq. principal Librarian.

In Wandsworth-road, Mrs. Rachel Culen.

In Basinghall-street, 76, Solomon Wadd, esq. many years the highly respected, ac-

tive and independent member of the Common Council of London.

In Paternoster-row, 63, *E. Manley*, esq. wholesale druggist, deservedly lamented.

At Clapham, Mrs. *Eliza Mary Price*.

At Sandersted House, Surrey, Mrs. *Lushington*, mother of S. R. L. esq. M.P. and secretary to the Treasury.

In Skinner's-street, Snow-hill, *Dr. J. Strachan*, formerly of Clay-hill, Enfield.

At Maze-hill, Greenwich, Mrs. *Rebecca Rayley*, late of Peckham.

In Gerard-street, Soho, Mr. *John Grove*, solicitor.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, the Rev. *Dr. Nicol*, for more than twenty-five years the much esteemed minister of the Scot's Church, Swallow-street.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. *Sophia Clarkson*.

At Ham Common, 24, Miss *Georgiana Proby*, of Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

At Stepney Green, 59, *Elizabeth*, wife of Richard Williams. esq.

In Upper Kentish Town, *John Jackson*, esq.

*Warwick Lake*, esq. late Commissioner of Stamps.

In Adams-street, Bryanstone-square, 74, Mrs. *A. Heron*.

At Holloway, 33, *John Oliver*, M.D. surgeon to the East Middlesex Militia.

In Park-place, Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. *Fred. Thurston*, M.A.

In York-place, City-road, 86, *James Carr*, esq.

In Guildford-street, 82, Mrs. *Lough*.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, 75, Mrs. *Elizabeth Dyer*, late of St. Clement Danes.

At Stockwell, *Alexander Wrigot*, esq. of Bermondsey.

At Bath, 88, Mrs. *Heineken*, late of Peckham.

Lient. *Henry Frederick Griffiths*, of the Coldstream Guards.

In Bedford-row, Mrs. *Temple*, wife of Dr. T.

At Hammersmith, *Sophia*, the wife of Romaine W. Clarkson, esq. deservedly lamented.

In College-street, Westminster. *Sarah*, wife of William A. H. White. esq.

In Curzon-street, 87, the Dowager Lady *Ryecroft*, widow of Sir Richard R. of Penhurst, Kent.

In Portland-place, 91, Mrs. Mackenzie.

In Woodstock-street, Bond-street, *Sarah Paine*, of Birchington, Isle of Thanet,

Major *James T. Cowper*, of the Artillery.

In the Paragon, Hackney, Mrs. *Robson*, wife of Isaac R. esq.

In Mauley-place, South Lambeth, Mrs. *Elizabeth Caley*, greatly regretted.

At Clapham-rise, Mrs. *Aune Seaton*.

At Williams's Library, Red Cross-street,

where he was attending a meeting of Dissenting Ministers on public business, aged 66, the Rev. W. Lindsey, LL.D. thirty years the popular preacher and much respected pastor of the congregation at Monkwell-street, in the city of London. He was no less distinguished as an eminent schoolmaster, having for many years conducted a large seminary, latterly at Stratford, which the probity of his character, the urbanity of his manners, and his high classical attainments rendered eminent among the schools which surround the metropolis. This excellent man had for some time been in a declining state of health, and had passed the greatest part of the last year at Cheltenham and Brighton, whence he had returned a few months since in health apparently restored. He attended the above meeting, and spoke and assisted during its deliberations; but being suddenly taken ill, expired before general attention was drawn to him, to the great horror and grief of all present, by whom as his colleagues in the ministry he was especially beloved and respected. He was the author of many distinguished sermons and tracts, remarkable for the purity of their style and correctness of their sentiments, and has been an occasional contributor to the pages of this Miscellany. He was buried in Bunhill Fields, and his funeral was attended by thirty-three mourning and fourteen private coaches.

At Richmond, aged, 90, Mr. *Adam Walker*, a celebrated Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy. His ingenious mind was ever active in the pursuit of science, and his original invention of that beautiful machine the Eidouranion, or transparent Orrery, and the Celestina, the great revolving lights on the Isle of Scilly, and Cromer, by which thousands of lives and property have been saved, the warm-air stove under the House of Lords and Italian Opera-house, the present mail-coach, &c. still remain as proofs. Mr. W. was the son of a peasant in Westmorland, and deriving no advantage from education or family introduction, his eminence in life has been the result of his own persevering study, and of his character for probity. As a lecturer he was respected by all men of science of his time; and although popular, his lectures never degenerated into empiricism though in spreading the knowledge of the sciences, and creating a taste for their cultivation, the public are deeply his debtors.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE ONESIPHORUS PAUL.

The following extract relative to this gentleman is from a pamphlet lately published by George Holford, Esq. M.P. entitled, "Thoughts on the Criminal Prisons of this Country." "While I am writing, I am called



called upon to attend the funeral of Sir George Paul, who has departed this life in the 75th year of his age, within a few miles of me, at his house at Rodborough, in Gloucestershire. It is a tribute justly due to the memory of this very active and useful magistrate, and which ought not to be withheld by one who is commenting upon the effects of his labours, to say, that to him this country owes more, in regard to the improvements of its prisons, than to any other man, except Mr. Howard, with whom he was personally acquainted, and whose plans it was the object of his life to carry into effect. Under the instructions of Sir George Paul, were prepared the designs of the several prisons of this county, (the county of Gloucester;) and the buildings themselves were erected under his personal inspection and superintendence, with great attention to economy, though necessarily at an expense, which for a time brought his popularity in the county into hazard; for he made himself responsible for the propriety of every direction given, and every charge incurred. He settled every contract, and kept, with great labour, all the books and accounts connected with every branch of the expenditure; of which, when the works were completed, he laid a detailed statement before the public. He also drew up rules and regulations for the management of these several prisons, and attended with unremitting perseverance to the execution of them, until he saw his system in full operation. His prisons and his rules, like all first attempts, must be susceptible of improvement; but we have no great reason to boast of our progress in prison discipline during a period of near thirty years, which has elapsed since the prison at Gloucester was opened for the reception of offenders; nor has the legislature passed an Act of much importance, with reference to the regulation of prisons, since the 31 Geo. 3. cap. 46, in which the principal provisions of the Gloucestershire Act were framed into a public law, for the benefit of the kingdom at large, at the instance of Sir George Paul. He entertained the soundest views of prison policy, and was particularly anxious to preserve the distinction between the different kinds of places of confinement. It was in compliance with his recommendation, that the justices of this county desisted from the practice, which still prevails elsewhere, of sending persons charged with felony to Houses of Correction. His opinion upon

all points, connected with prisons, would probably have been more generally received, if his zeal had been less ardent, and he had condescended to a greater degree of conciliation; but he was too impatient of opposition from those, who were less conversant with the matter under deliberation than himself." We give place to the above, though we enter our own protest against systems of Prison Discipline, better adapted to machines than men, and calculated to harden instead of reprobating by kindness. It is a system better adapted to a despotic than a constitutional government.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. A. Crigan, to the valuable rectory of Marston, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Willis, to the perpetual curacy of Wilberfoss, Yorkshire.

Rev. C. Goddard, archdeacon of Lincoln, to the rectory of St. James, Garlick-Hithe, London.

Rev. H. Glossop, to the valuable vicarage of Isleworth.

Rev. H. S. J. Bullen, to hold by dispensation the living of Wrestlingworth, Bedfordshire, with that of Dunton, Buckinghamshire.

Rev. S. Parkins, to the vicarage of Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Charles Ashfield, to the rectory of Dodington by Bridgewater.

Rev. G. G. Beadon, to the curacy of Heaton Norris, near Stockport.

Rev. John Watts, M.A. appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Besborough.

Rev. A. Wheeler, B.D. to the rectory of Broadway, Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Heath, to the rectories of West Dean and East Grinstead, near Salisbury.

Rev. B. Bridge, Cambridge, is re-appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Edward Colman Tyson, B.A. has been elected second master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ Hospital.

The Rev. E. Fane, rector of Fulbeck, to the prebend of Clifton.

Rev. E. R. Butcher, to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, Northampton.

Rev. T. L. Shapcott, to the perpetual curacy of East Kennet, Hants.

Rev. G. Simpson, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Clarence.

Rev. T. Clarke, M.A. to the vicarage of Overbury, Worcestershire.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE farmers of Northumberland lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying for relief, representing themselves to be in a distressed condition.

*Married.*] G. A. Lambert, esq. to Miss Raisbeck, of Westgate-street: A. W. Gamble, esq. to Miss E. Wilson: Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Forsyth: Mr. J. Brockbank, to Miss M. A. Robertson, of Pilgrim-street: Mr.

Mr. A. Loft, to Miss Allen: all of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Punsheon, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Wardle, of Gateshead.—Mr. R. Walker, of Chester-le-street, to Miss M. Burlison, of Charlotte-square, Newcastle.—Mr. J. Rennie, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Parker, of South Shields.—Mr. A. Leslie, to Miss M. Appleby; Mr. R. Peast, to Miss S. Marr: all of North Shields.—Mr. R. Clarke, to Miss J. S. Tate, both of Sunderland.—The Rev. W. Mark, to Miss Curry, both of Tynemouth.—Mr. G. Dennis, to Miss E. Brown, both of Darlington.—Mr. J. Stevenson, to Miss M. A. Clement.—Mr. J. Dent, to Miss H. Stevenson; Mr. G. Marshall, to Miss M. Wilkinson: all of Stockton.—Mr. W. Charlton, of Heddon on the Wall, to Miss A. Smith, of Close-House.—At Ryton, Mr. J. Whitfield, to Miss B. Belt, of Winlaton.—Capt. Wade, of Cockfield, to Miss J. Langstaff, of Hamsterly.—The Rev. J. Waite, of Washington, to Miss J. Humble, of North Biddick.—Mr. R. Rippon, of Shotley Bridge, to Miss Trotter, of Bishop Auckland.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, at Westgate Hill, 73, Mrs. F. Innes.—57, Mr. Jopling, of the High Bridge.—In the Old Flesh Market, Mrs. Charlton.—In Rosemary-lane, 73, Mr. F. Gray.—80, Mrs. M. Airey, deservedly regretted.—87, Mrs. E. Wilson.—In Lisle-street, Mrs. J. Carruthers.—Miss Lightfoot.—21, Mr. J. Green.—Mrs. Millard, of the Sand-hill.—In Pilgrim-street, 91, Mrs. M. Moulter.—At Gateshead, 22, Mr. G. Cowley.—81, Mrs. M. Tate.—Mr. D. Rayne.

At Sunderland, 39, Mr. W. Gardener.—98, Mrs. M. Crief.—82, Mrs. Crow.—66, Mr. J. Meaburn.—77, Mrs. E. Smith, a member of the Society of Friends.—84, Mrs. M. Wharton.—98, Mrs. J. Thompson.

At North Shields, in Milburn-place, 30, Mrs. M. A. Kindley.—64, Mr. C. Stephenson.—58, Mrs. E. Anderson.—81, Mr. R. Hudson.—59, Mrs. M. Bowman.—56, Mr. R. Jons.—60, Mr. R. Dacres.—70, Mrs. C. Robinson, of the Low Lights.—63, Mrs. Richardson, of Ayton.

At South Shields, 82, Mr. G. Colvin, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. S. Ogle.—56, William Scott, esq.

At Alnwick, 48, Mr. T. Dixon.—65, Mr. J. Temple, much respected.—69, Mr. B. Nicholson.

At Morpeth, 67, Mrs. Mitcheson, much respected.—42, Mr. W. Patterson.

At Prudhoe, Mr. G. Newton, suddenly.—At Bedlington, Mr. T. Mitchinson.—At Blyth, the Rev. J. Broadbent, much lamented.—At Moat-hill, near Wark, Mary, wife of Reginald Cuariton esq. At Sherburn, 94, Mr. R. Addison.—At Pelton House, 70, George Hudson, esq. greatly lamented.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Cockermouth, lately presented a petition to the House of Commons, desiring the dismissal of ministers,

the restoration of the Queen's name to the liturgy, and praying them to adopt such measures as would reduce unfair influence in that House.

The inhabitants of Kendal, lately petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the protecting duties of Ireland.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss A. Bell; Mr. J. Graham, to Miss M. Irving: all of Carlisle.—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss Spittal, of Scotch-street, Carlisle.—Mr. J. Scarins, of Whitehaven, to Miss A. Fisher, of Newcastle, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Graham, to Miss J. Nelson, both of Penrith.—Mr. W. Simpson, to Miss M. Halliday; Mr. R. Troughton, to Miss A. Thornbarrow: all of Kendal.—Mr. J. Banks, of Kendal, to Miss Wilson, of Kirby Stephens.—At Brampton, Mr. E. Parker, to Mrs. Winterhope.—Mr. R. Davidson, of Stainton, to Miss James, of Rickerby.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 40, David Carrick, jun. esq. banker, a friend of literature and a patron of rising genius, and much and deservedly esteemed.—In Caldewgate, Mr. J. Stubbs.—In Rickergate, 70, Mr. T. Mulcaster, deservedly respected.—40, Mr. D. Sowerby.—In English-street, 59, Miss A. Pears.—In Caldewgate, 41, Mrs. M. Tanning.—In Botchergate, 60, Mrs. S. Russell.

At Kendal, Mrs. Clark.—64, Mr. B. Banks.—64, Mr. J. Dawson.—40, Mr. R. Nicholson.—At Wigton, 27, Mrs. J. Barwise.

At Stansfield, 74, Mr. J. Lightfoot, much respected.—At Whitehead Hill, 86, Mr. T. Dryden.—At Woodside, near Maryport, 64, John Walker, esq.—At Rickerby, 84, Mr. J. Peel, much respected.

#### YORKSHIRE.

No less than thirty two petitions were lately forwarded from York to the House of Commons. They prayed for a general reform in the House of Commons—for the restoration of triennial parliaments—for the disfranchisement of all boroughs where the voters were so few as either to be liable to bribery, or to be under the influence of some predominant family—for the extension of the franchise taken from them to the large towns, and for the division of the kingdom into equal districts.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hood, of York, to Miss A. Bower, of Hunslet.—Mr. S. Thompson, to Mrs. Staunt; Mr. J. Harker, to Miss E. Portas; Mr. T. Hendry, to Mrs. Hewett: all of Hull.—Mr. T. Fawcett, to Miss E. Blake; Mr. J. Carter, to Miss S. Roberts; Mr. M. Johnson, to Miss M. Parker; Mr. A. Morris, to Miss M. English: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Keighley, of Leeds, to Miss Midgley, of Alwoodley-hall.—Mr. J. Rushworth, to Miss M. Leathley, of Holbeck.—The Rev. C. Readshaw, of Richmond, to Miss Prest, of Aiskew.—Mr. J. Elgey, to Miss A. Bowron, both of Bradford.—Mr. J. Shilleto, to Miss M. Settle, both of Harrowgate.—Mr. J. Banks,

Banks, of Knowlesborough, to Mrs J. Dixon, of Cottingham.

Mr. J. Cox, to Miss M. Smith, of Hunslet.—Mr. R. Mattison, to Miss A. Gardham, of Hotham.—G. Warburton, esq. of Holby, to Miss Flemming, of York.—Mr. H. Birnington, of Humbleton, to Miss C. Smith, of Bilton.—Mr. R. Foster, to Miss A. Wyon.—Mr. J. Stables, of Horsforth, to Miss S. Harband, of Barrowby Grange.—James Wilks, esq. of Woodlesford, to Miss Trout, of South Elkington.

*Died.*] At Hull, in Scot-street, 42, Mrs. M. Blossom.—42, Mr. W. Donkin.—37, Mrs. L. Shaw, deservedly regretted.—23, Mr. J. W. Walker.—74, Mrs. Holmes, of Thormanby.—44, Mr. J. Carrick.

At York, 62, the Rev. J. Thompson.

At Leeds, 77, Mrs. Harrison, generally respected.—51, Mr. T. Lorkin, deservedly lamented.—44, Mrs. Stephenson.—61, Mrs. M. Motley, regretted.—Mrs. S. Brayshaw.—Mrs. Batty.—54, Mr. W. Emmott.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Wigfield.—68, Mr. T. Burton.

At Whitby, Mrs. Dawson.

At Knowlesborough, 47, Mrs. M. Howell.

At Beverley, 70, Miss J. H. Clark.

At Howden, 49, Mr. R. Milner.

At Hedon, 27, Mr. W. Boynton.—Near Wakefield, Joseph Armitage, esq. an eccentric character.—At Kirkella, 88, William Williamson, esq. highly respected.—At Hillsbro' House, 59, John Rimington, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Marton, 79, the Rev. G. Howard, D.D. a Roman Catholic Bishop, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Potterton, 55, Mrs. M. Gough, respected.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A petition from Liverpool with 5000 names attached, was lately presented to the House of Commons: it prayed for the restoration of the Queen's rights; for an inquiry into the Manchester massacre; for an immediate reduction of taxes; and for parliamentary reform.

A dreadful fire broke out within the month in the premises of Messrs. Nuttall, Fisher, and Co. printers, Liverpool, which entirely destroyed the premises; and it is supposed that this accident will be the means of throwing out of employment, for a considerable time, not less than 400 persons.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss P. Bolton; Mr. Bowden, to Miss Rowbotham; John Birks, esq. to Miss M. Speight: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Lyon, of Manchester, to Miss S. Crompton, of Collyhurst.—Mr. R. H. Hampson, of Salford, to Miss M. Green, of Tidswell.—Mr. A. Hazard, to Mrs. Hooke; Mr. E. Mawdsley, to Miss Farrington; Mr. Weston, to Miss Atchinson; Mr. G. Taylor, to Miss H. Hunter, of Park-lane; Mr. T. Worsley Smith, to Miss A. Hilleman: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Wallace, of Liverpool, to Miss Bell, of Workington.—Mr. S. R. Latus, to Miss Vevers,

both of Blackburn.—Mr. Burton, to Miss Parkin; Mr. E. Higgin, to Miss Brewer: all of Ulverston.—Mr. J. Holt, of Bury, to Miss A. Nuttall, of Manchester.—John Dean Case, esq. of Walton priory, to Miss A. Littledale, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Turner, of Middleton, to Miss M. Taylor, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Hethrington, of Branthwaite-hall, to Miss M. Huddleston, of Gosforth.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Princes-street, 48, Mr. T. Pugh.

At Salford, 53, Mr. T. Felton.—Mr. Hatton, much respected.

At Liverpool, 48, Mr. R. Bibby, deservedly lamented.—In the London-road, 21, Mr. J. Eaves.—In Gerard-street, 74, Mrs. M. McCann.—In Moorfields, 54, Mrs. E. Anderson.—In Richmond-row, 92, Mrs. D. Kenyon, one of the Society of Friends.—In Clarence-street, 81, Mrs. J. Knapper, of Agden-hall.—50, Mr. T. Atherton.

At Bolton, 23, Mr. J. Monts, greatly regretted.

At Preston, 70, Mr. M. Beck.

At Wigan, 31, Mr. R. Rushton.

At Warrington, 43, Mr. W. Turner.

At Grauge Mill, near Rochdale, Mrs. Spearritt.—At Broughton, Mrs. Rawson.—Mr. Barber.—At Prestwich, Mrs. Travis.—At Crawshaw Booth, 50, Mr. J. Binn, one of the Society of Friends.—At Litchford-hall, Buckley, 52, Richard Alsop, esq. regretted.

#### CHESHIRE.

Two extensive farms in Cheshire are announced to be let, by bills posted on the walls of Liverpool; a circumstance which has not occurred within the memory of the oldest individual.

*Married.*] James Henderson, esq. to Miss A. R. Watson; Mr. Casson, to Mrs. Chatterton: all of Chester.—Mr. W. Amery, of Chester, to Miss A. Mencock, of Bilton Mill.—Mr. M. Stout, of Chester, to Miss Booth, of Manchester.—Mr. Chantler, of Northwich, to Miss R. Jerome, of Birmingham.—Mr. R. Ryley, of Buckley-mills, near Nantwich, to Miss S. Walker, of Nantwich.

*Died.*] At Chester, 60, Daniel Aldersey, esq.—77, Mrs. C. Day Jackson.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Norris.

At Macclesfield, Mr. G. Garnett.—Mrs. Davies.—Mr. G. Greaves.

At Nantwich, Mr. E. Hilcott.

At Sandbach, 45, Mrs. E. Twemlow.

At Northen, Mrs. Johnson.—At Rosthern, 78, Mr. Shuttleworth.—At Flookersbrook, 75, Mr. R. Radcliffe, greatly respected.—At Over Peover, 84, Mrs. Paulden, regretted.—At Ferney Bank, 26, Miss E. Lea, much lamented.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Peet, to Miss Percival, both of Derby.—Mr. Wise, to Miss M. Frith, both of Ashborne.—Mr. J. Barrisford, jun. of Swanwick, to Miss R. Stanley, of Kirkby Boggs.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Derby, in Friar-gate, 69, Richard Murphy, esq.—Mrs. Hastley.—19, Miss A. Litchfield, highly esteemed. At Eckington, 51, Miss M. Lawrence.—At Elwall, 29, Miss Platt, much regretted.—At Brunnington, 49, Mrs. Hallam.—At Spondon, Mrs. A. Meakin.—At Ashford, 64, Mrs. Cockayne.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In Nottingham, nearly one fourth of the inhabitants are receiving instruction as follows:—

There are 165 week } Boys. Girls. Total.  
day schools of all de- } 2541 1912 4453  
scriptions, containing }  
19 Sunday Schools. . 1831 2052 3883

184 Schools	4372	3964	8336
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Several of the Sunday Schools have a less number of children in them than they had a few years ago, and the total amount is less also. From the above account, it appears, there are 629 girls less than boys instructed in the week day schools, 221 more girls than boys in the Sunday Schools.

From a strict inquiry made in six Sunday schools, containing 1742 children. 226 of this number attended week day schools, either day or evening, which is nearly one-eighth; taking this as the average of the whole, which I think will be found thereabouts, there are 3398 children receiving instruction in Nottingham, in Sunday schools, that do not obtain it by any other means. To this last number, add those instructed in week day schools, will make a total of 7051 receiving education in Nottingham, which I presume, is one fourth of the population.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants was lately held at Nottingham, C. L. Morley, esq. the Mayor, in the Chair: when various well-written and highly patriotic resolutions were passed.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Watts, to Miss M. Hoyes; Mr. W. Standfield, to Miss M. Simpson; Mr. J. Horrocks, to Mrs. J. Wilson: all of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Tyndall, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Copley, of Hockley.—Mr. H. Adams, to Miss Innocent, both of Newark.—Mr. C. Lindsey, of Mansfield, to Miss H. Cullen, of Brook, Kent.—Mr. J. McLellan, to Miss Dickinson, both of Mansfield.—Mr. A. Lee, to Mrs. Drayton, both of Arnold.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 25, Mr. W. Holmes.—In Chesterfield-street, 54, Mrs. J. Tyas. On Sion-hill, 27, Miss E. True man.—In Rutland st., 69, Mrs. Connel.—In Warser-gate, 83, Mrs. G. Turner.

At Newark, at an advanced age, Mr. S. Crow.—24, Mr. W. Fotherby.—77, Mr. J. Royston.—39, Mr. J. N. Bradfield.

At Mansfield, 69, Mrs. Cree, deservedly regretted.—52, Mr. B. Jefford, greatly respected.—At an advanced age, Mrs. McLellan.

At Lenton, Mrs. Crowther.—At Marlon, MONTHLY MAG. No. 351.

Mrs. Wheatcroft.—At Coddington, Mr. Goss.—At Kirkcrompton, 55, Mr. E. Little.—At Holme-pierrepont, 82, Mr. W. Litchfield.—At Southwell, 60, Mr. J. Croft, deservedly regretted.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A melancholy shipwreck of the sloop Brothers and Sisters, of Boston, lately took place off the Lincolnshire coast; the master's wife and two children were unfortunately drowned, and the crew, after nine hours' struggling, were taken up by a Scarborough fishing-boat.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Cupiter, to Miss Marshall; Mr. Keetley, to Miss Bell: all of Grimsby.—Mr. J. Clough, of Wainfleet, to Miss F. Osbourne, of North Summercoates.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, 48, Mr. J. Andrew.

At Grantham, Francis Turner, esq. one of the justices of the corporation of that town, deservedly respected.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Anderson.

At Boston, 56, Mr. A. Gilt, greatly and deservedly regretted.

At Grimsby, 82, Mr. J. Jack.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Four thousand inhabitants of Leicester lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy, and to all her legal rights—also for an inquiry into the Milan Commission.

As soon as the intelligence of the sentence on Sir Francis Burdett reached Leicester, a meeting took place among the friends of liberty, and it was resolved to open a subscription towards paying the fine.

*Married.*] Mr. F. Shrobsbury, to Miss M. A. Weston; Mr. Postlewaite, to Miss Crick: all of Leicester.—The Rev. R. Davies, B.D. of Leicester, to Miss Mercer, of Lewisham.—Mr. Neale, of Leicester, to Miss A. Cooper, of Great Ashby.—Mr. Pratt, to Miss S. Tebbet, both of Normanton on Soar. Mr. T. Musson, to Miss M. Fowler, both of Whis-sendine.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 84, Mr. W. Russell.—Mr. Phillips.—In Charles-street, Mrs. E. Black, greatly regretted.

At Loughborough, 23, Miss Eddowes.—77, James Renals, esq.—75, Mr. J. Gee.

At Husband's Bosworth, Mr. Berridge.—26, Mrs. Adams, greatly respected.

At Newton Burgaland, 68, Rev. W. Lufford, deservedly regretted.—At Nuneaton, Mr. W. Moreton.—At Stonesbury, 58, Mrs. Panning.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The potters of this county, labouring under the depression of trade, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a removal of the restrictions upon foreign commerce.

*Married.*] At Stoke-upon-Trent, Josiah Spode, esq. to Miss Maria Middlemore, of Foley.—Samuel Spode, esq. to Miss Crewe, of Newcastle.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 70, Mrs. Birchall.

At Lichfield, Edward Outram, D.D. Canon residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, Chancellor of the Diocese, Archdeacon of Derby, and Rector of St. Philip's in this town; extreme exertion in talking to a deaf person was the immediate occasion of an apoplexy that terminated his existence in the course of an hour.

At Walsall, 77, Mrs. Carless.—Mrs. A. Marlow.—Miss Brookers.

At Tamworth, in Litchfield-street, 64, Miss Robinson, suddenly, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Daw End, 78, Mr. S. Meanley.—At Lee Grange, 65, Mrs. Jeffreys, late of Woodhouse, near Cheadle.—At Hanley, 65, John Daniel, esq. one of the proprietors of the New Hall China Manufactory.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

At a meeting held pursuant to advertisement at the public office, in Birmingham, on the 7th of February, 1821, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society for promoting the Cultivation of the Fine Arts, Samuel Galton, Esq. in the chair.

It was resolved, 1st, That an institution be now established in Birmingham for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, and that it be called "The Birmingham Society of Arts."

2d. That a Museum be formed for the reception of casts and models of the most approved specimens of sculpture, and of all such other works, illustrative of the different branches of art, as the society may have the means of procuring.

3d. That suitable accommodation be provided for students in the Fine Arts.

4th. That if at any time it shall be deemed expedient, the committee have the power of making arrangements for public exhibitions of the works of art.

Fifteen gentlemen instantly subscribed £100 and £50 each, and about forty others subscribed £2 2s. as annual subscribers. Sir Robert Lawley agreed to present an extensive collection of casts.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Winder, to Miss E. Benz, both of Birmingham.—Mr. R. Gibson, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Grove, of Hatton.—Mr. H. Winkfield, of Camp-hill, to Miss M. Charnley, of Warton Lodge.—Mr. J. Scott, of Deritend, to Miss E. Ashton, of Birmingham.—Mr. G. H. Haynes, to Miss A. M. Darleston, both of Coventry.—Mr. T. A. Dale, of Sutton Colfield, to Miss E. Dale, of Lewes.—Mr. T. Danks, of Tipton, to Miss A. Brain, of Old Swinford.—Mr. T. Showell, of Ashted.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Coleshell-street, Mrs Knowles of the Terrace, Kentish Town. At Birmingham, Mrs. A. M. Hadley, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Wheeler.—In Union-street, 70, Mr. Lowe, much lamented.—In Weaman-street, 82, Mrs. M. Salt.—In Jamaica-row, 63, Mrs. Caulwall.—In

Suffolk-street, 84, Mrs. Manwaring.—In Ann-street, 53, Mrs. M. Brook.

At Coventry, Mr. Taylor.

At West Bromwich, 69, Mrs. H. Hodgkins, deservedly respected.—48, Mrs. Dickinson.

At Edgebaston, 38, Mr. J. Fleuitt, greatly lamented.—At Breeden House, King's Norton, 76, Daniel Chase, esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The tumults among the colliers in this county, have led to fatal consequences. On Saturday, it was first announced that, on account of the reduction in the value of iron, and the stagnation of trade, it was necessary that the wages of the men should be reduced 6d. per day. Discontent immediately manifested itself; and on the following days a large body of men marched to Madeley-wood, Dawley, &c. stopped all the works, injured, and destroyed the machinery, and compelled the workmen to join the ranks of the turbulent. On Friday, the 9th, it became absolutely necessary to call out the troops of Wellington yeomanry cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cludde, in aid of the civil power, and who proceeded to disperse a body of about 3,000 rioters, assembled near the Old Park iron works, three miles from Wellington. The riot act having been read, and an hour elapsed, the mob, though earnestly entreated by the magistrates to return peaceably to their homes, rejected the advice. Some of the ring-leaders were consequently taken into custody; but when the constables and military were conducting their prisoners towards the town, a general attack with stones and cinders was made by the colliers from the summits of two cinder hills, situate on each side of the road. The abrupt ascent of the hills rendered a charge impracticable, so that the cavalry were obliged to use their fire arms: one man was killed on the spot, many were wounded, some dangerously, two of whom are since dead. The cavalry, however, succeeded in securing six of the eight prisoners, who are lodged in our gaol, viz. Samuel Hayward, Christopher North, John Grainger, Joseph Eccleshall, John Payne, and Robert Wheeler. In dispersing the mob, several of the cavalry were severely hurt by stones and cinders; and Mr. Spencer, of Trench-lane, was accidentally wounded in the knee by his pistol going off in the holster. On the morning after this skirmish, the rioters assembled on the same ground, provided with ammunition stolen from the works, with about 150 small arms and three pieces of cannon, the whole drawn up in regular array, having a centre body, and right and left wings, with close and even front. In this position they waited till twelve o'clock, when their patience began to be wearied, and they gradually dispersed.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Jones to Miss Jones, both of Shrewsbury.—The Rev. N. Higgins, of

of Drayton, to Miss Beddow, of Whitechurch. —Mr. Nash, of Ludlow, to Miss Watts, of Leintwardine. —Mr. Langley, of Easton Constantine, to Miss Underwood, of Ems-trey. —Mr. R. Meredith, of Yockleton, to Miss Meredith, of the Dingle. —Mr. Woodcock, of the Cradley Iron Works, to Miss Bond, late of Brierley-hill.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 37, Mrs. Harris, deservedly respected. —Miss A. Davis, much lamented. —In Mardol, 71, Mr. A. Jones. —On Swan-hill, Mr. J. Parker.

At Bridgnorth, 63, Mr. J. Mac Michael. —Mr. F. Oakes, jun.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mr. W. Fletcher, respected.

At Downton, Mr. Elsmere, deservedly lamented. —At Old Heath, 56, Mr. P. Walton. —At Underton, 72, Mrs. Wheelwright, much respected. —At Preston Brockhurst, Thomas Lloyd Bayley, esq. generally lamented. —At Ironbridge, Miss J. Bryan.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Pratt, of Evesham, to Miss Ibbertson, of New-street, Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Stourbridge, 76, Mrs. A. Badger. —At Dudley, G. W. Hawkes, esq. —At Brierley-hill, Mr. Witt. —At Eastham, 62, the Rev. C. Whitehead, Rector, and a Magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Hereford.

At Barford, Mr. T. Keyte.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Hereford Agricultural Society lately held their meeting, when many interesting subjects were discussed. Different propositions were suggested, in the hope of affording alleviation to the general distress which prevails. Amongst these were emigration to America and New Holland—the further prohibition of foreign corn—a petition to the legislature for general relief, and a recommendation to proprietors of arable farms to let leases of their estates on corn rents, in preference to fixed rents.

*Married.*] Mr. Winston, of Brecon, to Miss E. Browne, of Hereford. —W. H. Brydges, esq. of Colwall-house, to Miss H. Higgins, of Hillend.

*Died.*] At Leominster, 65, Mr. J. Carter, greatly regretted. —61, Mr. W. Toombs, late of Westwood.

At Bishop's Frome, 81, Mr. J. Taylor, deservedly regretted.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At the last Quarter Sessions, held at Gloucester, John Ball and Agnes his wife, were sentenced to seven years transportation for obtaining money from the overseers of Clifton, under a false pretence that the husband was ill and incapable of work; he being at the time employed, and receiving wages in his business as a mason.

A meeting of the Gloucester Association for the protection of Agriculture, lately took place at Gloucester: the following is an extract of a petition that was unanimously resolved upon to the House of Commons:—

"That, under the extreme depression of Agricultural Produce, your Petitioners are totally incapacitated from bearing that excessive proportion of all public payments, now imposed upon the occupiers of the soil of these kingdoms—such as the enormous and increasing amount of parochial rates, the statute duty on the highways, (the latter of which the farmer is frequently called upon to perform under the vexatious circumstances of neglecting his own business,)—are both grievous and intolerable burdens, borne almost exclusively by the farmer, and from which nearly every other class of the community is exempt, or contributes to in a trifling proportion.

"That the taxes on riding and husbandry horses, on malt, and salt, all bear peculiarly hard upon the farmer, and were imposed on him at a time when agricultural produce sold at more than double its present price.

"That we are decidedly of opinion, that in ordinary seasons, the soil of the United Kingdoms is fully adequate to the supply of its population, in the different articles of corn, flour, meal, rye, oats, beans, pease, barley, wool, flax, hemp, hides, tallow, seeds, butter, cheese, poultry, vegetables of all kinds, natural to the country, apples, and pears. And we beg, respectfully to state to your honourable House, that, under proper protection and spirited cultivation, the soil of these kingdoms would return at least, one third more than its present produce, and thereby furnish to the numerous unemployed Manufacturing and Agricultural Labourers, now subsisting on the scanty pittance of parochial aid and individual charity, the means of procuring for themselves and families a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, and different articles of manufacture, necessary to their comfort and support, which they have hitherto been accustomed to enjoy, but are now deprived of the means of purchasing.

*Married.*] Mr. Bleek, of Unity-street, Gloucester, to Miss E. Garrard, of Bristol. —Mr. W. Day, to Miss M. A. Hartland: Mr. P. Parker, to Miss S. Harford, both of the Society of Friends: all of Bristol. —Mr. T. Perington, of Montague-street, Bristol, to Miss H. Perington, of St. George's, Somerset. —Mr. J. Prior, to Miss Walleit, both of Tewkesbury. —Mr. T. Minchen, of Fairford, to Miss M. Gibbs, of Churchill. —Mr. R. James, of Blakeney, to Miss M. Matthews, of Gatcomb.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in Hare-lane, Mrs. Herbert. —In Barton-street, Mr. T. Spring. —In St. Aldate's-street, 19, Miss J. Rea.

At Bristol, Henry Price, esq. late of West Bromwich, —49, Mrs. S. Sweet. —Mr. W. Hood.

At Cheltenham, in Tavistock-place, 52, J. D. Kelly, esq. deservedly regretted. —Patrick Maitland, esq. late of Calcutta. —Mr. Prideaux, suddenly. —In Redcliffe-street, Mr. Peau, jun. lamented.



At Stroud, Mr. S. Stayley.

At Newent, Elizabeth, wife of J. E. C. A. Harland, esq.—At Chipping Campden, G. Cotterell, esq.—At Duntisbourne, 65, Mr. T. Matthews, greatly regretted.—At Swanswield, 80, Mr. T. Hemming.—At Framilode, 39, Mr. E. Vempany.—At the Grauge, near Stroud, 68, Rowles Scudamore, esq. greatly lamented.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Weatherstone, to Miss J. Parr, of Holywell; Mr. C. Preston, to Miss Heading: all of Oxford.—Mr. Sutton, of St. Clement's, Oxford, to Miss Piper, of Worthing.—Mr. J. Penon, of Charlbury, to Mrs. E. Mead, of Ranger's Lodge.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 36, Mr. T. Richards.—64, Mr. J. Glover.—In Queen-street, 37, Mrs. Broadwater, greatly regretted.

At Bicester, 74, Mrs. Hoare.

At Woolvercot, 29, Mr. R. Salmon.—At St. John's Bridge, near Leachblade, 78, Mr. Wells, much regretted.—At Shipton Court, Lady Reade, the wife of Sir John R.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Aylesbury, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. That the country is in a state of general distress and discontent, in consequence of the measures of his Majesty's Ministers for many years past.

2. That this distress is the necessary result of the long wars in which we have been unfortunately involved, (wars, which, with many other evils, have introduced a love of military show and military principles into his Majesty's government); of the wicked prodigality and foolish compliance with the selfish views of our allies with which those wars were carried on; of the addition of nearly six hundred millions to the National Debt; of the enormous extent of taxation, which far exceeds the means of this country to bear; of the unnecessary war establishments, which are kept up in a time of peace, for the purposes of unconstitutional power and patronage; of a departure from sound principles of legislation in financial and commercial matters; of a total want of economy in every branch of his Majesty's Government; and of the inadequate check which the House of Commons, as at present constituted, affords over the Ministers of the Crown.

3. That the discontent, consequent upon this distress, is increased by the arbitrary and unconstitutional spirit which his Majesty's Ministers display upon all occasions; but, above all, by the conduct towards her Majesty the Queen, in getting up charges against her by the foulest and most unprincipled means—in supporting them by the basest and most wicked perjury on the part of the witnesses who were brought against her—in instituting a Bill of Pains and Penalties, a measure odious and unjust in itself; and clearly contrary to every principle of law

and the Constitution—in wantonly and unlawfully degrading her, by the non-insertion of her name in the Liturgy—in refusing to admit her to her other legal rights and privileges as Queen Consort of these realms—in still continuing against her the same system of unjust and unmerited insult, after the insufficiency of the evidence and the indignation of the country had forced them to abandon the original wicked measure—and lastly, by the determination which was lately evinced by his Majesty's Ministers, to persevere in visiting acquittal with all the penalties of crime.

4. That these grievances can never be remedied but by a total change of system in the policy of the country, both foreign and domestic; by entering into arrangements with foreign powers for the encouragement of British trade; by a thorough and vigorous retrenchment of the public expenditure; by the reduction of pensions, sinecures, and all useless offices, established only to answer undue ministerial purposes; by the adoption of a conciliatory system of government towards a loyal, though distressed people; by the immediate insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, and by the admission of her Majesty to all her other rights, privileges, and dignities as Queen Consort; by such an amended representation of the people as may tend to render the House of Commons a more complete organ of public opinion; and by the dismissal of the present Ministers for ever from the presence and councils of his Majesty.

5. That a Petition founded upon these resolutions be presented to the House of Commons.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Dover, of Aston Sandford, to E. Plaistowe, of Chesham.

*Died.*] At Buckingham, Solomon Holloway, esq. deservedly regretted.—53, Mrs. E. Goodson, much respected.

At Reading, 97, Mrs. Kemp.

At High Wycombe, John Nash, esq.

At Salt Hill, 80, Mrs. Parker, late of Oxford.—At Hockliffe, Mr. T. Shaw.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Baldock, G. H. Hicks, M.D. to Miss S. Herbert.—Mr. J. Dickenson, to Miss M. North, both of Abingdon, near Royston.

*Died.*] At Windsor, 74, Mr. Weight, much respected.—53, Mrs. Clegg.

At Hitchin, 77, Daniel Chapman, esq. banker.—At Leighton Buzzard, 25, Miss M. Claridge.—At Bassingbourn, 32, Mrs. Flitton.—At Bramfield, Mr. J. Pritchett.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Britten, of Ecton, to Miss M. Wood, of Welford.—Mr. Hassard, to Mrs. Blewitt, both of Duston.

*Died.*] At Northampton, 81, Mrs. Dickinson.

At Towcester, 28, Mr. J. Simco, deservedly lamented.

## CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is—*The Old Age of St. John the Evangelist.*

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hardman, to Mrs. Thrift, both of Cambridge.—J. F. Ogle, esq. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss F. Conington, of Horncastle.—Thomas Taylor, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Fanny Mansel, daughter of the late Bishop of Bristol.—Mr. Woolley, of Newmarket, to Miss M. Mayston, of Stanningfield.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 46, Mrs. Rutherford.—29, Mrs. Geer.

At Ely, 38, Mrs. Wilks.

At Bartlow, 83, Mr. G. Payne.—At Stuntney, Mr. J. Hatch.

## NORFOLK.

The poor round Holkham, the residence of the patriotic Mr. Coke, are employed in breaking, dressing, and spinning hemp and flax grown on that gentleman's estate, under the superintendence of Miss Coke.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Kerr, to Mrs. A. Gage. Mr. D. Bensley, to Miss M. A. Balls: all of Norwich.—Mr. S. Lovick, of St. Andrew's, Norwich, to Miss A. Pearson, of Northrepps.—Mr. J. Green, to Miss M. Wright; Mr. R. Woolstone, to Miss E. Mitchell.—Mr. R. Cates, to Miss M. A. Readwin, both of Fakenham.—Mr. Bateman, of St. Martin's, at Oak, to Miss L. Holding, of Beccles.—Mr. Howes, to Miss Bateman; J. Keer, to Miss S. Todd: all of St. Martin's at Oak.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in Surrey-street, 72, Mr. Brookbank.—In St. Benedict's, 73, Mrs. Lock.—40, Mrs. M. Curtis.—66, Mrs. S. Briggs.—In St. Margaret's, 77, Mrs. Middleton.

At Yarmouth, 84, Mr. M. Thompson.—84, Mr. E. Crabtree.—81, Mrs. E. Grey.—78, Mr. J. Durrant.—78, Mrs. H. Hewitt.

At Lynn, 48, Mr. Hammond.—Mrs. Lyther.—Mr. True.—66, Mrs. Turnbull.—Mr. Feltwell.

At Litcham, 81, Mr. J. Kennedy.—At Cromer, 49, Mrs. M. Pearson, greatly regretted.—At Watton, 84, Mrs. M. Pilgrim, much respected.—At Walsingham, 86, Mr. J. Hague, deservedly lamented.—At Holt, 19, Miss C. Seppings.—At East Dereham, 82, Mr. J. Smith Street.

## SUFFOLK.

The Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmund's, is in a flourishing condition; it has lately been supplied with a collection of seeds from the Royal Garden at Gottingen, also a packet containing some from Syria and Egypt, in addition to a selection recently transmitted by the President of the Linnæan Society.

*Married.*] Mr. Smith, to Miss Hoy, of Bury St. Edmund's.—Mr. B. Norman, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss E. Newstead, of Lynn.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss A. F. Nottidge, of East Hanningfield. Mr. Everett, of Falkenham, to Miss M. Rivers, of Trimley.—Mr. W. Pettet, to Miss E. Payne, both of Woolpit.—

Mr. W. Paine, of Barrow, to Miss F. Hutchison, of Haughley.

*Died.*] At Bury St. Edmund's, 28, Mr. H. Mudd.

At Ipswich, 56, Mrs. A. Enefer.—28, Mr. R. West.—In Silent-street, Miss Green.—25, Mr. T. Strowlger.—Mr. Jas. Death.—58, Mrs. S. Trott.—96, John Sherman, esq. late Capt. East Suffolk militia.—70, Mrs. Caston.

At Southwold, 88, Mr. J. Sayer.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. Godfrey.

At Cotton-hall, 83, Mr. T. Durham.—At Lindham-hall, 71, Jacob Whibread, esq. deservedly lamented for his general benevolence.—At Moulton, 59, Mr. W. King, greatly and justly regretted.—At Great Welnetnam, 35, Mrs. Cooper.—At Stradbroke, 79, Mrs. S. Grenling.

## ESSEX.

The magistrates of Essex have lately resolved to erect a spacious penitentiary for that county, in which all the prisoners are to be classed, and those who are able, obliged to work for their own support.

*Married.*] Mr. Bond, of Colchester, to Miss Bowland.—Mr. J. Busby, to Miss L. Eagles, both of Romford.—Thomas Sadler, esq. of Breewood Hall, to Miss S. Simpson, of Horkesley.—George Whitby, esq. major of the Staffordshire militia, to Miss Emma Ratcliffe, of Wood Hall, Warmingford.—Mr. R. King, of Foxearth, to Miss L. Halls, of Great Waltham.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Tomkins, suddenly.

At Billericay, Mrs. Douglass.

At Wix, 84, Mr. W. Nichols.—At Brun-dish, Mr. P. Martin.—At Wanstead, Miss S. Knowles.—At Radwinter Rectory, Mary Roberts, wife of the Rev. J. Bullock, greatly regretted.—At Bow Bridge, Richard Meeson, esq. of Meeson, Salop.—At Great Warley-place, 92, Samuel Bonham, esq.

## KENT.

The inhabitants of Dover lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for the following object:—that the Queen's name be re-inserted in the Liturgy; to effect a reformation in the construction of the House of Commons; and that the attention of the House be given to the distressed state of the country.

*Married.*] Mr. Crute, to Miss Archer, both of Canterbury.—At Canterbury, Capt. W. Davis, late of the 1st Swiss, to Miss H. Beale, of Wingham.—Mr. Holmes, of Dover, to Miss E. Weekes, of Canterbury.—Mr. S. Smithyer, to Mrs. E. Mount, both of Dover.—Mr. H. Wells, of Deal, to Mrs. Pollock, widow of James Henderson, esq. R.N.—Mr. J. Brittain, of Chatham, to Miss Wellfear, of Peckham.—Mr. A. Harrison, of Rushborne, to Miss Wootton, of Westere.—Mr. W. Lambert, to Miss F. Milton, both of Hollingbourne.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in Best-lane, Mr. R. Pottman, sen.—In Mercery-lane, 86, Mr. A. Read.

A. Read.—In Burgate-street, Mr. Chapman.  
—In Dover-street, 89, Mrs. C. Barrant.—In  
Castle-street, 30, Mr. Gilbee.  
At Dover, Mrs. Barrett.

At Deal, in her 100th year, Mrs. Sloley  
Martin.

At Faversham, 73, Mr. W. Plomer, one of  
the common council men of that corporation.  
—Mr. Gorham.—46, Mr. S. Scott.—Mr.  
Kirby.

At Maidstone, 88, Mr. C. Mares, one of  
the oldest common-councilmen of that cor-  
poration.

At Brompton, at an advanced age, Mrs.  
Newman: Mr. Wood: in Prospect-row,  
Mrs. Jennis.—At Strood, Mrs. Little, sud-  
denly.—At Hadlow, 48, Mr. M. Porter,  
deservedly regretted.—At Hawkhurst, 57,  
Mrs. R. Prigoe.

## SUSSEX.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of  
Brighton and Shoreham, was lately held at  
Brighton, when it was resolved to open a  
new road between the two towns, and also an  
iron railway for commercial purposes.

*Married.*] Mr. Swan, to Miss Fowler,  
both of Little Hampton.

*Died.*] At Maudling, 84, Mrs. E. Watts.—  
At Ovingdean, Mrs. Kemp, wife of Natha-  
niel K. esq.—At Fittleworth, Francis Upton  
Tripp, esq. late Capt. of the 26th foot, highly  
and deservedly esteemed.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Andover, much to their  
credit, have lately entered into several sub-  
scriptions for the relief of the numerous  
poor.

*Married.*] P. Mac Nalty, esq. of Win-  
chester, to Miss C. Smythe, of Highbridge  
Cottage, Otterbourne.—J. W. Clark, esq. of  
Hock, to Miss Hooper, of Hat House.—Mr.  
T. Wyeth, to Miss M. Newall, both of Alres-  
ford.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Capt. Hoey,  
many years a resident of Bath, and once a  
candidate for the office of Master of the  
Ceremonies at the Kingston Rooms.—Mrs.  
E. Bell, widow of Capt. B. of the Northum-  
berland militia.

At Winchester, in Hyde-street, 66, Mr. J.  
Maunder.—98, Mr. Jas. Gould.—54, Mr.  
W. Colborne.—79, Mrs. Carpenter.

At Portsmouth, Sir Geo. Campbell, G.C.B.  
by his own hand, for which no reason can be  
assigned. Sir George was 59 years of age;  
he entered the navy early in life; was made  
a Post Captain in 1781, Rear Admiral in  
1801, Vice Admiral in 1806, and Admiral  
of the White in 1814. He was appointd  
Port Admiral at this station in 1817.

At Gosport, Miss H. E. Hire.

At Portsea, in Cross-street, 36, Mrs. Miall.  
—In Queen-street, Mr. Payne.

At Carishbrooke, Mr. J. Wellington.

At Alresford, Mrs. A. Whitear.—At Brea-  
more, at an advanced age, Mr. Absalom.—  
At Faisley, 88, Mr. W. Adams.—At Fare-  
ham, 89, Joseph Gilbert, esq. he accompanied  
Capt. Cook in 1772, in his second voyage

round the world, and died deservedly esteemed  
and regretted.—At Ropley, Charles Barton,  
esq. a justice of the peace for this county,  
greatly esteemed and lamented.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Sloan, to Miss G. Oram;  
Mr. T. Wood, to Mrs. Lyde; all of Trow-  
bridge.—Mr. Monday, of Devizes, to Miss  
E. M. Gray, of Salisbury. Cornelius Can-  
nings, esq. of Ogbourne St. George, to Miss  
M. A. Decœurdux, of Rockley House.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, Mrs. Hayes.

At Devizes, at an advanced age, Miss  
Stephens.

At Calne, 20, Miss C. Atherton.

At Brompton Giffard, 60, Mrs. Dulondel.  
—At Basset Down House, 69, Sophia, widow  
of the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. Astro-  
nomer Royal.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Bladwell, to Miss E.  
Dagg; Mr. W. Young, of George-street, to  
Miss S. Hurley: all of Bath.—Mr. R.  
Owen, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late  
Capt. Edmondson.—John Robertson, of Il-  
chester, to Miss A. Loaving, of Ilminster.—  
At Shepton Mallett, Mr. T. Cooke A'Court,  
to Miss Davis, of Cannard's Grove.—Mr. J.  
Broadhurst, of Saltford, to Miss B. Gale, of  
Bath.—Mr. J. Fisher, of Mark, to Miss E.  
Hix, of Lympham.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Beaufort-buildings,  
Ann, wife of W. C. Empson, esq. deservedly  
esteemed and lamented.—Samuel Yockney,  
esq. late of London, a gentleman of general  
benevolence and much and justly regretted.  
—The Rev. R. Matchett Law, M.A.—In  
the Crescent, 58, Richard Olwer, esq.—Mrs.  
Bettesworth.—In Milsom-street, Mrs. Welles,  
widow of the Rev. Archdeacon W. of Wells.  
—In Green-park-place, Miss Jane Wil-  
loughby.

At Wells, 83, Hester, widow of John Sal-  
mon, esq. of Wookey.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Symes.

At Castle Combe, 48, Mrs. S. Bane.—At  
Bagatelle, 71, Mrs. Bathia Duthie.

## DORSETSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at  
Weymouth, to take into consideration the  
propriety of petitioning parliament, praying  
for a revision of the Criminal Laws. Dr.  
Cracknell in an able speech moved several  
excellent resolutions, which were seconded  
by E. Henning, esq. and unanimously adopt-  
ed. We hope the good example will be fol-  
lowed.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Cummins, to Miss Thorn.  
—William Buckland, esq. of Shaftsbury,  
to Miss H. Losh, of Charles-square, London.  
—Mr. R. Cox, of Yetminster, to Miss M. C.  
Pope, of Lawrence-lane, London.—Thos.  
Viney Saunders, esq. of Bruton, to Miss E.  
Prideaux, of Northlawton.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, Mr. G. Harvey, de-  
servedly regretted.—20, Miss Selina Brown,  
of Canonsleigh Abbey.

At Poole, Mrs. Durant, wife of J. D. esq.

At Shaftesbury, 95, Mr. S. L. Angier.



At Blandford, Miss M. Hill.

At Grimston, Mr. Green, suddenly.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

An investigation of the numerous records of Exeter has lately taken place. Upwards of 100 manuscripts have already been discovered; many of them beautifully written on fine vellum, and present some curious and interesting occurrences. The earliest found is of the time of William Rufus, 1090. We hope other corporations will imitate the same example, as a means of bringing to light every highly curious document; and we hope our correspondents will not forget our readiness to give place to such articles.

The receiving-house of the Powder Works at Kinterbury, near Plymouth, lately blew up, and a man and a boy were killed. About 40 barrels blowing up spread great destruction, and violently shook the houses for several miles round.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Hartnell, to Miss E. Puncbard: Mr. W. Board, to Miss M. Willmott: all of Exeter.—Mr. T. Leaman, of Exeter, to Miss T. Beedle, of Southwood.—Mr. Burnet, to Miss Prowse, both of Ashburton.—Mr. W. H. Clarke, to Miss E. Chapman, both of Honiton.—Mr. S. Loveys, of Newton Abbott, to Miss G. Wills, of Wadden House.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in Hill's-court, 75, Mrs. Shepton, deservedly regretted.—On Southernhay, 67, Mr. J. Pyne.—On St. David's-hill, Mr. J. Cosserrat.

At Plymouth, in Tavistock-street, Mr. D. Birbeck, a member of the Society of Friends.—In Canterbury-street, 66, Mrs. Thomas.—In Wellington-place, 63, Mrs. Stevens.—In Chapel-street, Mr. S. Trounstill.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Garrett.—At Collumpton, 59, Mrs. H. Tayler, greatly lamented.—91, Mr. Seaman.

At Teignmouth, Miss F. H. Jordan, deservedly regretted.

At Heavitree, 52, Mr. T. Burnett.—At Stony House, Mrs. Bedford, widow of Capt. B., R. N.—At Norton-house, 68, Lady Jodrell, widow of Sir Paul J., deservedly lamented for her extensive benevolence.

#### CORNWALL.

*The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall*, at the last Annual Meeting, held at the Museum, Penzance, Dr. Forbes, the Secretary, read an interesting memoir "on the temperature of mines," in which he asserted that the maximum of temperature in the deepest mines in Cornwall, 13 or 14,00 feet, was 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, or 28 degrees above the mean of the climate. In a second paper on the subject by Mr. R. W. Fox, of Falmouth, it was stated, that the temperature of the earth in Cornwall increases as we descend, nearly one degree of Fahrenheit for every 60 or 70 feet.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Prout, to Miss Brewer, both of Padstow.—Mr. E. Chappel, of Eglos-hayle, to Miss Broad, of Camelford.—Mr. J. Tom, of Wadebridge, to Miss C. Fulfit, of Truro.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mr. J. Hawken:

At Penzance, 75, Mr. W. Hoskin.—55, Lieut. W. Mullett.—91, Mrs. J. Boase.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Jewell, deservedly regretted.

At Trefoweth, Illogan, 54, Mr. H. Phillips, deservedly regretted.

At Launceston, 62, Mr. N. Truscott.

#### WALES.

A few spirited farmers, in a district which comprehends parts of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, have recently formed an association for the purpose of exciting emulation among themselves, their neighbours, and their servants generally. At a period so inauspicious to agriculturists as the present, this is a rare example.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. D. Richards, of Lougher, to Miss S. Hughes, of Nelson-place, Swansea.—John Rees, esq. of Carmarthen, to Miss R. Bower, of Waunifor.—Mr. P. Backstock, of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. Dorley, of Bath.—At Churchstoke, Thomas Browne, esq. to Miss Anne Griffiths, of the Meadows, in the county of Merioneth.—At Gresford, the Rev. Geo. Cunliffe, of Acton, to Miss D. Townshend, of Trevalen, Denbighshire.—Thomas Jones, esq. of Lledfer, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, to Emma Anne, sister to Sir William Owen, bart.

*Died.*] At Swansea, in Windsor Lodge, Mrs. Davies.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. W. Crunn.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Hughes, widow of David Hughes, esq. of Harmerton, Pembroke-shire, regretted for her general benevolence.

At Landaff, 79, the Rev. W. Davies, vicar of Lanorth, Monmouthshire.

At Llangollen, Mr. J. Davies.

At Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire, Mr. Prichard, much respected.—At Brynddyfryn, near Llanrwst, 67, Samuel Mouldsdaie, esq.—At Dan-y-Graig, near Swansea, Richard John Tibbits, esq. of Barton Seagrove, Northamptonshire.

#### SCOTLAND.

The late James Watt, esq.—Anniversary dinner.—On Friday, January the 10th, the birth-day of a most distinguished native of Greenock, the late James Watt, esq. was commemorated, in the Tontine, Glasgow, by the most numerous and respectable assemblage of the inhabitants ever witnessed here on such an occasion. A fine bust, crowned with laurel, and raised on a pedestal, of the illustrious philosopher, to the celebration of whose birth the evening was dedicated, was appropriately placed at one of the extremities of the room. The chair was ably filled by John Denniston, esq. chief magistrate. The distinction of having given birth to so great a man, as was well observed from the chair, is one of which Greenock may justly be proud.

*Married.*] At Inveresk-house, J. H. Mackenzie, esq. to the Hon. H. A. Mackenzie, daughter of the late Lord Seaforth.—James Cruikshank, esq. of Lanley-park, county of Angus,

Angus, to Lady Anne Letitia Carnagie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hill, of the Bengal Artillery.—Baroess Abercrombie, widow of Sir Ralph A.

At Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, G. Ferguson, esq. brother of the late J. F. M.P. for that county.—At Hamilton, near Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Hutchison.—At Kinell-house, Perthshire, Lady Ann Place, daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and wife of Edward Place, esq. of Skelton Grange, Yorkshire.

#### IRELAND

Considerable agitation continues in consequence of one Steele, County Sheriff of Dublin, at a county meeting at Kilmainham, on Dec. 30, having refused to put amendments upon some resolutions complimenting ministers, and having caused the meeting to be dispersed by a military force. His conduct has been exposed in Parliament, disavowed by ministers; and we trust will be brought before the Irish Courts of Law, for the good example of others.

*Married.*] William Ogle Hunt, esq. to Miss Caroline Browne, of Holles-street, Merrion-square.—The Rev. P. Renney, rector of Dunkitt, to Miss M. Poole, of Waterford.—The Rev. Edw. Bower, rector, of Taughboyne, to Miss Moore, of Bur-house, both in the county of Donegal.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Lady Castlecoote.—A. A. Hutchinson, esq.

At Killymoon, county of Tyrone, 77, James Stewart, esq.—At Belcamp-cottage, Balbriggan, county of Dublin, P. R. Wolfe, esq. nephew of the late Lord Kilwarden, and Secretary to the Board of Works.

#### ABROAD.

An late extraordinary overflowing of the river Douro, has occasioned great damage at Oporto. All the vessels at anchor in the river were in the most imminent danger of perishing, and some of them met with this misfortune: all the others suffered, some more, some less. A great many boats and small vessels, both public and private, are lost: the damage sustained

by the vessels which have escaped—in their hulls, masts, cordage, and rigging of every description, is beyond calculation. Immense damage, which it is impossible to estimate, has been done on shore. The water rose to a very great height, and boats plied in some parts of the city.

At his rural retreat in the environs of Paris, aged 54, *Jean Lambert Tallien*, one of the most distinguished heroes of the French revolution, and who after enjoying a plenitude of power proved his public virtue by the personal poverty, in which, like Amar and others, he ended his days. His life is the history of the French Revolution. He began his political career as a writer in the *Moniteur* in 1791, was elected secretary of the Commune of Paris, and held that office during the massacres provoked by the atrocious proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick; but personally opposed them, and himself saved many lives. He was afterwards elected a member of the Convention, and became a zealous and eloquent member of the *Mountain* party, voted for the death of the King, and went as a revolutionary deputy into the departments in the south-west, where he married the famous *Madame Cabarris* of Bordeaux. He afterwards had the courage to denounce Robespierre and his adherents, and effected the great revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Under the directory he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, but was captured on his return, and brought to England, where for some weeks he was an object of great attention in London, and visited at the houses of Messrs. Fox, Grey, &c. by whom he was much esteemed. Under Napoleon he held a commercial employment in Spain, but on the return of the Bourbons, was proscribed as one of those who had obeyed the voice of his country in voting for the death of Louis the 16th. His ill health excused him from the severity of this decree, and he lived in philosophical retirement in a cottage, in a small garden near the *Champs Elysees*.

#### TO THE READERS, &c.

The outline of Mr. Haydon's design is the commencement of a series of similar sketches of modern pictures, which, by the favour of artists, we hope to be able to lay before our readers. We have also procured a sketch of Dr. Cartwright's *Pedo-motive machine*, which we trust, will be generally adopted, extended, and improved. The head of Memnon has been repeated for the sake of uniting it to the description.

Rich in variety and interest as have been our late Numbers, we trust this Number will not be thought inferior to any of them. Our communications in every department of literature exceed all former examples; but we continue, as heretofore, to prefer the useful to the speculative.

We shall be glad to receive notices of the formation of new Book-Societies, and to give place to every variety of suggestion tending to their perfection.

Persons who desire to have this Magazine sent by post to any distant part of the world, may have their wish effected at two guineas per annum by addressing the publisher.

THE  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

No. 352.]

APRIL 1, 1821.

[3 of Vol. 51.]

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Of the NEAPOLITAN NOBILITY and the CARBONARI.\**

"Omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est." CICERO.

IS it longer a question whether the nobility still exists in Naples? The true answer to this will be, that as a name it is still uttered, but that it is indeed *vox et præterea nihil*. But is there such an association as that of the Carbonari? Yes, it first took its form on the 6th of July, and from that memorable period the sect has daily increased, until it has grown into a nation.

This new and social compact had scarcely been promulgated, when some few, urged by political rather than selfish aristocratical considerations, frankly gave it as their opinion, that in addition to the parliament of the people, it would be wise to erect a chamber of peers or senators, in order to discuss the merits of the several laws before they should be finally past to the executive.

But as soon as this proposition was made known to the people, it excited such an expression of disapprobation and disgust, that its promoters, though persons of acknowledged integrity and ability, were considered little better than inimical to the new order of things, and favourable to absolute monarchy.

These persons, however, had been guided by pure public principles, without any selfish views, and in deference to the opinion of the people, they withdrew a proposal which appeared to them in the light of a mere theoretical error.

In the ensuing elections, however, throughout the parishes, the districts, and the provinces, the electors not only refused to nominate any of the old Neapolitan barons, but solemnly declared and inculcated the doctrine

of their absolute exclusion from the government.

The order of the priests was somewhat more fortunate, and some of the first parish-priests in Naples and other places, have obtained in the suffrages of their parishioners, a pleasing reward for their truly virtuous and patriotic exertions.

Now it appears to me, that this total exclusion of the aristocratical influence, as a maxim rigidly enforced, is equally unjust, impolitic and dangerous. It is surely unjust, inasmuch as it destroys *that equality of civil rights* which was stipulated for in *The Constitution*. And what crime have the real nobles of the land committed, to deserve from the people this perpetual exclusion-bill? It will not be necessary to be jealous in *this* age of a return of the times in which absurd and barbarous institutions of society, authorized chiefs, and privileged dependants, to play the little despot over their plot of unhappy earth, to strengthen the giant hands of monarchical power. That Gothic and Norman fabric was gradually undermined by the efforts of despots themselves, while in the progressive lights of ages it crumbled into dust; and is now perfectly annihilated, by abolishing aristocratical assemblies in the year 1799, and by the separation of baronial jurisdiction from the feudal system. On account of these events so beneficial to the social system, though detrimental to the particular governments under which they rose, the barons virtually became a part of the people, distinguished from their fellow citizens only by a greater portion of wealth and property. And this being merely personal without any exactions, privileges, or the shadow of authority, their true interest consisted in preserving their property by submitting to a constitutional government, of all kinds the best fitted for the protection and

\* Translated from "the Minerva Neapolitana."



security of it. But without insisting upon the general utility of such a rank as the nobility, we must observe that many of the first writers who have enlightened our nation upon subjects of political economy, and constitutional government, since Giannone and the Genovese, are to be found amongst our nobles; and the names of a Cantalupo and of a Caracciolo, with that of our Filangieri, are *now* and will often be repeated with emotions of grateful pleasure. Filangieri indeed stood foremost in our battle with *despotic* power, and by unfolding the true principles of legislation, contributed more than any single writer to the complete overthrow of arbitrary government.

Were we to undertake the difficult task of enumerating the names of those who, in the last five years of the past century, fell the innocent victims of jealous power, either mown down like grass by its sweeping scythe, or banished by its oppressions to a foreign land, we should open a *book of death* that would astonish even its authors. We should see that throughout Italy, before the sparks of liberty had yet burst into flame, the history of Naples *only*, affords more instances of victims and proscriptions among its nobles, than any other of the principal cities, however much they may have suffered from the exterminating hand of *absolute power*. This accounts for the slight re-action from the influence of the nobility against the rapid growth of the doctrines of the Carbonari, and even for its co-operation with the gigantic force, with which it possessed itself of *the opinion* of the nation. And we shall here say a few words respecting the rise and progress of this political association, which has succeeded so happily in promoting a new and better order of things amongst us.

Through the secret exertions of a few cautious, but enterprising men, certain political doctrines of a liberal tone, were pretty widely spread soon after the year 1790, among a numerous body of the Carbonari, or real Charcoal-burners in Genoa, with a view to deliver that noble city from the thralldom of an oligarchy, and to unite it to France.

In the lapse of about ten years, the same opinions were successfully propagated, and gladly entertained, among the chief portion of the Neapolitan people; while the proselytes to the new system adopted the same denomination

of Carbonari, which in fact belonged, as an occupation, to the Genoese, and afterwards applied it figuratively to signify a small landholder, a simple husbandman, or an artizan, who have no objection to a king—to which, indeed, they have been habituated for many ages, but were now become desirous of a constitutional one.

Thus the Neapolitan "Carbonarisms," or charcoal company, is simply a society, formed for the laudable purpose of educating the lower classes, and giving them proper ideas of constitutional government. During the last ten years such opinions have been rapidly increasing throughout all the provinces, but more especially in the Abruzzi, where the number of the Carbonari is very great. They were, at first but imperfectly organized, without those forms and distinguishing marks which characterise a sect, advocating liberal sentiments, which have been promulgated, fortified, and extended in a very astonishing manner.

After the restoration of the King, in 1815, such free opinions would, however, gradually have subsided and died away by wise and temperate measures on the part of tyranny, had not one of its narrow-minded and ferocious ministers dared to rouse the sleeping lion from his den, and put in motion that spirit of associated freedom (*calderarismo*) which it will not be found easy to subdue.

A certain bishop of the kingdom, whom it is of no consequence to name, thought proper, (unless it was indeed *suggested* to him at Rome, whither he had retired as an enemy to the French government) to institute a sect in opposition to that of the *Carbonari*, who were at that time unjustly ranked among the advocates of French despotism. When returned to the kingdom, and fixed in his seat, he began to collect together many persons of the middle and lower ranks: forming them into a company, he gave them the name of *Calderari*, for the purpose of resisting and utterly consuming, if necessary, the Carbonari, or poor Carbonites, like iron pans and pots, resisting and consuming the coals, which waste their strength while they burn away under them. On such a *notable plan*, the Calderari began to gather strength, particularly after the flight of the unfortunate and ill-advised Murat; and the above-mentioned minister now resolved to avail himself of their assistance

ance to extirpate the sect of Carbonari, whom he still considered as suspicious characters, adhering to the French interest. But in fact, the Carbonari neither admired Murat nor his government, but required the constitution which he had promised to them. This is so well known, that after the barbarous and cruel executions committed by Mankes, in Calabria, and by Montigni in the Abruzzi, against the Carbonari (who in the absence of Murat had openly declared themselves in favour of a constitutional government, with arms in their hands,) this politic admiration of him was at once changed into hatred; and to this disapprobation of his measures we are to attribute the utter desertion in which he was left by the nation, when, on the 15th of May, he returned into his kingdom, defeated and disgraced, without ever having been enabled to employ the resources of the country against his enemies.\*

Although our minister was egregiously mistaken in his calculations, he resolved to arm and increase the number of the Calderari (or gridirons) until they amounted to 60,000, consisting of desperate and abandoned wretches, prepared to fall, at a moment's notice, upon the Carbonari, and renew the Parisian slaughter of St. Bartholomew. But the Carbonari were on the watch, and soon discovered the atrocious design meditated against them. They only united more resolutely together, resolving to act on the defensive, and resist to the very utmost. At this period the Cavaliere di Medici, perceiving the imminent danger in which the nation was placed, happily saved it from the horrors of a worse than civil war, by prevailing on the good sense of the king to banish his atrocious minister, and disarm the ruffians; while the Carbonari, having joined together for the common safety of their country, continued to associate their cause with that of a constitutional government, and entered into more solemn engagements than before, respecting their

course of proceedings, and the language, oaths, and institutions, which they should adopt. In three years after this, the influence of the opposite sect of the Calderari was entirely destroyed, and the whole body of the people were simultaneously disposed to require a new constitution.

From this it will appear, that the spirit of Carbonarism, which is indeed that of right liberty, had been strongly manifested for more than ten years, though in a manner which led the people rather to desire than promise themselves a constitution; and we have yet to explain that great political phenomenon, how, in a period of three years, from 1817 until 1820, five or six millions of men could have so nobly associated themselves for the purpose of emancipation, and exhibited the imposing and beautiful example of one entire family, peacefully preferring its wishes before a common father, and offering the means by which they might be granted. Perfect unanimity was requisite to produce such harmony of feeling and identity of objects, in the petitioners. We are not, however, to suppose that, during the three years in which such associations were forming throughout the provinces, and every day becoming more manifest, there existed no class of persons to whom they were highly disagreeable, as being opposed to their selfish interests, and arbitrary privileges. There was, indeed, an order of men, by no means insignificant on account of wealth and property, as well as for the number of their dependents, who, we might naturally suppose, would decidedly oppose the growth of doctrines subversive of their own power and privileges. But we shall scarcely be believed, when we assert that this *particular order* neither awakened slothful ministers nor informed the king, purposely imposed upon by the flattery and imprudence of his courtiers! But we observed that not a single individual among the old nobles of the kingdom offered the least resistance, or betrayed any feelings of disgust on the quiet and unexpected change; much less did they blame the authors of it. The majority, on the other hand, freely expressed their approbation of it. Nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we reflect that the barons had already entered into the class of other proprietors, and had thus identified their own interests with those of the best and soundest portion of the community.

And,

\* The only actions of any importance in which he was engaged during his unaccountable retreat, occurred on the 1st and 2d of May, between Macerata and Tolentino. In the first, the division commanded by General Ambrosio, greatly distinguished itself; and, in the second, the guard under General Pignatelli, shewed that Germans can be conquered by Neapolitan soldiers. But Murat suffered himself to be betrayed by his own fears.

And, in fact, where this unanimity has not yet taken place, the people have been betrayed and imposed upon by the evil influence of aristocracy; and the hydra of counter-revolution puts forth its monstrous head to poison with its deadly breath our hopes of consolidating public happiness. Of this Spain and Sicily have given us recent examples; but whatever the *arimani* of constitutional governments around us may suppose, we still preserve a happy concord of all ranks from the remotest parts of Calabria, to the Abruzzi, and are prepared to maintain it with our constitutional laws, and to fight for them bravely. Since, then, our former nobility possess only the name, and are distinguished only by their rank, from other citizens, (being the same in the eye of the constitution and the laws,) is it not an unjust maxim which we have lately sanctioned, that they are to be virtually excluded from all participation in the national representation? And would it not likewise be most unjust that our former nobles should retain a privilege of nominating a certain number among them to the council of state?\*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April, I have just seen a slight notice of one of the most surprising and beautiful Water-Falls in the world; but short as the notice is, it contains two or three mistakes, which you may perhaps think worth correcting. I visited the fall in question, passing through a most interesting country, seldom (perhaps never) visited by Englishmen. The name of the fall is *Rög soss*, the *ö* is pronounced like French *u*, very long, the definite article *en* is always added to the substantive, thus, *Rug soss en* or *Rug*

*smoke waterfall* the

*en soss*, for it called either way, is literally the waterfall of smoke, and to nothing else can it be so aptly compared, as from having fallen over three pretty considerable falls before it reaches its last jump, it is broken into white foam so exceedingly light as to appear as if it could not reach the bottom of Black Basin, into which it is precipitated. It is, I believe, the highest known fall, unbroken in its whole descent; the one mentioned by your correspondent, in the Pyrenees, is (if I am not mis-

taken) divided into two jumps or falls. Its perpendicular height, as *measured* by Professor Esmark, is 432 ells (norsk) each ell near 25 English inches, i.e. 895 English feet. The river which flows out of the *Mjös vand* is called the water

Maane, or according to your correspondent Maanelven, i.e. Maan elv en.

river the C.

*On the PROGRESS of the PHEASANT in BRITAIN, by a Landed Gentleman of Scotland.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is known to most of your readers that the pheasant is a bird which was familiar to the Greeks and Romans at a very early period. The former brought it from the banks of the river Phasis, in the Black Sea, and hence the Roman name, *Phasiana*. By the Romans it was imported into Gaul, and most probably at the time that so many of the Roman nobility sheltered themselves from the tyranny of the Neroes and Caligulas, in the beautiful and favourite *Provincia Narbonensis*; which comprehended the district of country in France, extending from Lyons down the Rhone, on each side, to the shores of the Mediterranean.

I know not if we can ascertain at what period the pheasant was introduced into Britain; I have not at hand the early accounts of feasts and cookery in the reign of Edward II. or III. published by some of the members of the antiquarian society; but probably this bird was for a long time kept in a domestic state, like common poultry. For a long period it was supposed to be a delicate bird, that would not bear a very northern climate, or even a very inland situation.

It has been most abundant in the maritime corn counties, but of late it has been proved that there is no part of Britain where this bird will not thrive well, if there be shelter of woodlands and food in the winter season. About fifty years ago the pheasant was introduced into the south-east county of Scotland, which, for climate, shelter and food, is perhaps the best; but, within the last twenty years, several gentlemen have attempted to naturalise it in the counties of Fife and Forfar, north of the great estuary, the Forth. The experiment has succeeded completely, for few estates are better stocked than those of Raith, Wemyss Castle, and Dunnikier, in Fife, nor Rossie Priory

\* Further details relative to Naples and Italy will be most acceptable.



Priory and Brechin Castle, north of the River Tay. The Earl of Fife has stocked his estates in Bamffshire. and even so far north the pheasant thrives well. On the west of Scotland I am not informed if the pheasant has as yet been tried beyond Ayrshire, where, however, it abounds on the estates of the Earls of Eglinton and Cassillis.

It is almost needless to mention, that pheasants will abound no where without winter food—in Scotland, perhaps, more particularly than in England; because, although the country is well wooded by plantations, there is very little natural wood, and of course underwood is scarce. The berries and insects that underwood affords. are great sources of support to the pheasant. The pheasant, the turkey, and even our common cocks and hens thrive best in a mixture of corn, wild seeds, and insects.

The winter feeding of pheasants in Scotland is confined to throwing out, in their resorts, sheaves of oats. In Norfolk, I believe, buck-wheat is used, but this is a grain that does not afford a sure ripened crop every year in Scotland.

I may, on a future occasion, give you some loose notices on the roe-deer and wild turkey. X. X.

*Scarborough, Feb. 2, 1821.*

\*.\* If the following grant of Dengy Hundred, in Essex, be not a monkish forgery, pheasants must have been introduced long before the time of Edward the Confessor. The grant is by Edward to Randolph Peperking, to be found in the records of the Exchequer.

Iche Edward Koning  
Have given of my forest and keeping,  
Of the Hundred of Chelmer and Daneing,  
To Randulph Peperking, and to his kind-  
ling,  
With hearte and kinde, Doe and Bocke,  
Hare and Fox, Cat and Brocke,  
Wild Fowell, with his Flocke,  
Patriche, *Fesant-Hen* and *Fesant-Cocke*,  
With greene and wilde stob and flocke.  
&c. &c. &c.

Hence it is not improbable that the last of the Romans may have imported the pheasant into Britain. Indeed, we have always considered that the Romans, in the last half century of their residence in this island, may have introduced more arts and refinements than we are at present aware of, which, in spite of the many barbarous invasions of the Anglo-Saxons, and Danes, never were lost and forgotten.

But we have hinted that the grant may be a monkish forgery. Such forgeries were common when priests wished to establish an

ancient right to lands that lay convenient to them, or that wanted an immediate claimant.

Iche Koning, kindling, heartie, and broche, are Anglo-Saxon words; the rest are more modern than the Confessor's æra. How come the hare and fox to be coupled? Fox-hunting was not practised in those days. And why is the wolf omitted? The doe and buck mean fallow deer; but we very much doubt if fallow deer existed in Britain till long after the Conquest.

It is singular that no instance at present strikes us, of the pheasant being a bird used in heraldry. We have the peacock, the cock, the swan, goose, and duck, among domestic birds; the eagle, hawks, martin, swallow, heron, &c. But the beauty of the pheasant, and being a bird at table in great feasts, might have placed it in the herald's court. Perhaps it was because the pheasant is a bird to which no particular character is attached; it affords no emblem on which alone heraldry is founded.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*NARRATIVE of a Voyage to, and five Months' Residence at, the MOUTH of the GREAT FISH RIVER; being an accurate description of the condition of the Emigrants lately settled in that part of Southern Africa. By T. L. JONES.*

[During the period of the narrator's stay in that part of Africa to which this publication relates, he suffered no occurrence deemed worthy of recital to escape his observation; and aware that the only merit that can be attached to it, is a strict regard to truth in the narration, he pledges himself to have been very exact in this particular.]

THE ships Chapman and Nautilus, being the first two that were taken up for the purpose of conveying the settlers to their destination; the former, having on board Messrs. Baillie and Carlile, and their respective parties, dropped down from the King's Dock, Deptford, to Blackwall, for the purpose of taking in stores from thence, below Woolwich, and, after experiencing some rough weather in the Margate Roads, cleared the Land's End on the 9th of December, 1819. The latter, with the respective parties of Messrs. Owen, Rolls, Crause, Manby, and Smith, having twice struck on the Goodwin's (through the negligence of the pilot) the evening preceding, cleared the Land on the 8th of the same month. It is but justice here to state, that nothing that could tend, in the smallest degree, to our comfort and accommodation, was neglected by his Majesty's

Majesty's Government, and had that justice been as strictly adhered to by those whose duty it was to see it properly administered, our voyage would have been much less irksome than it ultimately proved to be. The weather continuing rough, the effects of it were soon sensibly felt upon our stomachs. Men, women, and children were ranged from stem to stern, and as well as the intervals between each mouthful would permit, bewailing themselves for embarking in such an enterprise; however, as we approached the warmer latitudes, our stomachs were in better trim, and by December 15th, in the lat. of Cape Ortegál, we were most of us in a state of convalescence. On this day an immense shoal of porpoises passed our bows, taking a south-easterly direction, which circumstance the seamen looked on as no favourable omen, as in all probability the wind would shift to that quarter.

The next day, as they had predicted, a fresh breeze sprung up from the southward, and the weather, which for the last week had been clear, had now become hazy and intensely cold—the wind freshening every hour we were bearing away for the American coast, in a W. N.W. direction, and altogether conspired to render our situation particularly unpleasant; on the 21st we wore ship and stood on the other tack, in a S.E. direction, till the 23rd, when our ears were assailed with the gladdening tidings of a fair wind, and we soon beheld, with no little satisfaction, that sun which had been seven days obscured, burst forth in unclouded majesty; immediate advantage was taken of the event, and we now stood in a S.W. direction, with a fine breeze, lat. this day  $47^{\circ} 20'$ , by which it will be seen that we had gained but little ground since the 15th. The weather being now fine, our troubles were soon forgotten; the countenances which had before presented true pictures of despondency, now lighted up by the hopes, which, but a momentary contemplation of the happiness of the future had imparted, and the pleasing conviction of having escaped the inhospitable tap of those enemies to freedom, Messrs. Doe and Roe, had, I presume, no small share in the metamorphose. Our digestive organs having been for some time in delicate order, we were enabled to provide sumptuously for that day of English festivity, called Christmas; each one

acting his part on the occasion in a way peculiar to convalescents at sea. The evening was spent in great conviviality, the friends we had left behind being toasted in bumpers of good punch.

The weather continuing fine, our approach to the sun was sensibly felt. On Wednesday the 29th, we saw Madeira, bearing W. S.W., distance about eight leagues, and on the Friday following we could plainly discern the Peak of Teneriffe. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the brilliancy of the scene it presented, the setting sun shining on its stupendous summit, which appeared above a belt of crimson clouds below, which descended in irregular lines, immense caverns, the ridges of which partaking of the sun's brilliancy, and the shadowed parts appearing like drifts of snow. As the evening advanced, so we approached the Peak, and the reflections of the moon, which was now at the full, having the same effect upon it as the sun: the scene was truly sublime. While gazing with wonder and delight on this pyramid of nature, we were apprised of new scenes presenting themselves upon our starboard, and the island of Palma was soon distinguished, but at a great distance. Having a fine breeze next morning, we were near enough plainly to discern small objects on the shore, but a foul wind suddenly springing up, we were obliged to bear away to the N.W.

The wind continuing in the same quarter, we remained beating about till Monday, Jan. 3rd, when the wind having in some degree abated, we had some hopes of weathering the N.E. point of the island, but were disappointed in our expectations, as we were again obliged to bear away to the N.N.W. it blowing very fresh, and a tremendous sea running. The next day we were more fortunate, and succeeded in weathering the point; at noon we were entirely becalmed. This circumstance enabled us to have a fine view of the island, which seems to rise from the sea in a semicircular form, with a surface even as a mole-hill, but on a nearer approach, lofty eminences and deep ravines are discernable; it nevertheless has a very fertile appearance, the mountains being covered with herbage to their very summit, while those parts near the sea are neatly laid out in vineyards. In the evening, a fine breeze springing up from the eastward,

ward; we soon lost sight of Palma. At 3 P.M. a strange sail was perceived standing due west, which we at first conjectured to be a South American privateer. As the day broke, Ferro, another of the Canary isles, was discernable, with more land on our larboard. The sail we saw on the preceding night was now far astern, but, laying our course, we were induced to suppose she was one of the ships for the Cape with settlers. Our top-sails were immediately put aback, and we lay too for some time, for the purpose of speaking her. As she approached we could discern her number, and with no little satisfaction found her to be the Nautilus, as we had parted company with her in the Downs. At noon she was within hail, and, after the customary ceremonies had been gone through, they gave us three hearty cheers, which we returned them with interest. We were happy to learn they were all in good health, and had lost but one child, and we now stood our course together with a fine breeze from the NW. Thursday, Jan. 3rd, lat. 25° 48' light breezes from the NE.; we were now in the Trades, the weather continuing remarkably fine, resembling in temperature the June of England, with a cloudless sky.

On Sunday divine service was performed, as had always hitherto been the case when the weather would permit. On this day three large whales were seen astern, as were several sharks, which contributed much to our amusement, but at present we had not been able to take any. We now stood for the Cape de Verd islands, and, on the Tuesday morning could discern the island of Sal, so called from the quantity of salt it produces; bearing E. SE. distance six leagues, its appearance was rather novel, being very flat near the shores, with several high rocks scattered over it, in the form of sugar loaves; it is nearly uninhabited, and has a very sterile aspect. The evenings being remarkably fine, we according to custom, spent the early part of the night in dancing, singing, and other amusements. The next land we made was the island of Mai, and on the Wednesday morning the island of St. Jago was plainly discerned, bearing E. by S. half S., and as it was the intention of Lieut. Cole, the transport agent, to put in here for a few days, for the purpose of procuring refreshments for the women and children, we

dropped anchor in Porto Praya, at 4 P.M. of the same day, being the 12th of January.

The Nautilus (not having parted with her since our joining company off Palma) dropped anchor at the same hour; we were all in extreme good health, having lost two children with the hooping cough, the Nautilus having lost three. As some doubts were entertained whether the governor would permit us to land, on account of having so many women and children on board, the proper authorities waited on that personage for permission so to do. The greatest anxiety was evinced for their return to the ship, and in the evening we received the governor's permission to go to any part of the island, and in the morning boats came alongside, for the purpose of conveying those on shore who felt so inclined, and few neglected taking advantage of the occasion. We were landed on a level sandy beach, from which to the town of Porto Praya, we ascended by a steep hill, composed of a yellowish slaty matter. The town chiefly consists of one square of tolerably well built houses; in this square the market is held, which was well supplied with oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas, cocoa nuts, figs, goats, pigs, turkeys, fowls, &c. on the occasion. From the town you descend by a winding pass to a very fine valley, where there is a plantation of cotton trees. Here the palma christi, or castor tree, from which the oil of that name is expressed, is found in great abundance, and in the highest perfection, with great quantities of melons, pumpkins, calabashes, &c. The inhabitants, who consist of negroes and a few European store-keepers, live a very inactive life, and are by no means remarkable for their faculty in distinguishing *meum* from *tuum*.

No person, on landing at Porto Praya, would imagine the place to be in the hands of an enlightened government; for with the exception of a badly-constructed fort, there is not a public edifice worthy of the name. The water is conveyed on the heads of women, chiefly with a child at their backs, up the steep from the valley I before spoke of; their apparel is chiefly such as they procure from the shipping, which, from time to time, put in here; therefore an old coat or shirt will purchase more than dollars: this was soon discovered, and the market-place, on the following day, I can compare to nothing



nothing but rag-fair. Such was the influx of fruit from the interior, that fine large oranges, certainly the most delicious ever eaten, were sold for one pistrene, (10d.) per hundred. Goats and sheep were also sold from 3s to 5s. each; pigs from 2s. to 10s., but generally of such a meagre deportment that one might almost read the Bible through them. The price of bread was advanced most exorbitantly on our arrival. We attempted a ramble into the interior, but the weather was at this time so excessively hot, as to render it utterly impossible for an European to endure the fatigue.

On the Sunday following, having obtained every necessary that was to be procured here, we weighed anchor, and left St. Jago, which, to those accustomed to the verdure of an English soil, it could not be expected to form very liberal ideas of, being a place whose most distinguishing feature is a series of steep and lofty hills, covered with stones resembling volcanic matter, without a vestige of vegetation to adorn them; but the small and level vallies, neatly attired with the beautiful foliage of the tamarind, the orange, and of the cotton tree, at once bearing the bud, the bloom, and the ripened pod, leave an impression of a different kind, and which, at another season of the year, must form a delightful contrast. The weather continued variable from our leaving St. Jago until Jan. 27, with short breezes and long calms, on which day a large shoal of porpoises passed our bows, taking a northerly direction. On Tuesday, Feb. 1st, we crossed the line; but Mr. Neptune's visit was dispensed with, much to the satisfaction of all on board.

On Saturday, Feb. 5, saw five sail, one of which bore up to the Nautilus, she being two miles a-head. In about half an hour we came within hail, and found her to be a small schooner, bound to Pernambuco, in the Brazils. The Captain of her kindly offering (as in all probability he should return to England before the period of packets leaving the Cape,) to convey any letters that might be committed to his charge, pens and ink were immediately in requisition, and many took advantage of the occasion. As he had left England some weeks later than ourselves, we derived much pleasure from reading a series of the Times newspaper, he furnished us with. In the evening, a fine breeze springing up, we soon lost sight of her.

Nothing particular occurred till the 15th of Feb. when we took the first and only shark we caught during the passage. Many attempts had been made prior to this, but owing to our hooks not being of sufficient strength, we had always lost them. The cook's tormentors (a large fork) were soon rigged for the occasion, and in about ten minutes we got him upon deck.

On Feb. 24th we were in lat. 15° 45'. Up to this period we had lost four children with the hooping cough, the remainder of the passengers being in excellent health. The flying fish, which had for some time been very numerous, now became scarce; we were not able to take any during the passage. As we still carried a fair wind, nothing worthy of remark occurred till the 4th March, when we threw overboard our fifth child. On the 16th we hove in sight of the Lion's Rump. It now became a matter of no small interest whether or no the Nautilus had arrived at her destination, as we had parted company with her for near a month; at length she was discovered beating up under the rocks that form the western base of Cape Town; and, after making several unsuccessful attempts to get a good anchorage, brought up, for the night, off Robin's Island, about seven miles from the town. In the morning she made a second attempt, and was more successful.

The Chapman, after beating about the bay the whole night, the wind blowing very fresh from the SE. came to an anchor at 10 P.M. On the following morning, being the 17th March, great anxiety was soon evinced, all expecting to be able to go on shore; but this, it seems, has been the chief aim of government to prevent, as not one of the settlers had the privilege of so doing. The Protack boat soon waited upon us with the pleasant information, that we were to remain at present under strict quarantine—heads of parties alone being permitted to land. On the Sunday the government surgeon came on board, to examine into the state of our health, and expressed great satisfaction at finding us so well.

After this we naturally expected to have been permitted to land, but although two memorials were transmitted to the governor, it was of no avail, and it was with the greatest difficulty we were enabled to procure those necessities which, after so long a voyage, to those unaccustomed to live upon sea provision,

provision, it was so essential to obtain. We now understood that a vast expense would be incurred in transporting our families and property from the place of our landing to the place of location, and that government, having made no provision for the purpose, the expense would ultimately fall upon ourselves; and that the £10 deposit (paid in England) which they had agreed to return us, would in all probability be used for that purpose. We were not long in determining what line of conduct to pursue.

A humble, though independent, memorial was drawn up and immediately transmitted to the governor, stating our total inability to bear the expense, and that if the £10 (which was all the property that many were possessed of) was taken for the purpose, it would deprive them of all prospect of succeeding. To this memorial we received a very satisfactory answer from his Excellency, desiring us to give ourselves no uneasiness on the subject, for although he could not undertake to say we should not ultimately pay the expenses of land carriage, he assured us that we should never be distressed for it, and that he had not the smallest doubt, but that on representing the case to the British government, it would be arranged to our satisfaction; indeed from the general treatment we have met with since leaving our native country, we have every reason to believe this to have been an oversight on the part of his Majesty's government.

On the 27th March we again weighed anchor, with a fair wind, for Algoa Bay, the *Nautilus* accompanying us. We stood our course together with a fine breeze till towards night, when the wind drawing right a-head, we remained beating about till the next Sunday, when we were entirely becalmed the whole of the day; but at night, a breeze springing up from the NW. we dropped anchor in Algoa Bay, at 5 P.M. on the day following. Thus had we arrived, after a long, though remarkably fine passage of upwards of four months, having lost seven children and one woman, who died after our arrival at Algoa Bay, and having had eight births during the passage. We all now remained in excellent health.

On the morning after our arrival, preparations were made for landing as many of the women and children as possible, as there is a tremendous surf continually running here, so that ships'

boats are not able to land, but convey their load to a buoy, from which there is a warp to the shore, passing through the stem and stern of the surf-boat, which here receives the contents, and thus conveys it within a few yards of the shore, where there are men in waiting, up to their middles in water, to receive the contents of her and convey it on shore. The weather continuing remarkably fine, every advantage was taken of it, and in three days the old Chapman was entirely cleared of her live lumber. We found, on landing, a very deplorable place, with about a dozen houses, or more properly speaking, huts, with a few Hottentot kralls, of a semi-circular form, composed of a few sticks, with a rush covering, huddled together, each containing six or eight families. This place is now much improved by the arrival of the settlers, some of whom have obtained permission to remain here; and, in all probability, Algoa Bay will, in the course of time, be a place of considerable importance. On the governor's last visit to this place, it was named Port Elizabeth, and a monument to the memory of Lady Donkin (his deceased wife) is now in a state of forwardness there. We here pitched our tents, having received all kinds of camp equipage at Cape Town, and remained eight days, being supplied with rations or allowances of provision, consisting of meat, bread, wood, and candles, by the Commissary. During our stay we were employed in loading the waggons, which had been some time in waiting prior to our arrival.

(To be completed in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion, about eighteen months ago, to take a sea voyage for the first time in my life, I felt of course very desirous to avoid, if possible, that disagreeable companion, sea sickness. I found that so long as I could persuade myself to yield freely to the motion of the vessel, so long I was entirely free from disagreeable feelings, but the moment I began to resist the *swing*, immediately qualms commenced, and subsequent experience in small vessels, in all kinds of weather, has confirmed me in the idea, that this resistance is the occasion of the sickness; one remarkable proof of it is, that those who are habitually affected with sickness at sea, find on awaking

out of sleep, that they are perfectly well, but as soon as awake, although the position may not be at all changed, they begin again to rebel against the circumstances in which they are placed, in which their stomach speedily co-operates. My principal reason for making this communication, is a hope that it may be the means of preventing to some the exceeding great misery of sea-sickness, for although I do not by experience know its extent, yet, that must certainly be extreme suffering which can induce a wish, as it has done in many instances, to be thrown overboard rather than endure it; and I would therefore subjoin a few minor precautions.

1st. As the seat of the affection appears to be in the organs of digestion, a small quantity of neat brandy should be taken as a stimulus whenever a disposition to qualmsiness appears.

2nd. Keep on deck, and to windward as much as possible.

3rd. By no means sit down in the cabin, particularly of a crowded packet, for there not only the closeness of the air and the sickness of the other passengers are alone likely enough to turn a squeamish stomach; but the motion of the vessel will be found to affect the sufferer in a greater degree than in any other situation in the vessel.

4th. Eat little, but often; the extremes of a full and empty stomach are equally to be avoided; but, above all, *go with the vessel*, when she descends a wave, descend with her, and when she rises again rise with her, as if you enjoyed the motion. C. F. H.

Bristol, Jan. 25th, 1821.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER.

No. XXI.

ON THE TRUE CAUSES OF THE ELLIPTICAL MOTIONS OF THE PLANETS.

SINCE Kepler, determined by the analysis of Tycho's Observations on Mars, that the planets move in elliptic orbits, and describe equal areas in equal times, philosophers have puzzled themselves with conjectures to account for an irregularity incompatible with the laws of mechanics, which, while the circumstances of their agents and patients continue the same, require circular motions.

Newton, in investigating the geometrical proportion of the ellipse, discovered that the spaces, included between the radius vector, (or line drawn

from one of the foci to the periphery of the ellipse) and a tangent to the curve, were equal in equal times; and hence that the forces concerned in producing these equal areas were represented by the radius vector and the tangent. The former he found to correspond with the inverse duplicate ratio of its lengths, and, therefore, ascribed their variation to a supposed attractive force in the same ratio; and the latter, which corresponded with no force in nature, he ascribed to an original impulse given to them by the Deity at their creation.

This was highly poetical, and sublimely theological; but it should be considered that, although results of successive natural powers may be represented for purposes of calculation by geometrical symbols, yet these symbols cannot with any truth be considered as actual representations of powers in nature. They are mathematical, not physical data, and Newton argued, in a circle, when he adopted the two generic lines, a right line generated by rectilinear motion, and a curve line which respects a centre, as symbols; and then referred to the necessarily different properties of a right line and a curve, as to operative powers of nature.

Let us, however, drop these symbols, and the false analogies drawn from them, and consider the subject with the lights of reason and experience, and with due respect to the constant simplicity of nature, and the necessary mechanical secondary-causes which produce natural phenomena.

Whatever be the nature of the force with which the sun acts on the several planets, it is evident that it is a common force to all; and therefore at all times equal in regard to each.

If at any time it is unequal to a particular planet, as though the other planets were on one side the sun, and it were then supposed that the sun's action were at that time unequal in regard to that one, and to the others; yet an accidental or occasional inequality from this cause would not produce regular elliptic orbits, and regular progressions of the line of Apsides.

Again, it is fanciful to place the sun in the foci of the ellipse of a particular planet for the purpose of varying the forces; for in this case, the line of Apsides in all the planets ought to coincide, which is not the case, and it is absurd to require the sun (the common force) to be in several foci at the same time, producing opposite results.



In truth, a common force located in one part of space could not produce a regular inequality in the distances of many planets, nor even in any one; nor could it produce different directions of the lines of Apsides in each. The supposition is to the last degree absurd, and is a proof that facts are required by Philosophers to yield to their systems.

Yet it is true that the planets do revolve in elliptical orbits, that the sun is in one of the foci of each, that they do describe equal areas in equal times, and that there is such a balance of the operating forces as renders the shape of the orbit dependant on those forces.

All this is true, yet the vulgar theory about the Sun's attraction, the planetary projectile force, the vacuum in space, and the sun's necessary position in one of the foci of an ellipse, is not true, and has no reality but in the fertility of man's imagination.

On the contrary it may be laid down as an universal proposition, that every uniform irregularity of single bodies moved with a system of bodies by a common central force, or moved in any manner by common impulse or percussion, must arise within each body either from its different density, form or structure, or from variations among its own parts.

Thus the central wheel, or power in any machinery, may produce various effects at the termination of its motions, as spinning, winding, &c. &c. yet all these variations are produced by the variable structure of the subordinate wheels; and these produce a variable local result, only in consequence of such local variation in the construction of the parts. It would be puerile to refer the variable results, to different properties of the central wheel in regard to each, or to its own peculiar relations to each. Nothing, on the other hand, can be more certain than that each variation in the results is an effect of variation in the proximate parts, though the common origin of force is nevertheless in the central wheel.

What then is the particular arrangement in each planet which forces it to perform a regular elliptical orbit, and have a regular progressive motion of the line of Apsides?

It is agreed on all hands, that a system of action and re-action pervades all the bodies in the universe. Whether the moving powers be Attraction, or whether it be Motion transferred from body to body, the law of equal

action and re-action is universally and justly admitted. By the old school bodies are said mutually to attract one another in proportion to their quantities of matter, and inversely as the squares of their distances; and by the new one they are considered as moving one another through the gaseous medium of space, by the very same laws.

It is obvious, therefore, that as the equal action of the sun produces in the planets, orbits, whose parts vary their distance, that the difference or variation is to be found or must exist in the *re-actions* of the bodies which are patients of such equal actions; for if the re-actions are different, the effect of the motions in intensity and direction will proportionally vary. In the varied re-actions, then, of the several planets are to be found the true mechanical cause of their elliptical orbits. For the relative lengths of levers, or the sizes or radii of orbits, are inversely as the re-actions of the bodies concerned.

Nor does it signify whether the proximate cause of this varied re-action be, or be not, determined—for if unknown, it would, in a mechanical and philosophical sense, be to be preferred to Newton's Projectile Force; while, independent of the whimsicality, and undetermined direction of such force, the action and re-action, confer on the sun and on the planets, much the same projectile force, each having, in degree, a simultaneous tendency to go off in a tangent.

But in truth there seems little difficulty in determining the variable force which converts circular into elliptical orbits. It might be difficult, if, while the same phenomena existed, we found a planet consisting entirely of homogeneous solid matter. All its re-actions would then be uniform if acted upon by an uniform force, and a circular orbit would be the necessary result. The earth, one of the planets, and that from which we must reason in regard to the rest, is on the contrary known to be neither fixed nor homogeneous. It consists for the greater part, at least on its operative circumference, of moving and moveable fluids. These with reference to the fixed parts have, as fluids, the power of accommodating themselves to external forces, by flowing towards any side unequally acted upon, and in this varied centrifugal power exists an unequal means and cause of re-action in the planets.

But if these moveable fluids were equally distributed through or on a planet, still the varied re-actions would balance

balance one another, and though the sum of the re-actions might not be so great as though the planets were a fixed mass, yet the results would produce an orbit nearly circular.

We find, however, that upon the earth, the fluids are not equally distributed, and that there is a great preponderance in the southern hemisphere. On examining a terrestrial globe, it will be seen that when in the tropic of Cancer the sun passes vertical in a diurnal revolution over 200 degrees of land; but when in Capricorn, over not more than 90 degrees. Hence the earth's re-action is necessarily less at the former time than at the latter; and accordingly we find that it is then in its APHELION, and in the latter sign, in its PERIHELION.

The continents of Asia, Africa, and America present masses of uniform re-action, when the sun is in Cancer, with a diminished operation of their narrow seas; whereas, when the sun is in Capricorn, the waters of the expanded seas oscillate or re-act against the solar impulses, the orbit is diminished, and the oscillations combine to augment the rotatory motion, which effects increase till the declination diminishes, when the re-actions of the narrower seas lengthen the radii vectores, and the earth ascends to its aphelion. On the same principle, cricket-players, for correct play, require truly-formed and exactly equipoised cricket-balls, and duellists true spherical bullets. The very deflections of motion, which irregular form gives to those bodies, the irregular form of the earth gives to its motions in its orbit. Perhaps, in the speculations of human science on the analogies of the small and the great, a more exact analogy could not be adduced in illustration of nature, on a subject whose comparative vastness baffles ordinary illustration.

Similar orbits in all the planets may be produced by similar means.

The Moon has, and can have, no fluids; but her primary having them, her orbit is varied by its various re-actions.

If it be objected that this is a vague cause which can never be the subject of symbolical representation, or mathematical determination, it may be replied, that results alone are the objects of our investigations, and that these are clear and decided, however intricate or multiplied may be the details of the cause. The re-action is always equivalent to

the Projectile Force, and may be adopted for it in every part of the orbit; while the Solar momentum, conveyed through the medium of space to the planet, is mechanically and mathematically analogous in its effect to the attractive force. The philosophy and the reasoning are different, but the mathematical principles and demonstrations remain nearly the same.

It has been urged that the momenta of the sun in circular impulses, would impel or drive off the earth and planets in tangents. This is partly false and partly true. It is false if it be hence inferred, that a solar impulse wafted through the medium of space to a planetary atmosphere, would drive it into space to any considerable distance. The gaseous medium of space, which is itself the propagator of motion, would prevent it; and it is only by supposing an impulse given in a vacuum, that a motion in a tangent could be apprehended, and there is no vacuum. At the same time the position is true in a qualified sense, and the phenomena correspond. The planets are urged by the sun into tangents. What is a curve but a series of infinitely small tangents? If two concentric curves were sub-divided by radii, into any equal number of tangents (or in this case impulses) would not the tangents in each be to the other as the radii? Thus if the sun were supposed to move in its orbit, through the infinitely small tangent of an inch, it would move the earth through, perhaps, a million of inches. Is not this a species of tangent? And so for every inch the sun moves in the successive small chords or tangents of its orbit, would the earth move a million of inches; and hence arises the difference in the size and curvature of their orbits. The earth, in like manner, impels the moon in a larger orbit, round their common fulcrum; and, for every inch it moves, it impels the moon in a species of tangent 64 inches; the sum of which spaces of inches, and 64 inches, makes up their mutual orbits. But neither the earth in regard to the sun, nor the moon in regard to the earth, are driven to any extra distance, for the impulse communicated by the medium of space, is constantly corrected and resisted by the same medium.

There is a difficulty about the progression of the Line of Apsides, which it may be worth while to consider. How can the local action of the waters produce

produce a progressive mundane effect? To this it may be replied, first, that water, in its action on land, is continually encroaching; and that the southern oceans are constantly enlarging their beds to the northward; and herein exists a power of progressive change, by changing the position of the accommodating fluids. The sea thus progresses northward and southward, owing to its peculiar powers as a *fluid* instrument, becoming itself the means of disturbing the equilibrium of the very forces which put it into action.

The same difference between the reaction of the northern and southern hemispheres of the earth is doubtless the cause of the inclination of the planes of the Ecliptic and Equator. The centrifugal force of the southern waters counteracts the force with which the rotatory and orbicular force seek the same plane; and hence the present position of the earth's axis is the result of a balance of the operative forces.

Let any searcher after truth read the Diagrams of Newton, translating his two hypothetical forces into solar impulse and terrestrial re-action; and he will find that, however dissimilar nature and geometry have been made, they nevertheless duly coincide when thoroughly understood. By this system they are completely united, and, in spite of superstition, bigotry, and dogmatism, it is to be hoped they will never again be separated.

Thus, in accounting for these phenomena, instead of having to invent (1) a mysterious force, drawing by a power *sui generis* towards a centre, (2) another force, whose direction is never fixed, and yet must always be competent to counteract the other; (3) a virtual elliptical orbit, projected in space, the sun being carefully placed in one of its foci, in order that the orbit may be described by the radii-vectores, and the tangent with equal areas in equal times, and (4) a vacuum, extended in space lest the projectile force should be diminished—Instead of all these miracles—the new system simply requires the admission of the following progressive postulate: (1) that equal quantities of matter, equally moved, produce equal forces; (2) that unequal quantities of matter, equally moved, produce unequal forces; (3) that equal quantities of matter, unequally moved, produce unequal forces; (4) that unequal forces or motions, applied to

equal quantities, or to the same quantities of matter, produce unequal quantities of motion; (5) that in a continuous lever in equilibrio, the arms on each side the fulcrum, are inversely as the quantities of matter; or, that the motions are in that ratio; (6) that momentum, propagated in and through any fluid or gaseous medium, diverges, and, consequently, at different distances, is inversely as the square of the distance; (7) that fluids, or gases, subject to that law of diminution, are as perfect conductors of force as levers of continuous fixed matter; (8) that action and reaction are universally equal; (9) that all motion is derived from some other motion; (10) that all received motion is again imparted to fixed or gaseous bodies; (11) that through fixed bodies or levers it is imparted in simple ratio, but in gaseous ones in duplicate ratio; (12) that space is filled with a gaseous medium; (13) that the sun revolves round the centre of the masses or fulcrum of the solar system; (14) that his force is diffused through the gaseous medium of space, inversely as the square of the distance; (15) that the planetary atmospheres and their nuclei are necessarily moved by this medium; (16) that they re-act on the medium of space and on the sun directly as the quantities of matter; (17) that owing to their heterogeneous and fluid composition, they re-act unequally in different positions, and hence revolve in unequal or elliptical orbits; (18) that their diffused re-action extends to their satellites, and to one another; (19) and that through the instrumentality of the medium of space, an universal system of action and re-action pervades the solar system and the universe, necessarily producing all the harmonious results which we witness.

The steps are easy, simple, gradual and natural, which lead from the first principles, and which connect the whole, till we arrive at the mechanism of nature in the sublimest aspects in which she can be viewed.

#### COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Such harmony is in immortal sounds."

SHAKESPEARE.

WE are told that Pythagoras invented the musical scale, and that Guido improved it. It may with equal propriety be asserted, that certain reasoners invented the law of gravity or



or motion. The musical scale is a natural law of sound. Every instrument, whether of tube or string, will produce this scale, in a greater or less proportion, according to the nature of the instrument. A French horn will produce a regular octave, besides the harmonic octaves which form a thorough bass to its key-note; a German flute will produce the same scale as a bugle horn; and the string of a violoncello or harpsichord has the same scale as a French horn. The centre of every instrument, or rather the half of it, is an octave to its key, when the instrument is unbiassed by holes or the pressure of the fingers, &c. The vibration of the whole instrument is its gravest tone and key-note; but this is not produced by a regular vibration only: the string must have a tremulous motion in itself or the tone will not be pure: were the quills of a harpsichord to strike the centre of the wires with much force, the vibration would be so regular, on the first impulse, as to spoil the tone; but, as the wire recovered its natural law in the tremulous motion, the note would become pure. The string bends in arcs in forming its tremulous motion, and these arcs are always at such distances, even to mathematical precision, as to form a complete musical scale. Thus it appears that every note or tone is a compound of an octave and a thorough bass to its key. If the finger or any light substance, be drawn along the string of a violoncello either way from its centre, and a vibration be kept up by the bow, a complete scale of the French horn will be produced; but, from the nature of the instrument, the scale will be more distinct as the finger approaches the bridge, than it can be moving towards the nut. There is no such thing as a natural minor key: it is only a mutilation of the major; or an artificial production requiring the constant aid of the natural key by accidentals, to make any thing of it.

I am fully aware that the minor key is the favourite with musicians, and that almost every fiddle-stick will be drawn against me; but truth can resist much more powerful weapons. A common post-horn, which from its form, has but two notes, produces a perfect harmonic fifth to its key. Every sound in nature is in the major key, and the birds sing in it. No insect, not even the flitting grasshopper, will raise his voice in a minor key. The beauty and harmony of Geminiani's flat

movements, with the minor pieces of Corelli, have often charmed me for a time, but the mind will ever hail the return of the major key, as Milton did the light after visiting the realms of darkness. The major key is as capable of producing pathetic music as the minor is; and the slow movement in Arne's overture to Artaxerxes, cannot be surpassed by any thing in the minor key. Hitherto I have only spoken as to facts; were I to hazard a conjecture, I should say, "as colours exist in the light, but cannot be perceived without the aid of a prism, so harmony exists in the atmosphere, but it requires the aid of an instrument to make it audible." It is easy, on these principles to account for the *wolf*, as it is called, in tuning; I wish it was equally easy to drive him from the piano-forte.

PHILIP JOHNSON.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

L' APE ITALIANA.

No. xx.

Dov' ape susurrando  
Nei mattutini albori  
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

*Guarini.*

Where the bee at early dawn,  
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI

THIS "Dante of the arts," (Il dante delle belle arti) the pride of sculpture, of painting, and of architecture, possessed also a singular talent for poetry, and his mottoes have been considered equal with those of the Greek authors we read of in Dati, as possessing all the acumen of wit and the fire of imagination. Lorenzo the Magnificent, the patron of all that is splendid in design, of extensive in execution, was so well pleased and convinced of this, that he took Buonarroti into his own house, made him the confidant of the learned, the friend of Poliziano, and even the companion of his own sons. Michael Angelo derived the most invaluable advantage from such distinguished protection, and divided his studies between the antient marbles with which the house of Lorenzo then abounded, and the composition of sonettos. He was most particularly partial to that songster of hidden learning, Dante, and has celebrated many of his sublime images in a code which has perished to the heavy loss of the art. Gori says in his illustration of the life of Condivi, that the soul of Michel Angiolo was so much enraptured with the almost incomprehensible effusions of the divine poet,

poet, that he not only wished to adorn his memory with a magnificent sepulchre, as appears from a supplication made to Leo the Tenth, but also when the Medicean Academy demanded the bones of the illustrious bard, the name of Michel Angiolo, with his superb offering, was read amongst the subscribers. “La cui memoria volle ornare con un magnifico sepolero, siccome costa da una supplica a Leon X. Ivi l'Academia Medicea richiede le ossa del divino poeta; fra 'soscrittori si legge il nome di Michel Angiolo e la sua offerta.”

His sculpture. It may be accounted perhaps, a propitious occurrence for the future excellence of Buonarroti, that Dominico Ghirlandaio, the master of this angel in sculpture, not less than in painting, jealous of the too visible superiority of his splendid genius in the latter art, succeeded in his endeavours to direct his uncommon disposition towards the former. Whoever has seen his Moses at the sepulchre of Julius the Second, at St. Pietro in Vincoli at Rome, his Christ at the Minerva, or his Pieta at the Vatican, to say nothing of those statues which Florence possesses of him at St. Lorenzo, and the various palaces of the sovereign, must confess with Condivi and others, that, however towering upon the summit of the three arts, his chissel is still preferable to his pencil. Herein, indeed, he appears certainly to have exerted himself the most to the purpose, and to have laid the foundation of his never-dying fame. It would be too much to follow Vasari, who speaking of the great David, placed near the old palace, (Palazzo Vecchio) of Florence, says, “that it took away the reputation from all antient or modern statues, Greek or Roman, as they may be (*tolse il grido a tutte le statue moderne ed antiche, Greche o Latine, ch'elle si fossero.*)” Nor should Bottari be too much indulged, whose opinion is, that Buonarroti has very much surpassed the Greeks, whose statues, however larger than nature, have not succeeded so excellently, “*ha saperato d'assai i Greci, le cui statue, quando sono maggiori del naturale, non sono riuscite così eccellenti,*” but without trespassing upon the splendid fame of Greek masters, by comparing moderns with them, it may be safely asserted, that the boldness and life of the proportions, the attitude, the majesty of deportment in that colossal figure, have

rarely been surpassed. In all his works of sculpture, there is a grandeur united with nature most happily his own. So anxious was he about this noble art, and so delicate was his taste in the utensils even that he employed, that no workman could satisfy him, and his own hands made every wimble, every file, every chissel that he used, accounting no labour too great that had for its object the attainment of that almost preternatural excellence in which he is a prince, and which has formed so brilliant a school for the sculptors of our own days.

His painting. Thus Michel Angiolo, without a rival in sculpture, dreaded the possibility of appearing in painting in a second or third character. Few are his designs, and the greater part of his compositions have remained traced out only by him, whilst succeeding artists have followed to the completion of his grand beginnings; hence many of the paintings given for those of Buonarroti in the galleries, are almost all of them of other masters. Not so, however, in the various pontificates which followed Pope Julius the Second, when the indifference towards painting of Michel Angiolo, occupied always in works of sculpture and architecture, may be well conceived by the frequent unavailing entreaties made to him to resume the pencil, by sovereigns and by princes. Still Clement the Seventh, wishing to have represented by him in the Sixtine chapel, (cappella Sistina) of the Vatican, two great histories, that of the Fall of the Angels, over the door, and the Universal Judgment on the opposite front, over the grand altar, prevailed upon Michel Angiolo to study for the latter, which, upon the decease of Clement the Seventh, was abandoned; but Paul the Third, who had come to the knowledge of it, after various ineffectual persuasions, finally resolved upon entreating him to the conclusion, by going personally to his house accompanied by ten cardinals, an honour without example in the history of artists, however great, and altogether unique in the glories of the art. Michel Angiolo, however, although obliged to yield to such splendid solicitations, evinced that independent and lofty spirit which his happy pre-eminence in sculpture had assured to him, by replying to the Pope, that he would not undertake the conclusion of the work at all, unless on fresco; that oil painting he deemed a fit occupation for women alone,

alone, and for persons of an easy and slothful genius. The Friar Sebastiano del Piombo, had prevailed so far with Paul the Third, as to permit him to prepare the plaster for Michel Angiolo; this the latter immediately ordered to be destroyed, and, making a rough cast after his own disposition, he finished this stupendous achievement of the art in the space of eight years, and uncovered it in the year 1541. In this immense picture he had been fully able to content himself, and to display to the astonished world, the real grandeur of his worth; for that place may be said to have become peopled by him, and that he raised to that sanctuary the most superb and best adapted monument the proudest production of the ability of man. The innumerable figures awakened at the sound of the last trumpet: the hosts of good, and the bands of wicked angels; men elect and reprobates; some issuing from their tombs, others standing, some hastening to their reward, others dragged to punishment, are at once the most sublime, the most terrible display of a genius so incomprehensibly vast, of a mind so exalted on the summit of conception, that it could neither be awed by the appalling subject of the wrath of God, or by a history which had for its basis, a world of men who rise again. But this unequalled work on fresco has not escaped the criticism to which all good works are subject; and Vasari, who participated even in most of his views and intentions, tells us in page 245 and 253 of his life, that Michel Angiolo, "intent upon the principle of the art, which is the human body, left aside the beauties of colours, of caprices, and of new fancies." "*Inteso al principale dell' arte ch'è il corpo umano, lascio da parte le vaghezze de' colori, i capricci, le nuove fantasie;*" and again; that there are neither landscapes, nor trees, nor houses, nor even certain varieties and beauties of the art seen there, because he never attended to them, as one who did not choose to debase his great genius by similar things. "*Nè paesi vi sono né alberi, né casamenti; né anche certa varietà e vaghezze dell' arte vi si veggono perché non vi attese mai, come quegli che forse non voleva abbassare il suo grande ingegno a simili cose.*" But why suppose Michel Angiolo, (a man gifted with every grand quality,) capable of so foolish a pride of mind? or why disinclined to arrive at perfec-

tion in an art which, having for its object whatever there is in nature, was not to be limited by one thing alone, such as is the naked or natural (*nudo*) or to one character, which is the terrible? True it is, that his character was the terrible, and his object was the *nudo*, and it is most probable, that seeing himself so strong therein, he sought no other, from the well known conviction, that perfection is rarely or never attained in all. His chief misfortune was, that he held no bridle to his fancy in the choice of the *nudo*, that he neither acknowledged limits nor measure, that the nudity to which he had given such unbounded scope in the grand work of the Judgment, had nearly lost to him the work; for succeeding popes, ashamed of the indecorum in the sanctuary, wished it to be washed over; nor was it but with great difficulty that Paul the Fourth was satisfied that its improprieties should be corrected by some veils added by Daniel of Volterra, which has preserved this splendid masterpiece to the admiration of posterity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*On the circumstances which conduce to the HAPPINESS or the MISERY of the People of INDIA.\**

**A**MONG the circumstances which would naturally contribute to the prosperity of India, were they not counteracted by the state and manners of the people, are its happy climate; the fertility of its soil, and its being so amply furnished with rivers; its favourable situation for commerce; the smallness of its taxes; and, above all, the security for person and property which the people now enjoy under the British government. The first of these alone, the influence and effects of its mild and salubrious climate, will furnish sufficient matter for the present essay.

The climate of India is highly favourable to the enjoyment of the inhabitants, as it lessens in various ways the expenses necessary to their comfort. It makes a vast difference in the expense of a habitation. In Britain, a house, while essentially necessary to the preservation of health, must be such as to be proof against the inclemency of seasons. Far different is the climate of India. It is true that the heat for some months is very great, particularly about mid-day; but then

\* From "the Friend of India."



how soon is the shelter from the heat provided! It is afforded even by the shade of a tree; and in many cases even a single leaf of the Indian arum, held by a native so as to overshadow his head, will be esteemed by him a sufficient shelter, while travelling under the meridian sun, perhaps at 120 degrees of heat of Fahrenheit.

Nor is it by any means uncommon to see a small shed formed by two bamboos cut from the hedge, placed so as to meet each other at the top, and covered by leaves from the neighbouring trees, form a nightly abode to a Hindoo for months together, while not above three feet in breadth at bottom, and not exceeding four feet in height. During certain months in the year, many from choice sleep in the open air during the whole night, often on the terrace of their houses, without sustaining the least injury; and any one who takes a walk through the chief streets of Calcutta sufficiently early, may see hundreds of the natives sleeping in the streets, at their own or their employer's door, for perhaps the greater part of the year. A few rupees, therefore, will erect a dwelling which shall be as well accommodated to the peculiarities of the climate, as one erected in Britain at ten times the expense. The effect of this in the article of rent must be obvious to all. But this brings with it another advantage; the expense of erecting a comfortable habitation being so very small, almost every one is able to erect a house for himself. For this the wages of three or four months will often be sufficient, and sometimes a much less sum. Thus the expense of rent, which the generality of the inhabitants of Britain have to meet, the mildness of the climate in India almost wholly removes from its inhabitants.

While the nature of the climate creates such a saving of expense to the natives relative to their habitations, it is scarcely less favourable relative to *clothing*. As defence from the rigour of the seasons is so little needed, decency and ornament are the only objects in view. In these their simplicity of manners, and the unchanging form of their garments, reduce the expense to a mere trifle; one fashion pervading the whole country, their apparel never grows old by merely being seen, as is sometimes the case in Europe, among those classes of its inhabitants who are far from being opulent. Further, many articles of apparel highly neces-

sary in Europe are almost altogether unknown to the inhabitants of this mild climate. A separate covering for the head, either in the form of a cap or hat is almost abhorred by Hindoos of both sexes; and although a Hindoo sircar in a city puts on a turban for the sake of appearing in a suitable dress for business, he embraces the first moment of his return to his domestic circle, to lay aside the useless and unpleasant incumbrance. In the same degree a covering for the feet, and even the legs, appears to the natives of India equally unnecessary. Although the dress of the women extends to about the mid-leg for the sake of decency, the feet and the lower part of the leg are generally left without any covering even among them. By children of both sexes, therefore, and even by men highly respectable in life, a covering for the feet or the legs is regarded as quite superfluous. It is true that men in higher circumstances wear shoes occasionally, but they are never like those worn by even the British peasantry; they cost scarcely more than a tenth of the price, unless when adorned with gold or silver; they are merely worn when out on a visit, and thrown aside when the wearers are at home. Some wear shoes when they travel; but if they have to go to any distance, the shoes are perhaps as commonly to be seen in the hand as on the feet; and this is certain of being the case as often as any stream of water or any miry part of the road presents itself; the ease with which they can pass a river bare-foot or bare-legged, and the enjoyment of washing their feet when arrived on the opposite side, make them lay aside every thing of the nature of shoes, whenever an opportunity of this nature presents itself.

The effect of this benign climate in lessening the quantity, and of course the expense of *household furniture*, so large an item of expense in Britain, is scarcely less sensible than in lessening that of their clothing and their habitations. A bed is scarcely known among them; a mat answers every purpose of repose, and almost any thing serves for a pillow. This mat is in general spread on the ground; frequently, indeed, when it is quite damp, although some of them have so far profited by the example of Europeans, as to purchase a cot on which to spread their mat, the price of which, however, seldom exceeds a few annas. For a co-

vering, the cloth they wear by day generally answers every purpose; and thus an expense which lies so heavy on a man in England, is scarcely known among the Hindoos. Moreover, the mildness of the climate induces them to sit without doors rather than within, by far the greater part of the year. But a shed out of doors, or the shade of a large tree embowering their habitations, is not a place which requires to be decorated with chairs and tables: hence the absence of these articles of furniture forms another saving, for which they are indebted to the mildness of the climate, which thus eases them of all the labour through which those articles are procured in Europe. In these and various other ways does the climate contribute to diminish the wants of the native of India, respecting his habitation, his furniture, and the clothing of both himself and his family, the care of providing which presses so heavily from year to year on the British peasant and artizan.

From this state of things certain effects necessarily follow. The indefatigable *habit of industry* and that robustness of mind which are created in the inhabitants of Britain, by their being compelled to meet the wants occasioned by the inclemencies of the climate, and to guard themselves and those they hold dear against its severity, can never be created in the inhabitants of India. These habits are the result of continued exertion, occasioned by wants perpetually recurring, which are unknown to the inhabitants of India. Hence they have always fallen a prey to their northern and western neighbours; and been subjected, in a greater or less degree, to some nation or other almost from the earliest ages.

Whatever may be the case hereafter, India, in the course of three thousand years, has not arrived at that state wherein its overflowing population deprives the inhabitants of employment. In the absence of all these conveniences, there is a greater fulness of employment in India than in Britain, where it is demanded by all ranks of people.—As long as none, therefore, suffer for want of labour by which to support themselves and their families, it cannot be felt as a misery by the natives of India, that in addition to the care of providing food, they have not that distressing anxiety relative to providing accommodations for those dear to them, without which they would be exposed

to the utmost distress, and possibly have their lives endangered from the natural inclemencies of the various seasons, which is so constantly experienced throughout Britain, and indeed in most of the different countries of Europe. This salubrity of the air by night as well as by day, removes all the apprehensions of parents relative to the sudden exposure of their children thereto, and all that distress on this head which relatives so often feel in Europe.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

On the LARCH, from Practical Observations made in SCOTLAND, by a landed Proprietor and Planter, of Forfarshire; written originally in French, at the desire of some Planters of that country, and translated by MR. LAWRENCE.

THE fact has been long established by rural economists and practical planters in Scotland, that poor soils cannot by any other means be so advantageously applied, as to timber plantation: nor is there a country in Europe, where within the last forty years, the experiment has been so extensively made as in Scotland. Scarcely is there in that country, a proprietor with lands adapted to the growth of timber, who whether from motives of shelter and general utility, or the ambition of ornament, has not planted a part of his poorest soil with wood.

By poor soils, we mean those generally; which from their nature require great expense to put them into a regular course of agriculture, and with which the risk is equally great, whether their expected products will ever repay the necessary outgoings of the meditated improvement. Those lands are especially alluded to, which are thin stapled and moist, with a gravelly or marshy subsoil, and which produce a moderate or stunted growth of heath, *erica vulgaris*. There are, however, in Scotland, extensive districts, of which heath or heather, is the principal production; but the soil is deep, and the other mountain plants which it produces are particularly useful in feeding sheep; those lands without any expense return a good rent from the sheep husbandry, and consequently have not hitherto been planted with timber.

Almost all the extensive plantations in Scotland are, of the *pine* class, because

cause their roots extending horizontally, pines are best adapted to those soils which have little depth.

It is now about sixty years since pine planting first commenced in that country, and the native, or Norwegian, *pinus sylvestris*, (LINN.) was the only kind originally cultivated. The young plants were taken from the extensive primitive forests of Bræmar, in the county of Aberdeen, for the use of the neighbouring counties of Perth, Forfar and Kincardin. But it was subsequently discovered, that these plants, whether obtained from their native forests, or raised from seeds at home, for the most part degenerated and became stunted at the age of twenty, or five and twenty years.

The cause of this ill success occasioned much discussion. A practical and highly distinguished botanist, has decided finally, that there are two varieties of the *pinus sylvestris*, the one, according to his experience, never improves after the twentieth year, the other on the contrary, continues its growth and improvement without interruption.

Such distinction, however, is fairly questionable; and the fact that young plants from the fine forests of Aberdeen, are equally subject to be stopped in their growth at the age already stated, seems to lead to a different conclusion from the above. It had been for a long time erroneously supposed, that the *pinus sylvestris* would succeed upon all poor lands: but observation and experience have demonstrated, that such species of the pine, requires a dry, open, gravelly, or rather rocky soil, when the rock is loose and creviced. The thin, cold and marshy soils of Scotland, and such are the greater part of its poor lands, are indeed applied to the planting of wood. But that kind of land is at no rate favourable to the pine under discussion, which invariably suffers a check to its growth, when the fibres of the horizontal roots take a perpendicular direction, and are thence unable to penetrate the depth of the soil. These roots in Scotland rest in a soil, which during three parts of the year is 'sodden' with water. To that cause may be added, the interested advice of the nurserymen to plant thick, which was followed by the first planters in Scotland. Three thousand, even to four thousand five-hundred, plants, were in times past set upon a Scotch acre of land, or about fourteen hundred and fifty *toises* French. It

is no matter of astonishment then, that with such thick planting upon a marshy and barren soil, the trees should be stunted and dwarfed in their growth.

The LARCH, *pinus larix*, was fortuitously introduced into Scotland, about fourscore years since, from the garden of the Duke of Athol. The beauty of this pine, its rapid growth, its adaption to almost all soils, have fixed the general attention of planters, during these forty or fifty years, and in consequence, the larch has been almost universally cultivated in Scotland, to the nearly entire exclusion of the common pine.

It was deemed necessary during a long time, to protect the larch with a shelter of the *pinus sylvestris*; that is to say, to intermix them, that the larch might have the protection of the other. This caution has, however, been since found unnecessary; the larch is now planted alone, and experience has proved that it thrives equally well unsheltered.

The seeds of the larch made use of in the plantations of Scotland, came from the Alps; the Russian variety appears not to have hitherto succeeded among us, proving perhaps, the inferior quality of the seed imported from that country. The larch, at the age of twenty-five or thirty years, produces seed fit for the nursery. After the cones have been sufficiently dried, it is proper to open them with a knife, and to extricate the seed. The method of rearing this pine in the nurseries differs, in no respect, from that usually adopted with the *pinus sylvestris*, or the *pinus abies*. The larch plants are removed from the seed-bed in the spring immediately following, to other beds which afford them a larger space for increase: in the second year they are placed in rows; and in the third, after being drawn from the seedlings, they are fit to be used in the large plantations.

There are two modes of planting the larch: in trenches and in cuts. In the first method, trenches, proportioned to the height of the trees, should be dug in the autumn and the soil exposed to the winter's frost: the plants being subsequently deposited at a sufficiently early season in the spring; in order to plant after the latter mode, a rectangular cut is to be thus made with two strokes of the spade \_\_\_\_/: with the second cut, enough of the sod is raised to make room for the roots of the plant, which when covered must be trodden down



down with the feet. This is an economical mode of planting, prompt and effective, more particularly upon a dry soil. Yet it is commonly observed, that a dry spring is almost the only cause of failure in the first year of a larch plantation.

Although, however, we find that the larch succeeds on many soils which do not all agree with the common pine, we have never seen the former in a healthy and prosperous state of vegetation, if the land were not previously surface-drained and cleaned from stagnant water.

It is usual to allow from twelve hundred to two thousand larch plants to the Scotch acre; nevertheless we have found by experience, that twelve or fourteen hundred are fully sufficient. The larch rising with its branches in the form of a cone, it is necessary during the first ten years of its growth, to allow ample space for the extension of its inferior branches, which, in fact, should serve as a counterpoise to the summit, and promote a regular straightness of the stem; besides, it by that means acquires a support against the attacks of the wind agitating it above. It is universally known, that straightness of the trunk is a most important quality in all timber of the pine class. In fact, a crooked pine is scarcely rendible; it will neither make planks, beams, nor rafters. It is for such reason that we recommend the above mode of management, and more particularly for the larch.

These plantations require to be regularly thinned in order to their proper and effectual growth. The thinnings during some years, may not return the expense of making them; but are nevertheless absolutely necessary to give room on the plantation, for the spread and more rapid growth of the remaining trees.

At the age of fifteen years, the convenient custom may be introduced of making use of the larches for the purpose of hop-poles; at that of twenty, or twenty-five years, they may be converted into stong palisades and rafters for the roofs of cottages; at thirty-five and forty years, they become fit for boards, joists, and even for beams in the construction of the largest edifices. Such is the growth of this\* pine in the climate of Scotland.

We consider it as an established rule, that no living branch ought to be severed from pines, or from trees of that species. But in the plantations, the inferior branches of the larch are too apt to perish; in which case it becomes necessary to cut or shave them off close to the trunk; for in the yearly increase of the circumference, a portion of the dead branch is necessarily enveloped, the cause which produces in the pine those dead or dry nodes, which are not united with the wood, and which occasion those cavities afterwards discovered in the planks. These dead branches are so fragile, that it is a matter of slight labour to prune them throughout a forest, as a forcible stroke with a cudgel is sufficient to remove them from the trunk even of the tree. We have been so thoroughly persuaded of the necessity of this operation, that we have completed it through a larch wood of three hundred acres, and found the expense inconsiderable.

The larch having reached the age of forty years, may be cut into planks of eight or ten inches width. At that age, one third of its diameter consists of heart, which is of a red colour, and of a tint which approaches that of the cedar wood, of which pencils are made. In proportion to the age of the tree, and the increase of the sap, the heart of the wood increases, as in all other white trees. Although the heart be most durable, it is not proper to clear it of sap, which would be attended with too much loss. In fine, larch wood answers in the most perfect manner all those purposes to which deal is applied.

No decisive experiment hath hitherto been made between the comparative strength of the larch from the forests of Scotland, and the native *pinus sylvestris* of that country, and those of Norway and Denmark, imported from the Baltic. But our architects and carpenters set a far greater value upon the larch wood. They say it is not subject to the attacks of those worms, which penetrate the other varieties of the pine, and that its durability is highly extolled in the countries bordering on the Alps, its natural soil.

of larch timber, and its extensive plantations in the northern parts of this country, no quantity of it has hitherto been used by the builders of the metropolis; and that even at this moment, there are numbers of London builders, who have never even heard of larch wood.

\* It is most extraordinary, that notwithstanding the long experienced superiority

It is a point yet undetermined, whether the larch ought to be felled in the winter or in the summer season. The following remarks of a Scotch lady of great experience in rural economics, may perhaps serve to decide the question. She had remarked that the root of the larch cut in winter, burned with a brilliant flame, and emitted a very powerful odour of resin; but that when cut in the summer, it burned in a weak and languishing manner, scarcely emitting any scent; she thence concluded that the resin descended to the root in the winter, and being cut in that season that the larch would be deficient in that resinous quality so necessary to durability in all trees of the coniferous class. This reasoning appeared to carry conviction to our friend the agricultural Professor in Edinburgh.

The larch is replenished both with its peculiar resin and with the common sap, which are extremely apt to distil and run out whenever the wood is cut or sawed, a circumstance which has been found extremely disadvantageous, and for which we have essayed various remedies. With this view, we *barked* twelve hundred trees, ten feet in height, and left them in that state. These decorticated trees did not perish during the first season, but exhibited a feeble vegetation. In the second year they died and were felled. The sawyers remarked that it was more difficult to cut those than such as had not been deprived of their bark; that they were more retentive of their resin, of which however they contained less than trees felled in their natural state.

Another method adopted was to bark the trees after they had been felled, and to put them into water. Our design was to deprive them of sap, which is supposed to have a greater effect than the resinous juice, in occasioning the tree to warp and become crooked. But the best means, according to our further experience, is after having left the timber in the shade a number of months in its natural state, to cut it as soon as possible into those dimensions required for use; to raise thick piles one upon the other, of such cut timbers, that the weight of each may press and keep the other in shape, taking care to turn the piles monthly.

In general the carpenters make their piles of fir planks and joists, in a square or triangular form: but those of the larch ought to be placed as above directed, flat, one upon the other, and without any space between them. We

have ourselves made use of larch timber so prepared, for the beams and planks of a considerable house; and unto the present time, we have every reason to be satisfied with the solidity of the timbers, the beauty of the flooring and the closeness of its joints. This wood was of forty years growth; the soil which produced it is thin and dry, covering a stone with a red surface.

It has been lately discovered that the bark of the larch is well adapted to the tanner's use. Although it be not equally astringent with oak-bark, yet being mixed together, the two give great suppleness to hides used by the shoemakers and for harness; a quality highly appreciated by those who use the article.

The larch plantations in Scotland have become so extensive within the last twenty years, that there exists no longer any necessity for the formerly usual importations of timber from Norway, Denmark, or Memel; Scotland has even a surplus for exportation. In France, and it was heretofore the case in England, the oak served for the pine in their rural economy. But the oak, although more durable, is far more expensive to convert to all the builders' purposes; and economy of labour in building is an object of the utmost importance, whether in town or country. The workmanship for an oaken floor in France, would cost ten times the sum required to pay for one of deal in Scotland.

The larch barked makes excellent firewood; it burns pleasantly and throws out a great heat. When it incloses between the wood and the bark, a great quantity of its resinous juice, and the wood is burned with the bark, the dilatation occasioned by the fire, emits sparks extremely dangerous in a house.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

#### Various USES, and ADVANTAGES of the new ACID of WOOD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO modern discovery, or chemical improvement, connected with the arts of life, ever promised, perhaps, so many advantages demonstrably serviceable to mankind, as the procuring of the *acid of wood*, or pyrolignous acid, and its application to the preservation of animal and vegetable substances while it has proved not less extensively employed in the manufacture of sugar of

of lead, of blacking, and other purposes. It is ascertained by recent experience, that this acid, properly applied, is the most efficient preservative of animal substances from decomposition by atmospheric air that has ever been discovered. We are indebted for the first observation to M. Monge, and his experiments have been followed and extended by Mr. Ramsay of Glasgow, Messrs. Donkin and Co. and others concerned in victualling ships for foreign service.

The antiseptic properties of *wood smoke* have been recognised from the earliest times; but the principle upon which it was effected remained in doubt, and had been disputed until the means of obtaining the acid of wood placed the inquiry at rest. The exposure of animal food, designed for preservation, to the influence of smoke and *fire*, (which destroys its juices,) is no longer necessary. The same property is now found and condensed in a liquid form, by charring wood in close vessels, the smoke whereof impregnates water with its properties, and by evaporation and distillation this valuable acid is obtained. The volatile olefant, which contains the smoky (or antiseptic) quality, may be got rid of when desirable, by the admixture of lime; whereby the tar-like substance also is precipitated, and a tolerably clean acid is obtained in the supernatant liquid. Evaporation renders it marketable.

The meats are to be salted in the usual manner, but only half the time; and if a spoonful of the acid be put into each quart of the brine in which hams, tongues, &c. are pickled, the salt will strike more readily, and its antiseptic property will thereby be greatly aided. Each piece or joint, when drained, is then to be immersed completely in the acid, for half a minute or a minute; or it may be *washed over* with a brush resembling a painter's tool; the former for long keeping, the latter for less time,—as three or four months. Sides of bacon, large pieces of beef, and large fish, as salmon, cod, ling, &c. are very eligible articles of store which may be thus treated; but the fish require no salt: they may be previously washed in clean water *only*, and wiped dry, and the *brush* applied as above. All such provisions acquire a smoky taste resembling precisely Wiltshire or Hampshire bacon, or smoke-dried salmon; and never become rancid, though hung up in unfavourable situations; and bearing a damp cellar or a West India

voyage equally unaffected by either circumstance.

The advantages thus obtained are numerous. Salt is saved to the amount of one half; the time occupied in the operation is trivial when compared with the old process of salting and *smoking*; the same quantity of acid serves for a great many pieces of meat; and when its powers are dissipated, and it is much impregnated with the salt that must necessarily disengage itself, it becomes a proper addendum to the pickle of the harness tub, as before directed. Meats so preserved are, when hung up, never attacked by flies, they are also more nutritious than those cured by warm smoke, nor need they be soaked in water previous to being cooked, according to the old practice; in fine—expense, trouble, time, and a better article, are the advantages held out by the new acid.

This interesting and truly valuable discovery has been pushed to its extent, by Dr. Jorg, a Prussian, but with only one modification in the manufacture; the remainder of his experiments being confined to various applications of the *vinegar* and *oil* of wood, as he terms it. He has preserved mummies and anatomical preparations in perfection for several years, and by smearing pieces of flesh, already advanced in decay, with the oil, or acid, they soon became dry and sound. The superior knowledge of the Egyptians must raise a blush in the professors of modern science; for a traveller of the present period (M. G. Belzoni,) came in contact with many hundreds of bodies, which had ceased to be animated at least 3000 years. A fact which proves that if they did not possess the means of obtaining this particular acid, they at least practised some ingenious method of arresting the progress of decay in animal matter, of which we know no more than we do of their language. J. HINDS.

*Little Moorfields, 5 March, 1821.*

P.S. Probably the information will be acceptable to many, who may be induced to save their own smoke and extract the acid, that several modes of cleansing the acid from its remaining empyreumatic flavour are within reach. Mr. Stoitze, an apothecary of Halle, succeeded, by heating it with sulphuric acid; manganese and common salt, and afterwards distilling it.\* But the impregnation of sulphuric acid

\* Iron vessels that answer this purpose, and are within the rules prescribed by law, may be purchased at the ironmongers in Foster Lane, and elsewhere in London.



raises some objections to the use of the vinegar which is afterwards produced by this means; and the adoption of charcoal as a filtre answers every purpose, without leading to any objection whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL the world is acquainted with the attachment of the late King to a beautiful Quakeress of the name of

WHEELER. The lady disappeared on the royal marriage, in a way that has always been interesting, because unexplained and mysterious. I have been told she is still alive, or was lately. As connected with the life of the late sovereign, the subject is curious; and any information through your pages would doubtless be agreeable to many of your readers. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.—Results from Observations made at TILMANSTONE, near Sandwich, in Kent, for the last Seven Months of the Year 1820.

Months.	Greatest Heat.	Greatest Cold.	Highest Bar.	Wind.	Lowest Barometer.	Wind.	Days of the Month.	Depth of Rain in in. & parts.	days asg. to	Clear or fine	Clouds.	Rain.	Hl. Slt. Snow	No. of Fogs.	Prevailing Winds.	General Remarks.
June	98	50	29.88	S.	28.90	W.	28, 11	2.79	10	6	14				W.	Thermometer 8 min. in sun's rays, 113 deg.
July	98	50	.63	NW.	.66	SW.	2, 19	2.25	17	7	7				W.	Great rain squall on 21.
Aug.	82	42	.87	none	.96	W.	10, 28	2.25	18	5	8				SW.	Propitious harvest season.
Sept.	89	30	30.22	Var.	29.20	SW.	9, 18	2.67	19	2	9			2	SW.	Freezing only once,—Night 26th.
Oct.	59	31	.32	E.	28.20	W.	4, 17	3.25	12	6	13			1	SW.	Great rains and thunder on 17th.
Nov.	52	28	29.76	NE.	.40	S.	6, 16	2.00	11	13	3	3		2	E.	In the aggregate a fine month.
Dec.	53	29	.83	E.	.50	W.	9, 13	1.17	3	19	5	3		1	SE.	Marked by unusual blandness.

AN immense solar spot was visible in the latter days of August; its shape parabolic, with a very dark irregular nucleus. A fine penumbra surrounded this beautiful spot. In my hasty remarks on the great solar eclipse of Sept. 7th, I omitted to state that the thermometer was observed to descend gradually nearly seven degrees of Fahrenheit's scale; at the time of greatest obscuration, a series of burning glasses failed in igniting fragments of dark-coloured cloth, and some other opaque substances. No maculae or faculae were observed by me during the eclipse, nor have any of particular interest occurred since the one above-mentioned in the month of August. H. WEEKES.

NOTES made after reading the Rev. THOMAS RADCLIFFE'S Report of the Agriculture of Flanders, printed in 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of the superior features of Flemish agriculture seems to consist in having vaults built with brick-work in terras mortar, and lined with

the same, in such a manner as to exclude both land-water and rain. The cavity of these places is generally about 14 feet in width by 30 or 40 feet in length, or any other length that may accord with the number of cattle upon the farm, and the quantity of liquid manure likely to be made. It is usual to have one of these vaults either under or very near the buildings, in order that it may receive through drains the urine of the cattle and of the family, as well as the contents of the privies, together with all the soap-suds and other foul water from the skultery and brewery. The Flemish agriculturists mostly have another of these vaults of much larger dimensions, in some convenient part of their farm, at a distance from their dwelling-houses: this receives the contents of the former, and its putridity is increased by the addition of the soil of privies, which they collect from the neighbouring towns. To this fetid mixture they annually add ground rape-cake, about ten pounds weight for every acre of their farm. When they are disposed to use this liquor, they raise it by a pump into large

large casks placed upon wheels; it is then drawn to the fields and showered over the roots of their plants. And though the Flemings do not generally cultivate plants in rows, this dressing may be most advantageously poured upon the roots of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, beans, peas, and row culture in general. This liquor is most highly and justly esteemed in Flanders, and it is applied on every soil and to most of their crops. We have one farming gardener near Kennington Common, Surrey, who has used putrid liquor many years, with eminent success, although much less perfectly prepared than they do these things in Flanders; as his reservoir is only a small pond, which receives foul water drains, and that is rendered more putrid by the addition of night soil.

Another point of great excellence is their ploughing all their soil as soon as possible after the removal of every crop. This practice has the two-fold advantage of ploughing with the least possible draught and destroying weeds. The first ploughing after harvest is also wisely done very thin, and immediately harrowed to pieces. After a short interval, the same land is ploughed a second time, about two inches deeper, and it is again harrowed to pieces. And soon afterwards it is, sometimes, ploughed a third time, two or three inches deeper than the second, and is again harrowed to pieces. Such root weeds as can be seen are picked up by hand, and carried to a dung-hill, *after every harrowing*. And in this clean or excellent state the soil is either planted with rape from a seed-bed, or sown with a crop to stand the winter, (such as wheat, winter barley, tares, &c.) or it is left during the winter in readiness for a crop in the spring.

Their rotation of crops is not so good as several that are known to the best agriculturists in England; but one of their good peculiarities is to trench their land to the depth of sixteen inches, or more, either by spades and hand labour, or by two ploughs following each other in the same track, but the second at a greater depth than the first. This is done once in every rotation.

Their horses, cows and sheep, are kept in stables, sheds and yards, during the whole year, where they are soiled with clover, tares, or grass in summer, and great use is made of carrots in winter; to which they ought to add

turnips, both Swedish and the common.

They have a most excellent practice of giving no water to their cattle, without its being previously converted into a soup by the addition of the meal of barley, oats, rye or beans, to which is frequently added ground oil-cake. And its temperature is always moderated by being placed in the stables, either in pails or cisterns, twelve hours, or more, before the cattle are allowed to drink it.

Another good practice is, their draught horses are all subjected to a strict diet; namely, each horse is allowed from the middle of November to the middle of February (three months) for every day of twenty-four hours, 4 lbs. of beans, or 7 lbs. of oats; 30 lbs. of bean-straw and 20 lbs. of the straw of wheat, rye, barley or oats; all the straw is cut into chaff and served to the horses with white soup in lieu of water. From the middle of February to the middle of May (three months) each horse is allowed 8 lbs. of beans, or 14 lbs. of oats; together with 25 lbs. of bean-straw, and 25 lbs. of white corn-straw, chaffed; including all the natural chaff of corn, and to these are added white soup as before. During the summer, or from the middle of May to the middle of September (four months) green clover, or meadow grass (to which ought to be added tares, lucern, sainfoin, &c.) 80 lbs., 4 lbs. of beans, together with straw cut to chaff and white soup as before. From the middle of September to the middle of November (two months) carrots 28 lbs., or clover hay 28 lbs., along with 50 lbs. of the cut straw of beans and white corn, as aforesaid: together with 4 lbs. of beans, or 7 lbs. of oats, and white soup in lieu of water. In this manner all the straw and haulm of the Flemish farmers are made to contribute towards the sustenance of their cattle, and to the improvement of their dung-hills. This is an excellent system, which the writer of this paper has advocated in opposition to Mr. Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, for many years.

The foregoing diet being abstracted and collected together for the whole year, amounts at English prices, to

60 bushels of oats (or 38 of beans)				
at 3s. is	-	-	-	£.9 0 0
24 bushels of oats in meal, for				
white soup, at 4s. is	-	-	-	4 16 0
8 bushels of beans, at 5s. is	-	-	-	2 0 0
30 bushels of carrots, at 2s. is	-	-	-	3 0 0
2 loads of clover hay (in hay				
and green) at 4 gs. is	-	-	-	8 8 0
				Brought

Brought over	-	27	4	0
14 loads of straw cut into chaff; charge only for cutting it, at 4s. is	-	2	16	0
The diet alone amounts to	-	£.30	0	0
Shoeing, harness, implements, accidents, horse tax, &c.	-	20	0	0

Each working horse costs annually - £.50 0 0  
which on 300 days labour, is 3s. 4d. each.

Rape is very much cultivated in Flanders; they sow one quart of seed and reap 30 or 40 bushels per English acre. It is introduced on sandy soils in every rotation. The seeds are sown either in a garden or upon a few perches of any other ground that is clean and rich, in August, where the plants remain till other land is prepared in identically the same manner as the best English preparation for potatoes or turnips, but the process of planting is somewhat different, as in this case a plough turns furrows of twelve inches broad, and the roots of the plants are either covered by it, or they are dibbled in the seams between the furrows, at twelve inches apart in the seams, by which operation each plant is every way twelve inches from the others. This is done all the month of October, in land highly manured. In the spring, as early as frost will permit, the whole is hoed and weeded by hand, and the plants are immediately supplied with fetid liquor. These operations are repeated in April, and at this time the earth is drawn round the plants; in which state the crop remains till it is fit to reap. It is said to be pulled (but query if cut) rather green, and it is expected to ripen in the stack. The Flemings do not avail themselves of the English method of fattening sheep with green rape or cole, in the months of March, April and May. Rape planted in October, occupies the soil ten months; or from the time of sowing the seed, a whole year. After the crop of rape is carried off, the same land is not unfrequently cleansed, manured and sown with turnips, p. 98 and 100.

It is thrashed without any particular management, and the straw as well as the roots are reduced to ashes, in which state it is a very rich manure. The chaff is known to be a good manure in its natural state. Mr. Radcliff mentions an instance of rape being three feet high in November, but he does not say whether the Flemish farmers feed it with sheep in that season.

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Carrots, two bushels, given daily to each cow, enriches their milk so much as to make fine butter even in winter, p. 175. They sow from three pounds to six pounds of seed, and take up from five tons to twenty-three. In the last case the soil was rich, heavily manured and ploughed very deeply.

Their usual preparation of the soil for this crop, is one ploughing in autumn and two in the spring, and well manured, p. 74. Ten or eleven tons are the general crop, and it is more usual to give 25 lbs. of carrots daily to a cow, than any greater quantity.

Potatoes are not cultivated in rows by the plough, as they are in the north of England, and as they always ought to be. The Flemings seem to give the preference to sets of the whole potatoe; but small ones of the right sorts, such as girt about five inches, or are the size of wallnuts with their husks on, they plant from nine hundred weight to nineteen, and take up for the table from six tons to ten. The oxen and others for cattle, grow to a much larger size, and produce from ten to sixteen tons per English acre.

Clover: the Flemings are very famous for the cultivation of this plant. On land quite clean and well manured, they sow six or seven pounds, and on other soils eight or nine of good seed per acre.

Dutch ashes, 105 bushels, are much used as a dressing for clover, in the spring. Their crops are extraordinarily large, even with this small quantity of seed. They sometimes mow three times in one summer for soiling, and obtain from ten to thirteen tons per acre. The farmers wisely grow their own seed, and as usual, from the second crop. Mr. Radcliff says, one acre in soiling will support four heads of cattle, from the middle of May till the same time in October. In another place he says two acres, by soiling and hay, would support three oxen all the year. These instances are in the proportion of each ox being supported on the produce of two-thirds of an English acre. Clover succeeds well on every variety of soil, from clay to the lightest sand-inclusive, p. 95, 108, 123, &c.

Beans are much grown in Flanders. On some occasions they are put in by hoes, but they are much more frequently ploughed in, and either of these methods is greatly preferable to dibbling them in. The quantity of seed is from two and a half to four, and the produce



is from 20 to 40 bushels. The row culture of beans was found to be far superior to the broad cast method (see pages 7 and 10) both as to the beans and the crop of winter barley, which followed the beans.

**Barley:** the Flemings do not grow much spring barley, as the four-rowed (or winter sort) yields more corn to the acre by one-fourth. They grow much barley, but it is sown like wheat in autumn, from a bushel and a half to two and a half. The produce is from 45 to 50 bushels, though the extraordinary quantity of eighty bushels is said to have been grown, p. 15.

**Wheat:** they sow from six pecks to two bushels, and reap from twenty to thirty-two bushels. When a bad winter kills much of the wheat, it is usual to hoe in spring wheat among the remains of the other, very early in the spring. All the occupiers of the rich land district, which has been embanked from the sea, use a pickle of salt and water, with a proportion of Roman vitriol to their seed; by which they profess to escape the smut and every other malady in the ensuing crop, p. 22, &c. In page 23, is an instance of the futility of changing seed for a wheat crop, during at least so long a period as fourteen years.

**Oats:** they sow from ten pecks to three bushels, and reap from thirty bushels to sixty. The straw on their rich land is so surprisingly large in the islands and other places near the river Scheldt, as to weigh five tons per English acre.

**Hemp:** the produce is nearly the same in value as flax, but the labour and manure for hemp are more than double what they are for flax; therefore hemp is much the less profitable crop, p. 179.

**Flax:** they sow two bushels or two and a half, and reap in seed six or seven pounds (query this weight of seed) and in flax, thirty-four stone of 14 lbs. each. It is pulled in July, and the land is immediately prepared for and planted with rape, p. 22.

**Rye:** they sow nearly a bushel, and reap from 28 to 40 bushels. Rye bread is thought to be superior to oats for travelling horses, p. 68.

**Buck-wheat:** they sow from four-sevenths of a bushel to one bushel and a seventh, and reap from twenty bushels to thirty-eight and a half.

**Turnips, carrots or clover,** are cultivated after every crop of corn.

To destroy all the thistles in any

district, adopt and enforce the regulations mentioned in p. 106, &c.

**Manure:** about two thousand gallons of fetid liquid manure from the vault, is showered per acre upon the growing crops of oats, rye and rape, p. 96 and 98.—For potatoes, ten tons and a half of farm-yard dung, and 1,400 gallons of the fetid liquor are applied, p. 98.—For clover and flax, ten tons from the farm-yard, and 2,000 gallons from the vault. The dung of cows, horses and hogs, are mixed to obtain the most desirable degree of heat and fertility. They suppose horse-dung to be hotter than that of cows; the latter to be more permanent; and hogs-dung to be richer than either of the other, p. 184.

**Ploughing** is generally done with two horses a-breast; but on some occasions, on sand, by one horse, or two asses; and on stony land, by three horses. The furrów-slice is wide and turned flat, not lozenge-shaped, and they generally plough more than once for each crop.

**Harrowing** is frequently performed by the driver of the horses standing upon the harrows. It would sometimes be an advantage to provide the driver with a seat upon the harrows, as that additional weight would increase the effect of the harrows. It may be repeated, that they generally *harrow after every ploughing, and always pick up the root-weeds after every harrowing.*

**Horses:** eight horses do the labour on 200 acres of arable land, that is twenty-five acres for every labouring horse; which is equivalent to an expense of two pounds per English acre, for the labour of horses.

**Cows,** in Flanders, are uniformly soiled in summer; at other times they are served with turnips, potatoes or carrots, and bean or other straw chaffed; together with white soup to drink, the same as for horses, and occasionally with brewers grains, p. 261, &c.

**Sheep,** Mr. Radcliff says, are housed nightly all the year, but they would be much better in yards, with sheds open on one side. They are turned out in winter, a short time, daily; and in summer, they are attended by a shepherd and his dog, as in England: but on the whole, in so miserable a way, as to make the sheep look wretchedly. A sheep-house to contain 120 ewes and lambs (i.e. couples) is littered for them to lie upon, and rye-straw is put into racks for them to eat; a trough

is regularly supplied with rape-cake-soup, prepared by dissolving the cakes with an equal quantity of either bean or barley-meal in water.

The Hainault scythe is an excellent implement, of the bagging kind, by which six men reap five acres of wheat daily, and it is in general use over all Flanders, p. 124, 192, &c.

Rent, taxes, and the sale prices of land, are specified in page 180, and there it is said the rents vary from five shillings to three pounds per English acre; and the sale price from 25 to 30 years purchase. JOHN MIDDLETON.

*Lambeth, Feb. 7, 1821.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TO ascertain the means whereby to afford encouragement to our national industry, and reduce the enormous burthen of poor's rates and crime, having occupied the labours of the Provisional Committee, the following is now submitted to the legislature, and to the country. Our industrious population having been considered under its two natural divisions: viz. 1. Agricultural labourers: and 2dly. Manufacturers, including artisans and all others: and the present circumstances of our trade, and commerce, and the great and valuable improvements in the application of mechanic power in our manufactures being duly weighed, it has been determined that the cultivation of the soil offers itself as an eminent reserve.

In examining the statute book, we perceive the sagacity of our ancestors, very shortly after the Reformation, had made provision for these important objects.

In addition to the provision made by 43 Elizabeth, whereby employment to the unoccupied was ascertained, it was also enacted in the same reign, that every newly erected cottage in the country, should be furnished with four acres of land. Also in the reign of King Charles I. a special commission was appointed to enforce the same.

We rejoice that the waste lands in the present times will yield the ample means of restoration to our impoverished and degraded community, involving the revival of that stay of our country,—our home trade; establishing the fame of British society on the most firm and stable basis.

#### PLAN FOR A BILL.

Whereas, it is essential to our prosperity that the population should have adequate

employment; and a large proportion of the labouring community are either unemployed, or if employed, are unable to subsist by their labour, the following is proposed for legislative enactment:

1. That Commissioners be appointed, to be denominated General Commissioners, and who shall be composed of some of the most distinguished characters.

2. That the said Commissioners shall receive the assistance of the Board of Agriculture; also of other intelligent and patriotic individuals.

3. That Commissioners, to be intituled Local Commissioners, composed of Magistracy, and other intelligent, suitable, and patriotic characters, shall be elected by an union of parishes, or by the hundred, and appointed by the General Commissioners.

4. That for the purposes of employment and for letting, the Commissioners shall obtain the necessary land, and which will generally consist of waste land, making compensations, &c. &c. causing necessary abodes and buildings to be erected, providing superintendents over the labourers, &c. &c.

5. That cottages shall be constructed of the cheapest materials, and the rents to be charged shall not exceed the interest at five per cent. per annum, of the monies expended thereon. The Commissioners are also to assist with loans, (bearing interest, and payable by instalments) such labourers as shall be desirous to erect suitable cottages for themselves; advances so made, being generally to workmen, or for materials, &c.

6 That portions of land to be granted to labourers, shall not be less than a quarter of an acre, nor exceed an acre and half, in proportion to their family; and for which a lease shall be granted for a term of forty-two years; the tenant being freed from the expense of the lease on the following terms, viz.—

A peppercorn rent for the first fourteen years, or longer, determinable by the quality and condition of the land; after which, a rent to commence equal to one third part of the present annual value, and which to continue for fourteen years, when the rent to be increased to one moiety of the present annual value, and which to be continued during the remainder of the term; also, that the land shall be exempt during the term, from parliamentary and parochial burthens, and tithes.

7. That such lands shall not be re-let for any term exceeding three years; the Commissioners may, however, in the event of death, &c. at the desire of the occupier, re-occupy the same, paying at a valuation for all improvements which shall have been made thereon.

8. That on lands inclosed under this act, the Commissioners shall cause to be made suitable

suitable plantations of timber and other trees.

9. That parcels of land, calculated for Villas, Farms, &c. containing from five to one hundred acres, shall be lotted and let or sold by public auction.

15. That the lands inclosed, shall be cultivated within                      years, or forfeited.

11. That the Commissioners shall have much regard to the cultivation of flax; the dressing will be a useful employment during the otherwise vacant hours of the labourers in the winter season and in bad weather.

12. FUNDS. The general principles of this act, are to be such as are usual in cases, where roads, canals, &c. are executed, and according, in a measure, with a certain act for improvements to be made in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone; also, of an act intituled Exchequer Bill Loan Act; nor must we lose sight of the example afforded in 1798, and now in a measure renewed by his Majesty, in the cession of certain rights, and to which, a grant of money has been added on Dartmoor, and which on an object so important would doubtless be followed by nobility and other manorial lords, &c. &c. generally; for which purpose, books to be opened for receiving donations and subscriptions in money, or land.

The outlines of this measure proposed to be laid by petition for a bill before the House of Commons, may be perused by applying at the King's Head. Poultry.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

SECOND LETTER from BUENOS ABRES.

AS the "*Lovely Maria*," will sail for London in a few days, I shall not neglect so very favourable an opportunity of sending you the few seeds I have been able to procure since I came to this country, during which time, the season of the year and the unsettled state of the country, have confined my observations almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of this place.

Mr. B. has written to you so fully on the politics of this country, which are not a little intricate, that I shall say very little on the subject, yet cannot avoid regretting the numerous civil dissensions which during the last year so injured this country and lessened their government in the estimation of other nations; these it is hoped are now likely to terminate for some time, as the present government act with more vigour than any of the preceding with the exception of that of Pueyreddon.

Rodriguez has a very fair character, and is supported by Roxas and Madrid, both of them good soldiers, and what is even of more importance, of good private character. The events of the 5th inst. which caused so much bloodshed, will in all probability have an ultimate good effect, and will undoubtedly strengthen the present government: certainly the best for the country under its present circumstances. The people, who are in general well disposed and tractable, are as yet not sufficiently well informed and enlightened, to enable them to prosper under a more republican form of government than they have at present. For some time to come, all that is wanting for the prosperity of the country, is internal tranquillity, a strong and vigorous government, an impartial administration of the laws; these would give security to property, and the population would augment rapidly; with the influx of strangers information of every kind would be introduced; a national character would be formed, and all the more desirable consequences would follow in the course of a few years.

The population of this province is a mere nothing to the extent of territory they possess, being only 220 thousand. of which more than one half belong to the city of Buenos Ayres. There is nothing which can tend to improve the country so much as colonization, an event which I have no doubt will soon follow a more settled order of affairs. The government here I understand, are favourable to the measure, and would grant to companies undertaking to colonize, large tracts of country of twenty and thirty leagues in extent, especially to the South, where the country is described as peculiarly suited for agriculture, especially for wheat. The further you proceed to the south of Buenos Ayres, and in the direction of Rio Negro, the finer the country becomes, has a greater diversity of scenery, more hill and dale, and many natural forests. Towards the outskirts of the settlers, who in this direction do not extend more than about 200 miles, the property chiefly consists of *lavage estancias* or grazing farms, but nearer town are many farms: at these wheat produces very large returns 50, 60, and it is said even 80 for one. Our landlord, who has a farm 5 leagues to the South, tells me he sowed last May, 6 fanegas of wheat, in 6 quadras of land, and expects in December and January



January to reap about 300 fanegas; under an improved system it is not improbable but these returns may be considerably augmented. Having no store-houses or barns, great part of the crops is frequently lost, from a deficiency of labourers at the season, to secure it in a proper manner; even under all the present disadvantages, property in the south increases considerably in value every year. The great want in this country, especially towards the south, seems to be a numerous and industrious peasantry. Those from the southern country brought in as soldiers by Rodriguez on the 5th inst. who have not been contaminated as in town, by such repeated changes and revolutions and all their accompaniments, give a very favourable view of the real peasantry. No men could possibly under any circumstances, conduct themselves with more order and propriety than they did, at a period when every thing lay at their mercy.

You would, I dare say, be surprised to find so very little is known in this place of the country to the south, and any particulars which I have been able to obtain are very scanty and imperfect, as it is only to be procured at second and third hand, and even that often distorted either from design or carelessness, rendering it difficult to separate the truth from the incorrect intelligence, especially to one who has never been further from Buenos Ayres, than a few miles, and who is at the same time imperfectly acquainted with the language.

It is generally reported here, that two companies in England, have been making proposals to this government for grants of land, on purpose to colonize, a measure which seems generally approved of. The expence of carrying emigrants to these districts, may be easily calculated, the passage being on an average about 70 days; from thence to the southern districts would incur very little expence, as the country is so level, and the means of transport so accessible. The subsistence of settlers in a country so abounding in cattle would at first neither be difficult nor expensive, and in the course of one year sufficient grain might be raised for their support, as there are no forests to clear as in North America.

I shall take an early occasion of writing to you from Chili, where I expect to arrive about Christmas. I had the misfortune to break my Leslie's

hygrometer, about the time of my arrival, a loss I regret, as there is no circumstance in which the climate varies so much as in its degree of moisture and dryness. I have sent for another of the same kind, and one of M. De Luc's. By the register thermometer I have kept an account of the extremes of heat and cold since I arrived, as also the state of the barometer. A friend of mine at this place, of much intelligence, who has the charge of the establishment of the Lancastrian school in this country, is to continue some of these observations, especially the state of the barometer, to assist me in calculating the elevations from thence to Valparaiso from the barometrical observations I make in the journey.

An eventful crisis for this country seems on the eve of taking place, as the American Consul, or Commissioners, and the French line of battle ship and frigate are in the river; the Prince of Lucca is supposed to be on board the latter, and the Spanish deputation from the new government are daily expected from Rio de Janeiro.

Amidst all these commotions, it is not a little pleasing, to find that the most important improvements have been taking place in the education of the rising generation, a circumstance more calculated to lead to important results than any other occurrence in this country. The establishment of the Lancastrian school about ten months ago, under the superintendence of my friend Mr. Thomson, has met with the greatest encouragement from all classes, and from none more so, than the clergy. The original school for boys now contains upwards of 120, and preparations are making for the establishment of a female school, for which they have already procured a mistress, who has introduced some parts of the system into her own school; the lessons, &c. have all been printed here; the salaries have been regularly paid by the Cabildo, who have given the use of large rooms in the college for the schools, with money to pay the expence of fitting them up in a proper manner, at which they are to commence in a few days. All the other schools under the direction of the Cabildo, are placed under the guidance of Mr. T. and will be gradually formed on the same system. On their being all properly and firmly established here, Mr. T. will be at liberty to visit other parts of the country for similar purposes, from which he has already received

received various invitations, evincing a disposition to establish similar schools. At the university are a considerable number of students, who are taught various branches of mathematics, philosophy, Latin, &c.: upon the whole there is an evident improvement among the people in point of education and information, although since the commencement of the revolution, there is a great falling off in the moral conduct of the people, more especially in and near the city: in some parts of the country where they have had little share in these transactions, they retain many of their former good qualities.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N your Magazine for February is an account of an improved covering for the front of a book case, which your correspondent tells us, (having sent the Number into the country I am obliged to trust to memory) he finds to answer every purpose of glass without the inconvenience attendant on the use of that material in doors.

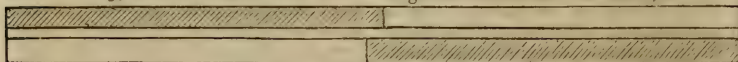
Now it appears to me, in the first place, that the contrivance in question cannot fulfil the principal object for which any covering is necessary, viz. the preservation of the books from *dust*, *smoke*, &c. because it is intended to be kept open all *day*, the time it ought to be closed, and down at *night*, when there is nothing stirring to create dust, &c. and that were it shut down in the day, the trouble of getting at any of the books, added to their exclusion from view (which as your correspondent very justly observes, is a consideration not altogether unworthy of notice) would render it a nuisance instead of a convenience.

Secondly, that it is difficult to con-

ceive that glass is as troublesome, if properly managed, as your correspondent supposes; he perhaps is not aware that it may be employed to great advantage without the necessity of having it in doors to open into the room. But admitting that the doors are the best frames for glass, (I hope to shew before I have done that they are not) I contend, even then, they are preferable to this wooden curtain, if I may use the expression, on account of its great liability to be out of repair; the only instance in which I ever saw it used on an extended scale, much difficulty was experienced in getting it to slide, as the least dust, grit, or extraneous body was sufficient to render it a fixture; and in that state much patience and *coaxing* were necessary to move it. In one of these fits they both proved unavailing; force was moderately applied, the canvas gave way—half remained in the hand, half retired “*behind the scenes*,” whence it was recovered by the removal of the back of the *escrutoire* to which it belonged. I have every reason to believe the article itself was perfect in execution, but that the defect lay in the plan. As to *appearance*, I suspect the majority of your readers will decide with me in favour of glass; the *cost* eventually, I am persuaded, will be less if glass is employed.

Having attempted to shew that this wooden contrivance will not succeed, it behoves me to present one that will. I do not profess to offer a *new* one, but one which has stood the *test of experience*, a test which so few of our modern inventions are able to stand.

I have in my possession, as you may easily imagine if you read the signature I use, many well-bound books, which I find entirely preserved by the old-fashioned sliding-sashes, which move in grooves one before the other, thus:



The shaded parts in the above plan are intended to distinguish the sashes from the grooves. I have cloth glued on the inner sides of each sash, when *they meet*, and it is then impervious to dust or smoke. The bottoms are provided with rollers, and the grooves dusted every morning, which greatly facilitates the moving them. I have used nothing else since I entered my present habitation, now 27 years ago, and I find in them at once a *complete pro-*

*tection, and no obstruction to the view.*

For the preservation of my less valuable books, I nail a broad heavy fringe along the edges of the shelves on which they stand, which, hanging down from one shelf to a little below the tops of the books on the shelf underneath, excludes the dust, and offers no impediment whatever to the removal of any volume, which is not the case when cloth or leather is so placed.

The only apology I have to offer for intruding

intruding so much on your valuable pages, and on your readers' patience is, the desire to contribute my *very humble share* to the welfare of literature.

Feb. 20.

A BOOKSELLER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. IV.

#### AMARYNTHUS, THE NYMPHOLEPT.

**T**HE original source of poetry is in the bosom of nature—in the simple elemental passions of the heart, and in the solitudes of rural scenery, those feelings are most strongly excited, which swell up in the heart, like a newly discovered spring, and spontaneously flow into song. In the early stages of human manners, the master passion of love, unchecked by social and prudential restrictions, would form the first subject of the muse; and with this would be combined the impression produced by the external forms of nature, sometimes exhibited in beauty and tranquillity, and sometimes overwhelming the mind with the terrors of her awful and mysterious operations. Here the ground-work of poetry is laid, and it becomes in the first instance, amatory and pastoral. As the infinite relations of society increase and vary, and new incentives are presented to the mind, the poet finds a wider compass for his exertions, and adds many a new string to his lyre. But after he has run his hand over them all, from the high sounding epic to the meanest and lowest chord, there is none to which we hear him revert with more pleasure than to those simple notes which are inseparably connected in our hearts, with ideas of rural simplicity, innocence and love. In fact, we may pretty fairly estimate the genuine powers of the poet, by the degree of fondness which he displays for these elements of his art, and by the skill with which he employs them. Homer, himself, abounds in beautiful images drawn from the face of nature, and in picturesque illustrations of rural life; and if we would give to the *Paradise Lost* its proper designation, we might say with truth, that it is an epic-pastoral poem, containing passages of more beauty and more justly entitled to the latter denomination than can be found in any other author. The exquisite mind of Milton seems, indeed, to have dwelt with peculiar complacency upon the features of nature and the objects of rustic life. In the Pen-

seroso, and Allegro, but, above all, in the Lycidas, and Comus, he shews himself to be a Pastoral Poet, in the best sense of the term. He plunged with rapture into the depth of woods, and the silence of nature.

"He knew each lane and every alley green,  
Dingle or bushy dell of each wild wood,  
And every bosky bourn from side to side,  
His daily walks and ancient neighbour-

hood."

And Shakespeare, too "was an Arcadian." Though mixing as an author and an actor with the herd of men, his soul yearned after the scenes of his youth, to which at last he was happy enough to return, and amidst which he died. With his own valentine,

"The shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,  
He better brook'd than flourishing peopled towns;

There could he sit alone, unseen of any,  
And to the nightingale's complaining notes,  
Tune his distresses, and record his woes."

It would be useless to multiply instances in proof of this doctrine, or to shew more clearly that the finest and noblest intellects are most deeply imbued with a profound love of nature, and a truly pastoral spirit. But this spirit, it will at once be seen, is not only thoroughly distinct from, but the very reverse of that puerile and affected style of composition which has done so much to degrade the reputation of the Pastoral, and which is merely a nauseous compound of affected simplicity and dull imitation. Misled by this false taste, not even the sense and talent of Pope, could save his attempts in this species of writing from neglect and oblivion. Of our later poets, Shensstone advances pretensions, which if not despicable, are weak and insufficient. Cowper possessed an infinitely larger portion of love and admiration for the scenes of nature, and a capacity of depicting them which has been seldom excelled. With a deep and melancholy intellect, rendered still more so by a constant meditation on the most awful subjects that can absorb the human mind, he bent an observant eye upon the mighty works of creation, over the broad earth and in the deep waters, and the breathings of his soul were worthy of the subject which inspired them—He deserved to be one of the minstrels of nature. With these views of the spirit and dignity of pastoral poetry, is it not to be expected that we should often meet with productions which would deserve to be classed in the first rank of merit. An inferior degree



degree of excellence, is, however, not very difficult to be obtained, and we may notice Bloomfield, and a still more recent candidate, Clare, amongst those who have attempted, with success, to delineate our native scenery and manners. To form a composition of this kind upon a classical model, while it raises the character, must considerably enhance the difficulty of the task, and require a great share of ingenuity and originality to give it any degree of interest. An undertaking of this sort, executed with very respectable ability, has given rise to these observations, and we shall proceed to lay a short sketch of the poem before our readers with some specimens, which will, we think, be entitled to their favourable opinion.

Under the title of "*Amarynthus, the Nympholept*," the author has taken advantage of that natural and pleasing superstition of the ancients, which peopled the woods, and lakes, and winds, with creatures of the elements, to work up a little Pastoral drama, ornamented with no inconsiderable portion of poetical grace and beauty. The *Nympholepts* of the Greeks were men supposed to be possessed by the nymphs, whose angry appearance, when they shewed themselves to some careless intruder on their haunts, was supposed to drive him to madness. The *Nympholept* is represented in the person of *Amarynthus*, a polished Athenian, whose devoted love of the charms of nature, has led him to abandon the dissipations of the city, and to seek amidst the groves of *Tempe* communion with the mysterious powers, which were supposed to haunt their precincts. In the pursuit of this object, he encounters a disguised shepherdess, who for the purpose of eloping with her lover has assumed the character of a *Dryad*, and threatened by her with dreadful visitations, is plunged by the force of his imagination, into the horrors of real phrenzy. From this state he is relieved by the beneficent interference of a real nymph, who compassionates his sufferings, and is so far influenced by her love, as to exchange her immortal lot for that of humanity, the only condition upon which she can unite her fate with that of her earthly lover. This incident forms the only part of the poem which can lay much claim to originality. The underplot consists of the love adventures of a faithful pair, thwarted in their affec-

tions, as usual, and as usual, at last united.

The scene opens with an address from the priest of Pan.

"Upon our altar, let this lambkin fair,  
Burn as a holocaust, until its smoke  
Curl up into the lofty blue, and bear  
Our breathings to the God, whom we invoke!

Thou great and good, all hail! Whatever  
tongue

May best besit Thee from adoring man,  
Mendes or Chémnis to Egyptians sung  
By seven-mouthed Nile, or comprehensive  
Pan,

By the primeval shepherds named, that  
trod

The new-born hills of Arcady, all hail!  
They, when their yearning hearts required  
a God,

Sat on their mountains musing, till the gale  
Of inspiration bade them recognize  
A mighty spirit breathing thro' the whole  
Infinitude of ocean, earth and skies,  
The world's Creator, and its living soul:  
A self-existent, ever-flowing stream.  
Of light and life, pervading, blessing ALL,  
And hence, ejaculating "*Pan!*" with fall  
Of reverent knees, they hail'd thee, God  
supreme.

—To this etherial spirit, fancy soon  
Gave form indefinite; the sun and moon  
Became the eyes and index of its mind,  
The tides its pulses, and its breath, the  
wind.

A later age gave emblematic birth  
To an ideal shape, half brute, half man,  
Of the mix'd elements of heaven and earth  
Daring to fashion a symbolic Pan:—  
His upper portion typified mankind,  
His lower parts the brutes: his horns out-  
bent

The spreading rays of sun and moon de-  
fined:

His spotted skin, the starry firmament:  
His face, the ruddy sky: his seven-reed  
pipe,

The music of the seven unfolded spheres—  
Alas! how soon the heavenly archetype  
In the terrestrial symbol disappears.

Our sires embodied Deity had shewn:  
The human capriform their sons retained  
They deified, and impiously stain'd  
With earthly lusts to sanctify their own.  
Thou desecrated holiness! forgive  
The dark distortions that thy name defile;  
O spare the guilty worshippers who live  
In creeds impure and profanations vile,  
And hear thy priest, who, stung with shame  
and grief

Cries out to Thee for sanctifying aid,  
That his benighted flock he may persuade  
Back to the pure and primitive belief."

In the metre of this passage, and indeed in general, through the whole pastoral, the poet has judiciously adopted that

that style of versification, of which we find in the *Lycidas* of Milton the most beautiful example. We shall next select one of the invocations of the *Nympholept*, which is conceived in a high strain of enthusiasm.

“O mother Earth, thou grave, most dread  
and dumb,

Of countless races of mysterious man,  
With all his hopes and fears since time  
began;

Thou cradle of eternity to come,  
With all its world of wonders, undivulged,  
Thee I invoke!

Thee, by the myriad embryos that reside  
In thy vast bosom, waiting animation,  
With future fruits and harvests by their  
side,

Food of a yet unorganis'd creation;  
Thee, by the acorn which a breath may  
blow

From its carv'd cup upon thy nursing lap,  
Rock'd by the breath of ages, till it grow  
A rooted giant, frowning at the blast,  
And shake not at the roaring thunder-clap:

Thee, by the trembling violet, which eyes  
The sun but once, and unrepining dies:  
Thee, by that sun, whose eye as bright as  
ever

Saw Thee upheave from Chaos, and shall  
burn

Undimm'd when all thy teguments shall  
sever

And to their primeval elements return.  
By all the winds that rustle in thy woods  
To chime of piping beaks and bleating  
sheep;

By the dead silence of thy solitudes,  
And the unwhisper'd secrets of the deep,  
Thee I invoke!

By the delicious summer evenings  
Diffusing peace o'er all thy green expanse;  
By the earthquake's rumbling agony, that  
flings

Horror on every living countenance——  
——Earth, I invoke thee!”

As a specimen of the author's powers  
in a lighter style, we subjoin a song of  
*Amarynthus*:

“Come, Shepherdess, O come,  
Amid the boughs and greenness live with me:  
Birds shall sing and bees shall hum  
To welcome thee with nature's minstrelsy.

No peering ray shall glisten  
Through the thick leaves upon the mossy  
green

Where thou shalt lie  
When the sun is high,  
And to the wing'd musicians listen  
That hop about unseen.

While I beside thee laid,  
Will carve thy name on the o'erhanging  
trees

Or lissem osier's braid,  
To make thee baskets for wild strawberries;

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Or fetch thee from the brook  
Lillies, to make a garland for thy locks;  
Or carve a curious crook,  
Or willow wattles twist to fold thy flocks.

When the red setting sun  
Behind the burnish'd sycamores is seen,  
Whose shadows long and dun  
Streak with dark brown the grass's golden  
green.

We'll stand beside the bushes  
To listen to the thrushes,  
As in the glowing leaves they tell their tale,  
Or in the moonlight flushes  
Catch the passionate gushes  
Of the enamour'd thrilling nightingale.

By Phœbe's lamp on high,  
And the glow-worm's twinkling nigh,  
Home thro' the silver leafiness we'll stray,  
And in our bower lie  
On beds of rushes, flowers, and new mown  
hay.

And should the storm be loud,  
We will but clasp the closer in our nest;  
For tempests cannot cloud  
The calm that keeps a sunshine in the breast.

These extracts will suffice to justify  
the favourable opinion we have before  
expressed, and the work abounds in  
passages of equal merit. In an under-  
taking of this sort, it requires a nice  
hand to hold the balance even between  
the simplicity appropriate to the sub-  
ject, and the vulgarity upon which it is  
occasionally compelled to border. In  
this the author has succeeded, with  
some exceptions, which are, however,  
so few as hardly to deserve mention.

A greater hazard he has wilfully ex-  
posed himself to in provoking a direct  
comparison with one of the finest parts  
of *Comus*, the dialogue between the  
Lady and the Magician. The effort is  
in itself well sustained, but it is bad  
policy to measure strength with a rival  
from whom nothing but defeat is to be  
expected.

To sum up our opinion of the poem,  
we have no hesitation in saying, that it  
breathes in many places a highly en-  
thusiastic feeling, and exhibits such an  
easy play of fancy and felicity of ex-  
pression, as cannot fail to secure it a  
prominent station in that class of com-  
position in which it aspires to rank.

Besides the Pastoral Drama, the vo-  
lume contains a tale, called *Lucy Mil-  
ford*, founded on the unfortunate at-  
tachment of two youthful lovers, whose  
union is thwarted by the sudden con-  
version of the lady's father to the doc-  
trines of methodism. The young man  
goes to sea, and is wrecked on his re-  
turn,

turn, within sight of shore, and in the presence of his mistress. Her senses desert her, and she wanders about, an object of pity to all, but to the father whose ferocious zeal exults in the idea that he has sacrificed his daughter to his faith. The story is well told, and bears the impress of a heart stored with the better affections of our nature. Amongst these, we are glad to see that the love of freedom is not wanting, of which we select an instance, in conclusion, from the miscellaneous poems at the end of the volume.

*On the SPANISH REVOLUTION.*

"O now may I depart in peace! for, lo!

Spain, the priest-ridden and enslav'd,  
hath riven

Her chains asunder; and no rage, no flow  
Of blood, save what the despot, phrenzy-  
driven

Wantonly shed.—Did they not crush him?  
No—

All with magnanimous mercy was for-  
given—

Tyrants! the hour is coming, sure, tho'  
slow,

When ye no more can outrage earth and  
heaven.

As I would joy to see the assassin foil'd

By his own gun's explosion, so do I

Joy that the oppressor's armies have re-  
coil'd

Back on themselves; for so shall they  
rely

On love, not fear, leaving the world, o'er-  
toil'd

With war and chains, to peace and li-  
berty."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE proprietors of small houses in Birmingham have distributed the following statement.

From the best information we can collect, we find the greatest number of lots, or parcels of land, let for the purpose of building, are those of 11 yards wide, by 40 yards long, and the average ground rent 2½d. per yard, and there are commonly built thereon six houses, (viz. 2 front and 4 back houses.) We also find there are by far a greater number of houses let at about three shillings per week, or £7 16s. per annum, than of any other description. These we know will cost eighty pounds each house in building; or £480 for six houses, and the ground lease will cost about £14. making the total cost price £494.

The gross annual rental of six houses at three shillings per week is £46 16 0.

Deduct the annual expences, viz.

Ground rent, 440 yards at 2½d.	
per yard	4 11 8
Land tax 1½d. in the pound, on the rental	0 4 10
Insurance, say on £250	0 12 6
Repairs, 10 per cent on the rental	4 13 7
Collecting rents, 5 per cent	2 6 9
Loss of Rents, one quarter in 3 years, viz. the 12th part of the rental	3 18 0
Principal, depreciating 1 per cent each year, on a lease for 100 years	4 18 10
The profit has been about 5 per cent.	
Thirty poor's levies, at 1s. 3½d each single levy, or 7s. 9d. for the six houses, as now rated by the overseers of Birmingham,	11 12 6

The profit will be only 2½ per cent £13 17 4

From the above statement it will be discovered, that the property called small houses, has in reality paid only five per cent hitherto—instead of 8 or 10 per cent, as was erroneously supposed; and that in future the nett annual rental, arising from the above property of six houses, will be only £13 17s. 4d. or 2½ per cent.

The assessment of the poor's rates upon the landlord operates as an income tax.

Suppose a man's income to be 20 times the amount of his establishment as to rent; or in other words his rent to be 5 per cent on his income. Then to a man whose income was £2000 per annum, the rent of his premises assessable to the poor's rates, would be £100, or according to the following table.

Income	Rent
20,000	1,000
2,000	100
1,000	50
100	5
60	3

But a man who earns £60 per year, requires a house of £6 per year; so that his rent would amount to one tenth of his income, or 10 per cent thereon; therefore, to establish an equality of assessment in relation to income, the assessment on houses under £20 per year rent might be rated at only one half of the rates on percentage of houses above £20.

Then when the poor's rates amounted to 20 shillings in the pound, it would not exceed 5 per cent upon the income of any occupier; whereas if the assessment be transferred from the occupier to the proprietor, whose income arose from



from this description of property, the whole of his income would be absorbed in poor's rates.

The fact is, where poor's rates are levied upon the proprietors of houses, or on the tolls or profits of canals, they are a direct income tax, and where the poor's rates are 10s. in the pound in a year, they are a tax upon the income of the proprietors of houses or canal shares, equivalent to £50 per cent. At the same time the occupiers of other houses, when the rents are more secure to the proprietor, would be paying only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on their income.

And with respect to the profits or income of canals, it is the only profit or income which is rated in any other instance in the town of Birmingham. It must be admitted that houses are at low rents in Birmingham, and that the poor's rates are not levied on several thousand houses and gardens in Birmingham. If an act of parliament had passed, authorising overseers to compound with the proprietors of such small properties for an annual tax of 5 per cent on the actual rents, such proprietors would pay their fair proportion, and the increase of the fund for the poor derive a considerable increase.

G.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Particulars of the EXPLOSION which took place at LEYDEN, in HOLLAND, in the year 1807. Translated from the Dutch.*

**T**HOUGH this destructive accident was mentioned in all the journals of the time when it took place, yet no connected narrative of it has hitherto appeared in any English publication. On the 12th of January, 1807, a vessel loaded with gunpowder entered one of the largest and finest canals of the city of Leyden, in the *Rapenburg*, a street inhabited chiefly by the most respectable families. This vessel was moored or made fast to a tree in front of the house of Professor *Rau*, of the university. Those who have been in Holland, or have read descriptions of that country, know that almost every street has a canal in the middle, faced with a brick wall up to the level of the street, and with lime trees planted on both sides, which produce a most beautiful effect, besides forming a delightful shade in hot weather. Vessels of all kinds are frequently moored to these trees, but Leyden, being an inland town, the greater part of those which happened

to be in the *Rapenburg* were country vessels. Several yachts belonging to parties of pleasure from the Hague and other places, were lying close to the fatal vessel, and as no person was aware of the destructive cargo it contained, all were in perfect security. It has never been ascertained what was the immediate cause of the explosion; as there was only one of the men on board, the rest having gone to a public-house. The laws and regulations in Holland respecting gunpowder are very good, but no doubt were not attended to in this instance.

About a quarter past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the awful catastrophe took place, as all the clocks in the surrounding houses and churches which were not destroyed were found standing with little variation at that time. It would be useless to attempt a description of the awful moment of the explosion; this has often been done, but has always come far short of the reality in the opinion of those who witnessed it. A student of the university, passing through a street from which there was a view of the *Rapenburg*, with the canal and vessels, related to us the following particulars.

"At that moment when every thing was perfectly tranquil, and most of the respectable families were sitting down to dinner in perfect security, at that instant I saw the vessel torn from its moorings, a stream of fire burst from it in all directions, a thick black cloud enveloped all the surrounding parts and darkened the Heavens, whilst a burst, louder and more dreadful than the loudest thunder instantly followed, and vibrated through the air to a great distance, burying houses and churches in one common ruin. For some moments horror and consternation deprived every one of his recollection, but a universal exclamation followed, of, *O God, what is it!* Hundreds of people might be seen rushing out of their falling houses, and running along the streets, not knowing what direction to take; many falling down on their knees in the streets, persuaded that the last day was come; others supposed they had been struck by lightning, and but few seemed to conjecture the real cause. In the midst of this awful uncertainty, the cry of *O God, what is it!* again sounded mournfully through the air, but it seemed as if none could answer the dreadful question. One conjecture followed another, but at last, when the black

black thick cloud which had enveloped the whole city had cleared away a little, the awful truth was revealed, and soon all the inhabitants of the city were seen rushing to the ruins to assist the sufferers. There were five large schools on the *Rapenburg*, and all at the time full of children. The horror of the parents and relations of these youthful victims is not to be described or even imagined; and though many of them were saved almost miraculously, yet no one dared to hope to see his child drawn alive from under a heap of smoking ruins.

"The flames now broke out from four different parts of the ruins, and threatened destruction to the remaining part of Leyden. The multitude seemed as if it were animated with one common soul in extricating the sufferers from the ruins, and stopping the progress of the flames. None withdrew from the awful task, and the multitude increased every moment by people coming from the surrounding country, the explosion having been heard at the distance of 50 miles. Night now set in, the darkness of which, added to the horrors of falling houses, the smothered smoke from the ruins, the raging of the flames, the roaring of the winds on a tempestuous winter night, produced a scene neither to be described nor imagined; while the heart-rending cries of the sufferers, or the lamentations of those whose friends or children were under the ruins, broke upon the ear at intervals. The various effects produced by the catastrophe on different tempers, were strikingly shown in the conduct of individuals; many were so entirely overcome with fear and astonishment, that they stared about them without taking notice of any thing, while others seemed full of activity, but incapable of directing their efforts to any particular object."

"In the middle of the night, Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, arrived from the palace of Loo, having set out as soon as the express reached him with the dreadful tidings. Louis was much beloved by his subjects, and his name is still mentioned by them with great respect. On this occasion his presence was very useful. He encouraged the active and comforted the sufferers, and did not leave the place till he had established good order, and promised every assistance in restoring both public and private losses. He immediately gave a large sum of money to the city, and granted it many valu-

able privileges, besides exemption from imposts and taxes for a number of years.

Some degree of order having been restored, the inhabitants were divided into classes, not according to their rank, but the way in which they were employed about the ruins. These classes were distinguished by bands of different colours tied round their arms. The widely extended ruins now assumed the appearance of hills and valleys, covered with multitudes of workmen, producing to the eye an ever-varying scene of different occupations. The keel of the vessel in which the catastrophe commenced, was found buried deep in the earth at a considerable distance, together with the remains of a yacht from the Hague, with a party of pleasure which lay close to it. The anchor of the powder vessel was found in a field without the city, and a very heavy piece of lead at the foot of the mast was thrown into a street at a great distance.

To relate every "tale of woe" connected with this terrible occurrence would exceed our limits, but certainly one of the most affecting was the fate of the pupils of the different schools on the *Rapenburg*. At the fatal moment, the wife of the principal of the largest of them was standing at the door with her child in her arms; she was instantly covered with the falling beams and bricks, the child was blown to atoms, and she was thrown under a tree at some distance. Part of the floor of the school-room sunk into the cellar and 12 children were killed instantly; the rest miserably wounded shrieked for help, and one was heard to call, "Help me, help me, I will give my watch to my deliverer." Fathers and mothers rushed from all parts of the city to seek their children, but after digging five hours they found their labour fruitless, and some were even obliged to leave the spot in this indescribable state of suspense, to attend to other near relations discovered among the ruins. They at last succeeded by incredible efforts, in bringing out some of the children, but in such a state that many of their parents could not recognize them, and not a few were committed to the grave without its being known who they were. It is very remarkable that many of these children, both among the dead and those who recovered, bled profusely, while no wound could be discovered in any part of their bodies.

Many

Many of them were preserved in a wonderful manner, and taken out without the least hurt. Forty children were killed. In some houses large companies were assembled, and in one, a newly married couple from a distance, had met a numerous party of their friends. One person who was writing in a small room, was driven through a window above the door, into the staircase, and fell to the bottom without receiving much hurt. Many were preserved by the falling of the beams or rafters in a particular direction, which protected them, and they remained for many hours, some for a whole day and night. One remarkable fact of this kind happened, when the city of Delft was destroyed by an explosion of gun-powder in 1654, when a child, a year old, was found two days after, playing and sucking an apple, and sitting under a beam with just space left for its body. Two others at a little distance were found in their cradles quite safe. At that time almost the whole of Delft was destroyed.

Leyden is a large city, equal to if not greater than Rotterdam, the second city in Holland, in size, but not so populous. Upwards of 200 houses were overthrown on this occasion, besides churches and

public buildings: the Stadt or town-house, was among the latter.

One hundred and fifty-one dead bodies were taken from the ruins, besides many that died after, and upwards of two thousand were wounded more or less dangerously. It is somewhat remarkable that none of the students of the university were either killed or wounded, though they all lodge in different parts of the city or wherever they please. Contributions were immediately began, and large sums raised. The King of Holland gave 30,000 gilders, and the Queen 10,000; a very large sum was collected in London.

Leyden suffered dreadfully by the former siege in 1573, and by the plague in 1624 and 1635, in which year 15,000 of the inhabitants were carried off within six months. In 1415 a convent was burnt, and most of the nuns perished in the flames. An explosion of gun-powder, in 1481, destroyed the council-chamber when full of people, and killed most of the magistrates.

The misfortunes of this city have become proverbial, and its very name has given rise to a pun, "*Leyden is Lijden*;" *Leyden*, the name of the city, and *Lijden*, (to suffer) have the same pronunciation in the Dutch language.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### ALEXANDER STEPHENS, ESQ.

**T**HIS gentleman, who during the last thirty years has been one of the most active of the metropolitan *literati*, expired at his villa, at Chelsea, on the 24th ult. in the 64th year of his age.

Though he wrote for the press as much as any man of his time, yet he had a constant aversion to obtrude his name on the world. It was affixed to the two quartos which recorded the *History of the Wars of the French Revolution*; but the gross injustice with which that elegantly-written and accurately correct work was treated by the *Monthly Review*, and some others of the periodical critical works, determined him for the future to reserve his name.

The pages of the *Analytical Review* abounded in articles which proved his learning and ability; and the elaborated biographies in the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Reviews of French Literature*, &c. attested his unremitting industry. He edited the two volumes of *Founders of the French Republic*, nine of the eleven volumes of *Public Characters*, and the *Biographical Indexes to the Houses of Lords and Commons*; also

the *Annual Necrology*, published 1799, and latterly the *Annual Obituary*, of which he had just completed the volume for 1820. In facility of biographical writing, and in extent of information on the lives and actions of the contemporary generation, he was equalled by no writer of his age. His industry and integrity are proved by naming the various works which proceeded from his pen, and though every variety of character passed in review before him, he never wrote an ill-natured paragraph, or aided in propagating calumny. And in like manner, while he respected private feelings, he respected public principles, and never wrote a line which compromised the cause of civil liberty. His habitual sense of honour, and his independent spirit, never permitted him to abuse the press, by rendering it subservient to feelings of private resentment, or to the corrupt purposes of the administration for the time-being. He thus always performed the duties of a good neighbour and a good citizen.

He was a native of Elgin, and was educated in the university of Aberdeen. He afterwards entered himself of the Middle Temple,



Temple, and his first literary production was a Law Journal. He then accepted a commission in the army, and served with a regiment of foot in Jamaica. Retiring on half-pay, he married a most amiable branch of the Dryden family, and, settling in the neighbourhood of London, passed his time between his books and much respectable society, for the latter of which he was eminently qualified by his conversational powers, his stores of anecdote, and his urbanity of manners.

His literary and domestic habits precluded him from public life, but, as a speaker, he often distinguished himself in the local concerns of his parish: on one occasion, filling the chair of the Middlesex Grand Jury, he arraigned the conduct of the notorious Aris, and exhibited his malpractices in a petition to the House of Commons, which led to a Royal commission, and ultimately to the dismissal of the governor from an employment which had been abused. His spirited conduct on this occasion procured him the plaudits of all independent men.

He sometimes acted as agent for suitors to the House of Lords, and conducted with honour and success the claim to the Roxburgh Peerage, during which he became acquainted with some of the principal members of that House, and obtained their personal esteem and friendship.

In his circle he has left a void which will not easily be supplied. He was, in many respects, a noble of nature, and was respected wherever he was known. In person he was above the ordinary size; and his voice corresponded in its volume, but it was governed by the independence of his soul, and if he generally spoke with energy, it was always created by his sense of rectitude, and by the fearlessness of conscious integrity.

THE REV. JAMES LINDSAY, D.D.

*By DR. REES; extracted from his Sermon preached in Monkwell-street, Feb. 25.*

The Rev. James Lindsay, was the son of Mr. William Lindsay, of Pitcarity, in the county of Forfar; he was born in the month of November or beginning of December in the year 1753, in the parish of Kirmuir in that county, and educated in the grammar-school of that parish under the tuition of Mr. Mowatt, an eminent classical scholar, who was afterwards elected master of the grammar-school of St. Andrew's.

In the year 1769, he was removed from the grammar-school of Kirmuir to that of Aberdeen, and in November of that year admitted a student of King's College. Having passed through the regular course of education in that university, with the distinguished approbation of all the professors under whom he studied, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in April 1773, and soon

after became domestic tutor in the family of the Rev. Kenneth M'Aulay, minister of the parish of Calder, near Inverness, and author of the History of St. Kilda.

In this situation he continued five years; during which period he attended for three sessions the Divinity Halls both of King's and Marischal Colleges, and delivered discourses on subjects prescribed to him in each of these colleges, to the entire satisfaction of the celebrated professors of theology, Dr. Alexander Gerrard, of King's College, and Dr. George Campbell, of Marischal College. Having received ample testimonials from each of them to this effect and submitted his testimonials to the presbytery of Nairn, the members of that presbytery admitted him in April 1776 on the probationary trials prescribed by the Church of Scotland to candidates for the ministry. Having undergone these trials to their entire satisfaction, he was on the 2nd day of September, 1776, licensed by that presbytery to preach the gospel. When he had completed the education of the sons of Mr. M'Aulay, he was employed in a similar capacity in the family of Mr. Forbes, of Schivas, in the county of Aberdeen, through the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Macleod, principal of King's College.

Finding that he had no prospect of speedy preferment in the Church of Scotland, and having received an invitation from his friend and former fellow-student, the Rev. Dr. Macleod, then curate of St. George's, Middlesex, now rector of St. Anne's, Soho, to pass some months in London, he arrived in the metropolis in the spring of the year 1781. Soon after his arrival, he was engaged by the Rev. William Smith, minister of Silver-street chapel, in the City, to preach for him occasionally, and to assist him in conducting his respectable academy at Camberwell.

Having thus become known as a preacher, he received, on the resignation of the late Rev. Dr. James Fordyce, an invitation from the congregation of this place to succeed that celebrated preacher. On the 21st of May, in the year 1783, he was ordained pastor of this christian society; and I reflect with pleasure, that I had the honour of bearing a part in the religious service of that day; the other persons concerned being Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Kippis, and Mr. Worthington.

It required a vigorous mind like his own, to undertake the charge devolved upon him by this congregation, considering that he was to succeed a minister, who had been, for many years, the most popular preacher in London. How wise the choice on the part of the society, and how fit our friend was for occupying the station to which he was advanced, the event has sufficiently shown. The charge which he received from his predecessor on the day of his ordination,

dination, seems to have impressed his mind, as the general course of his preaching has amply testified. From this time his engagements were numerous, as he soon became connected with a school at Newington Green; and he often complained that he had less time to devote to preparation for the pulpit than he wished to have had. But he had rich stores in his own capacious mind, and a command of language which must have rendered composition much more easy to him than it would have been to many others.

Those who constantly attended his ministry were instructed and impressed by his clear statement and powerful enforcement of practical truth. None of them could be at a loss to know that his sentiments did not agree with some of those which were held by persons who, in modern times, have assumed the appellation of Unitarians, and more especially such as concerned the person of Christ and the efficacy of his mediation; they must be well apprised, that while he asserted and maintained the unity of God, and admitted only one object of religious worship, he believed the pre-existent dignity of Jesus Christ; and thought him degraded by those who considered him as a mere man; and that he ascribed offices and powers to him under the Christian dispensation, which in his judgment, constituted in part the excellence and value of Christianity, and which contributed to render it peculiarly important and interesting to mankind.

He called no man master on earth; he believed that the kingdom of Christ was not of this world: whilst he rendered unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, he no less conscientiously rendered unto God the things that were God's. He allowed of no interference on the part of ecclesiastical synods or presbyteries, and much less of civil magistrates, in prescribing authoritatively to the faith and worship of Christians. Although he was educated under an establishment, he asserted and maintained on all occasions, the unalienable right of private judgment; nor would he suffer any one to invade the empire of conscience without the penalty of that animadversion which the powers of his eloquence could inflict. He interdicted and proscribed the use of all other weapons in the province of religion.

Besides the office of pastor, which he sustained in connexion with this society, with undiminished, I should rather say with increasing acceptance and attachment for about thirty-eight years, there was another department of no less importance and utility which he occupied; and this was the instruction of youth. For this office, his natural talents, his acquired endowments, and the habits of his early life had singularly qualified him; and when we

take into the account the disposition as well as the powers of his mind, we need not wonder that his school should have gained high reputation, and that it should have maintained its reputation for many years. Soon after his settlement with this congregation, he undertook the charge of Mrs. Cockburn's academy at Newington-Green, which she, in a few years, resigned in his favour. During his residence there, he married Mrs. Cockburn's niece, who at her death left him with the charge of four daughters who survive him. At this time he officiated as afternoon preacher at Newington-Green Chapel, with the late Rev. Dr. Towers for his colleague, as morning preacher for twelve years; he also preached the Sunday evening lecture at Salters' Hall Meeting-house, in connexion with Mr. Worthington, and Mr. (now Dr.) Morgan; a vacancy in that lecture having been occasioned by my resignation. During the last two years of his life, I had the pleasure and benefit of his assistance, as afternoon preacher, at the Old Jewry Chapel in Jewin-street.

In the year 1805, the University of King's College of Aberdeen, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and never was this honour more properly bestowed. In the same year he removed with his flourishing academy to Bow, in Middlesex, to a house and situation in every respect suitable to his purpose. In his employment as a teacher of youth, he had an opportunity of rendering distinguished service to the present generation, and in its remoter influence to future ages. Many of his pupils are now reflecting honour on the institution that had the charge of their early years, and not a few of them are sincere mourners in deploring the decease of the instructor and guardian of their youth; and in bearing testimony to the degree in which they respected and loved him. Among the attendants at his funeral, we had the pleasure of observing a considerable number of them, who had expressed their wishes to follow his remains to the grave.

The diffusion of knowledge and the education of the poor, were objects always dear to his heart, and to the promotion of which his whole life had been devoted. In the prosecution of these objects he met his brethren on the day of death, apparently in excellent health and spirits; and after having delivered an address to them on the occasion, calm and composed, but in his usual manner, animated and interesting; and having assured them, with a spirit of concession and conciliation which did him honour, that disapproving some of the provisions of Mr. Brougham's education bill, and wishing for further modifications of it, not likely to be obtained, he should concur with them in the measures upon which they were deliberating, and which they unanimously

mously agreed to adopt; an interval of some minutes elapsed. When he had uttered a few words, in his kind and affectionate manner, approving a suggestion which I had taken the liberty to offer on the principle of the bill, his head declined on his bosom, and he instantaneously expired. "May I die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like his!"

If it were possible for him now to know the respect that has been paid to his memory by his congregation—by the body of ministers of the three denominations, many of whom attended his funeral—by his pupils—by gentlemen distinguished for their rank and eminence in the several professions to which they belong, some of them differing from himself in theological and political opinions, and others holding principles congenial to his own—and by an immense multitude of other persons who assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and to profit by the appropriate reflections that were pronounced audibly, and with a gravity and animation suited to their importance, over his remains when deposited in the tomb;—reflections which were received with a serious attention by some hundreds of persons that were capable of hearing them, an attention honourable to the speaker, and indicating a salutary impression on the minds of the auditors (may the impression be deep and lasting!);—I say, that if he had witnessed this interesting scene, it must have made, I was almost going to say, an accession to the felicity which he enjoys.

#### J. J. BRAYFIELD, ESQ.

The vicissitudes of this person's life have not been few. Born of decent parents, his early love of reading was checked by his apprenticeship to a business which, not suiting his inclination, he alternately became a weaver, a watch-maker, a watchman, a bookseller, an author, a soldier, &c. &c. In his early progress through these various situations, he seldom missed attending the execution of criminals before Newgate and elsewhere, and was generally so well acquainted with their history, that he might have been successfully applied to as a kind of Old Bailey chronicle. He was also an attendant upon all the fairs, races, boxing-matches, and diversions of every kind, from the matches made by the first-rate encouragers of pugilism, down to the weekly badger-baiting in Black Boy Alley. From the observations made in the indulgence of these habits, he was first convinced of the want of a *Sporting Magazine*, which idea being submitted by a friend of his to the late Mr. John Wheble, that gentleman perfected his plan, and, in return, allowed Mr. B. an adequate remuneration for his subsequent contributions, beyond the period of his actual want of it, observing "that (Mr. B.'s) fortune was not yet equal to the

Duke of Bedford's." One of Mr. B.'s peculiarities was to enter every occurrence relative to himself in a kind of daily journal, recording even those faults and follies which people in general are most anxious to conceal.

Watchmaking, in which Mr. B. was ultimately engaged, received such injury from the tax laid on it by Mr. Pitt, that the former, though in the prime of life, was obliged to take up the office of watchman, or patrol, in the parish of St. Luke, and afterwards that of book-keeper to a scavenger in the vicinity, whose parsimony frequently added to Mr. B.'s daily avocations the superintendence of his more disagreeable operations by night. From these degrading situations, after some time, Mr. B. was enabled to emerge, by the unexpected arrival of a maternal uncle from India, after thirty years absence, with a considerable fortune. From what this gentleman had heard of his nephew's attachment to books, &c. he enabled him to open a small shop in the City-road, where not succeeding, and being unwilling to apply for a renewal of his stock, his next resource was to enlist in the Middlesex militia, with which he was embodied a considerable period, in the counties of Kent and Sussex. However, the property finally left to him and his mother, at his uncle's death in 1798, not only enabled to purchase his discharge from this regiment, but also placed him in a situation to indulge his passion for what he termed "seeing life" to the fullest extent. After spending some months in Devonshire, where his uncle died, finding the comparative still life of such a town as Barnstaple not agreeable to his pursuits, he returned to town.

At length, however, all that native good humour and communicative disposition, which, with his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, made his company a general desideratum, was suddenly interrupted by an affection of the brain. His recovery, however, left him in a state of reserve and suspicion; and, to exclude himself from his acquaintance in general, he retired with his mother to Camberwell, where they lived in comparative solitude till the decease of both parties.

Though not above a versifier himself, no person had a more correct taste for poetry than Mr. B. With the finest passages of our best poets he was well acquainted, and he had carried a copy of Thomson's *Seasons* in his pocket till it was nearly worn to pieces. Under different signatures he had been a communicator to almost every Magazine of his time, and even since his retirement at Camberwell, he carried his penchant so far as to furnish some of Mr. Carlisle's *Anti-Christian* publications, with articles under his real signature, professing to admire him for the open avowal of his sentiments.



**BARONESS ABERCROMBIE.**

Died on the 11th of February, at Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Mary Anne Abercrombie. She was the daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of Fernton, in the county of Perth, and was married in early life to Ralph Abercrombie, who arose afterwards to the rank of lieutenant-general, and fell nobly in Egypt, at the battle of Alexandria. At his death he was only a Knight of the Bath, but his Majesty, in consideration of her husband's very long, great, and important services, created his widow Baroness Abercrombie of Aboukir and Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannon; to which was added a pension of £2000 a year, which, as usual in those cases, was granted for three lives. She left, by Sir Ralph, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, George, succeeds to the title; the second son, James, is a barrister of repute and member of parliament for the borough of Calne.

**WILLIAM MANWAIRING, ESQ.**

This gentleman was the son of Bolton Manwairing, Esq. many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He was bred to the bar, but did not long continue in practice, as he made the purchase of the place of first Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, which he enjoyed many years, but which he was unfortunately induced to sell some years ago in order to embark in the banking business, a speculation which proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Manwairing was equally unfortunate in another point. Induced by the great popularity of Mr. Pitt, on that gentleman's interest, he stood candidate for the county of Middlesex, and succeeded, and, on the same interest, was returned to three parliaments; but in 1806 he had to encounter the powerful fortune and interest of Sir Francis Burdett, and although he was supported by a subscription, and by the Treasury, yet a considerable expense fell on him, and is supposed to have hastened the insolvency of the banking-house.

As a remuneration for his services, the ministry procured him, by their influence, the two places of chairman of the quarter sessions of the county of Middlesex, and of the city of Westminster. On the income attached to those places Mr. M. might have lived handsomely, but unfortunately, with a view to supersede the commission of bankruptcy, in which he succeeded, he entered into engagements which he was not able to fulfil, and which involved him, in the decline of life, in great distress. In short, he found himself compelled to relinquish his situation as chairman, and to accept of a small pension, by no means equal to his habits of living; and, we may say, to his deserts; for as chairman of the two quarter sessions, no man ever

gave more satisfaction, both to the bar and to his brother magistrates.

Mr. Manwairing was a man much esteemed in private life, and, had he pursued his profession of the law, might have enjoyed wealth, independence, and happiness; but being unfortunately drawn into political life, he met the fate of many, who, like him, had erred the same way. He lived, however, to see his son, who had shared in his misfortunes, provided for by being chosen treasurer of the county of Middlesex, and one of the police magistrates. He attained to the great age of 87, and enjoyed his mental faculties to the last.

**SIR CHARLES WM. ROUSE BOUGHTON.**

His paternal name was Boughton. He embarked early in life for India, where he spent many years; but in 1768 he succeeded to the estate of Rouse Lynch, in Warwickshire, and then took the name of Rouse. In 1784 he was elected member of parliament for Evesham, in Worcestershire, and was also appointed secretary to the Board of Control for India affairs. In 1791 he was created a baronet, but on succeeding to a more ancient family baronetage, he resumed his original surname. In 1796 he was chosen representative for Bramber, but vacated his seat on being appointed one of the commissioners for conducting of the public accounts, in which situation he died. In 1782 he married the heiress of W. Pearce Hall, Esq. of Dounton House, in the county of Salop. Sir Charles once appeared as an author, and published "Substance of an Address to a Parochial Meeting, held at Chiswick, to consider of the propriety of a Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country."

**JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.**

This gentleman fell a victim to the absurd and criminal practice of duelling during the past month; and this circumstance combined with his talents as a public writer, has directed much attention towards him.

He was a native of Aberdeen, where he was born in the year 1780. He received a liberal education, and coming to England in quest of productive employment, was engaged by Mr. Drakard, of Stamford, to conduct his well known paper called "The News." Here he distinguished himself so much by the energy of his compositions, that an edition of "The News" was republished in London. For one of his articles, which treated contemptuously of the military service, Mr. Drakard was prosecuted and imprisoned; but the eloquence of the composition drew towards the writer much public admiration.

In consequence he soon after was engaged as editor of the Statesman; and at the same time he commenced the Champion Sunday paper, which soon acquired in the hands of Mr. Thelwall, that character

for superior writing, which it has maintained to the present time.

Mr. Scott, however, vacillated in his principles, and aimed at pleasing all parties; his reputation, therefore, in the political world sunk, and never rose again, and even to the period of his death, he possessed the confidence of no political party. He was neither Whig, nor Tory, nor Radical, but occasionally something of all three.

Having sold the *Champion*, and married the daughter of Mr. COLNAGHI, an eminent printseller in Cockspur-street, he travelled into France and Italy, and the results have been communicated to the world in volumes, which, while they display the fine taste and powers of composition of the author, offend by the flippancy and inconsistency of their political observations. The triumph of the despots, the subjugation of France, the re-establishment of the Bourbons, and the reign of iron throughout Europe, were the constant themes of his exultation.

At Paris he lost a beautiful child at the most interesting age, and the effusions of his muse on that occasion, did honour to his heart and his paternal affections.

Returning to England he commenced about fifteen months ago, the *London Magazine*, and if we may be allowed to give judgment, it was the most worthy of all the attempts to establish a new magazine which has been made in our time. It combined good taste with information; and the *Belles Lettres* with useful knowledge. Its principles too were less illiberal than those of other novel projects in this line of publication; and if the English public, are likely to support more than two miscellanies, it appeared that Mr. Scott had a chance of ultimately succeeding.

But some erroneous notions relative to the efficacy of pistol-bullets in deciding questions of moral character, led him to appeal to them in a silly quarrel with some persons utterly beneath the notice of a man of the world. He was in consequence, murdered in the prime of life, and the coroner's jury having decided on the crime, the parties will be called upon to answer to the justly offended laws at the next Old Bailey sessions. It appears to us, however, that nothing but a special law will correct the erroneous reasoning which misleads young men and fools on this subject. They forget that duelling decides no question but in regard to personal courage, a quality of which the greatest scoundrel in the community may possess a larger share than the most virtuous person, and the practice is relevant to no other question. Thus among would-be military heroes, courage is the only required quality, and therefore it may be necessary in these persons to prove that they possess it by exposing their persons

to any one who calls them cowards; but it is to the last degree criminal in a citizen to appeal to deadly weapons to prove that he possesses any social virtue; for the act itself may generally be taken as a demonstrative proof of the contrary, and being irrelevant to the point, affords *prima facie* evidence that revenge is the sole object of the parties.

Mr. Scott has left an amiable and afflicted widow and children, and was interred in the presence of mourning multitudes at St. Martin's in the Fields.

#### SIR JOHN MACPHERSON.

This respectable gentleman was a native of Scotland, and was sent out at an early age as a writer in the service of the East India Company. In this situation and that of junior and senior merchant, he served many years, and in his turn succeeded to a seat in the council, where he sat long under the presidency of Mr. Hastings. On the resignation of that gentleman, he succeeded to the chair, but did not continue therein longer than until the arrival of a successor. During this short period he, however, did the company essential service. He reformed many abuses, established a pacific system, and refused very considerable emoluments which he might have taken. His conduct, had throughout his whole residence, been so highly approved of, that in 1786, his majesty was pleased to confer on him the dignity of baronet. On the arrival of a successor Sir John embarked for England, with a good, but not a splendid fortune. On his arrival in England he took up his residence at a mansion in Brompton, where he gave one or more good fêtes under the guidance and patronage of the late Duchess of Gordon, who introduced him into the higher circles, into which perhaps, it would have been more to the advantage of his fortune if he had not entered. After a residence here of many years, he removed to a more retired station, and attained a good old age esteemed by his friends and respected by all who knew his character.

#### LIEUT.-GEN. WILLIAM POPHAM.

This respectable officer expired at his house in York-street, Portman-square, on Tuesday, the 20th, at the advanced age of 81. This gentleman began his military career in 1757, as ensign in the 24th regt. then commanded by General Cornwallis, and was on service with Sir William Draper, at the capture of Manila. Soon after, he quitted the King's service, and entered into that of the East India Company, where he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, and received great encomiums from the various generals and governors under whom he served. He was particularly distinguished by the fortunate capture of the hill fortress of Gualore, which had hitherto, from

from its situation, been deemed impregnable. He conducted himself through life with that liberality, kindness, and disinterestedness which secured him the esteem of all his brother officers. He was brother of the well-known Sir Home Popham, whom he survived only six months.

**SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, K.C.B.**

Sir George, whose untimely death we have already noticed, was a younger brother of Lord Cawdor, and bred to the sea. Having served in the royal navy from his youth, he rose through the various ranks, until he obtained that of Vice-Admiral of the Blue. His reputation always stood high in the opinions of his brother officers, both as an officer and a gentleman. By the interest of his brother, Lord Cawdor, he was for some time member of parliament for Carmarthen, a station which he resigned to make room for his nephew, the son of Lord Cawdor, on the latter's coming of age. While in that capacity he generally voted with the opposition. We find the date of his first commission as post captain to be in 1781, and as he died governor of Portsmouth in his 59th year, he might have attained that rank at the age of 20. He was promoted to a flag in 1801.

**COLONEL BYRON.**

This gentleman entered the army early as an ensign in the Guards, and having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and being in possession of a good fortune, he retired. From that period till he was far advanced in life, he mixed much in the political world, became an early member of the Whig Club, and continued therein till its dissolution. He was always closely attached to the party of Mr. Fox, from which he did not retire until far advanced in life. He attained the age of 83.

**MRS. ANNE HUNTER.**

She was the daughter of Mr. Home, an eminent surgeon in the Savoy, and sister of Sir Everard Home, the celebrated surgeon. Her marriage with the late justly celebrated Mr. John Hunter took place in 1771, and by him she had four daughters, two of whom survive her. Mrs. Hunter had an elegant talent for lyric poetry. The stanzas of *Queen Mary's Lament*, the song of *In airy Dreams*, on the *Death of an Indian Warrior*, and various other poetical effusions, will always be admired for their pathos. They were, in 1802, published in a small volume. Soon after the death of her husband she retired into a small house, and has lived since in a happy seclusion, accompanied by one of her daughters.

**ADAM WALKER, ESQ.**

This self-taught genius expired at Richmond, after having attained the great age of ninety. He was born near the lake of Winandermere in the county of Westmorland. His father had a small woollen manufactory, and having a large family, he took

him from school to work at his trade before he could read a chapter in the Bible.

The boy had a mechanical turn, and was fond of drawing, and all the time he could spare from labour, he employed in drawing corn-mills, paper-mills, &c. &c. and even constructed models of them near his father's dwelling, which surprized those who viewed them. He borrowed all the books he could, read them with avidity, and built himself a hut for shelter under a bush, where he read on a Sunday without interruption. He went on thus with success, until a schoolmaster at Lesdham, in Yorkshire, seeing his extraordinary talents, offered him an ushership under him, and this at the early age of fifteen. But here he had much to learn, and was often obliged to study over-night what he was to teach his pupils the next morning. After being three years in this situation, he was chosen writing-master in Macclesfield, where, after residing four years, he made himself master of mathematics by self-application. Here he afterwards embarked in trade, but was unsuccessful.

He then began public lectures, and first read lectures on astronomy at Manchester, where he met with so favourable a reception, as to be enabled to establish an extensive seminary there. This he afterwards relinquished for the purpose of travelling as a lecturer in natural philosophy. He visited many towns, and having become acquainted with the justly celebrated Dr. Priestley, was by that gentleman persuaded to try his fortune in London. He therefore began his lectures in the Haymarket in 1778. Here he met with so great encouragement, that he took a house and settled.

His celebrity induced Dr. Barnard, provost of Eton college, to engage him to lecture in that school, an example which was followed by Westminster, Winchester, and other great schools. Mr. Walker was studious, and his studies led him to invent many useful things. He proposed some plans for raising water, for pumping ships, for carriages to go by wind or steam; the patent empyrical air-pump, the patent celestina harpsichord, &c. but his great effort was the Eidouranon, or transparent orrery; this was followed by the rotatory lights on the Island of Scilly; a boat to work against the stream, another to clear the bottom of rivers, a weather gage to shew the quantity of rain, the strength of the wind, the height of the barometer, the heat and moisture of the air; a mode of turning a river into a wet-dock, a reed-mill, &c. &c.

Mr. Walker published the following works

*Analysis of Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, 8vo.  
*Estimate of the Causes and Effects of unwholesome Air.*

*On the Causes and Effects of Smokey Chimneys*, 8vo.



Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders in 1790.

Remarks made on a Tour to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland, 1790, with a Sketch of the Police of France.

A Treatise of Geography and the Use of the Globes.

A System of Familiar Philosophy, 1799, 4to.

He was also a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions; to Young's Annals of Agriculture, and to various Magazines.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### CARTHAGE.

#### PART I.

ON Libya's shore, half buried in the sand,

The scattered ruins of old Carthage stand:  
They stand alone—no human dwellings round—

No human footstep on the burning ground.  
Above a brilliant sun and cloudless sky,  
Behind—is spread the desert waste and dry,  
While full before majestic Ocean's force  
Sweeps proudly on in one unvaried course,  
Here, over crumbling fragments as we tread,

The soul recalls those days of glory fled,  
When, on this very spot, the busy feet  
Of eager thousands thronged the spacious street:

When girt with stately towers the city rose,  
And from her triple wall defied her foes.  
Let not our reverence for Rome's mighty name

Detract unjustly from her rival's fame;  
But let us, in impartial mood, review  
That rival's deeds, and pay the honour due.  
She, by her parent Tyre's example taught,  
To raise her power upon her commerce sought;

O'er unknown seas her fleets she dared to urge,

Where yet, no pitchy keel had stained the surge;

Each distant coast her vent'rous sons explored,

In every bay her gallant barks were moored;  
And, in the treasure of the world arrayed,  
Great Carthage reared on high her awful head.

Dost thou enquire to what propitious God  
Her empire's quick aggrandizement she owed?

Thou mayst discover in her history  
That Freedom was the fostering deity.  
Within her walls no despot sat enthroned,—  
No wretched slave in hopeless bondage groaned:

But Liberty's impetuous spirit fired  
Each generous breast, and patriot zeal inspired.

Alas! no patriot zeal can mitigate  
Th' impending horrors of relentless fate.  
As some tall ship, by favouring gales impelled,

Through gentle seas a prosperous course hath held,

And when the seaman's anxious gaze descends

The hills that round her long-sought harbour rise,

Strikes on some treacherous rock th' unconscious prow,  
And o'er her sides the whelming waters flow:

Thus Carthage, year by year, beheld in peace

Her empire widen and her wealth increase;  
Nor dreamt that destiny's resistless whirl  
Soon from its base her giant power should hurl.

Unhappy city! with a fell delight  
The Roman hastes to crush thy growing might:

And, as the victim of the Indian snake  
Still vainly struggles from his grasp to break,  
Yet feels each torturing coil more closely prest,

Till the heart dies within its stifled nest:  
So thy fierce conflict with the ruthless foe  
Shall but delay thy fated overthrow.

Yet, though successful in that strife sublime,

Its glory mocks th' invidious power of time;  
And while the love of Freedom shall maintain

Within the human breast its holy reign,  
The nations of the earth shall mourn thy doom,

And gaze with reverence on thy lonely tomb.

J. A. M.

25th October, 1821.

### TO EVENING.

From MOSCHUS, IDYLL VII.

ALL hail! lov'd Eve! whose golden light  
Becomes the radiant queen of love;  
Bright, consecrated sign of night,  
When it o'erspreads the vault above.

As much as silver Cynthia's beams  
Excel thy less effulgent ray,  
So much thy splendour far outgleams  
The stars which gild the azure way.

Then in the moon's pale lustre's place  
That now in haste forsakes the sky,  
Do thou illumine with milder grace  
The path to where my pleasures lie.

Unarm'd with Rapine's hateful power,  
I would not take another's right;  
Nor force the rich man's massy door,  
Nor stop the Traveller in his flight.

But Love, the holder of the dart,  
Dipt in the fount of bliss and pain,  
Compels my wounded thrilling heart  
To seek the maid I love again

FRED. HOPKINS.

Aberford, Aug. 15th 1820.

EPITAPH

## EPITAPH ON BUONAPARTE,

Which an enthusiast for the lights of philosophy in human affairs, had hoped might have been inscribed on the tomb of the First Consul; followed by an Address to the Senate, on his return from two campaigns, at the instant that the nineteenth century entered into its teens.

BY JOS.

A FIRE in his youth,

Assembling all the models of Antiquity in  
The Temple of his august mind:

He flew on the wings of the wind,

A meteor of death in war,

Nations withered beneath his path.

He took Philosophy by the hand,  
And harnessing Monarchs to his chariot;

His valour acquired him that renown  
Which rais'd him by even steps, to the  
Throne of the Empire of Peace.

Assuming Philanthropy for his motto,

He presented the scabbard to all people;

Held the scales of Justice,

And the truncheon of Mars,

To strengthen his voice, became the organ  
of the general will:

He inquired into the authorities by which  
each Government held the reins;

Calm'd the bosom of the Ocean, blushing  
for the Crimes of its Sons,

And legislating for the coasts of more

distant Climes, and the Colonies,

His finger pointed to the page of Humanity.

Protector of the Republic of Letters,  
'Twas then, that the few embers kept alive,

since the Socratic and Ciceronean periods  
Burst into a flame, under the  
Tree of Liberty.

Greater than Epaminondas,

Who gave to the Commonwealth, Freedom  
and Empire,

Military Discipline, Civil and

Domestic Policy;

All which, by losing him, they lost.

BUONAPARTE

Built his house upon a rock,

Where the Chieftains of the Gauls, presiding  
in the counsel of Sages,

Gathered from the East and from the West,  
(now he is no more)

Seek to exercise their functions, in  
Simplicity and Truth.

Thus the Sons of Heroes, listening to the  
songs of the Bards, are conducting  
through the lights of our time, his spirit,  
to the shades of Immortality.

## AN ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

The corner stone of this monument was  
placed

By the God of Hosts;

And you might have achiev'd it—

For shame, Senators:

Who will answer to Heaven, for the blood of  
Ten millions of victims, spread o'er the  
fields of

Science, and the Cradle of the Arts?

Where was the barrier, which the

Courage of your fathers would have

Opposed to His ambition?

Had you not read the lesson of experience?

That Death wandered as a phantom over  
his fiery soul;

His heart was as the rock of the desert;

And his thoughts were dark.

The mighty Chief, roll'd into his haughty  
self,

Saw his matchless foe;

But on the other side of the stream,

Turn'd his face the other way,

And in the fullness of his wrath,

Hunted down the savages,

In their barbarous climes;

Till, in the zenith of his power,

The season, mutinied; and

The summits of the mountains were

Scatter'd where his legions were encamp'd.

Bending his mournful thoughts, over the  
Tombs of his warriors,

He retired to his faithful city,

Vaunting the rivers of blood there were yet  
to spill,

And promising future victories, in fields of  
renown.

Disgrace, Senators:

Was Ambition your God,

Or were you longer imbecile?

Yes; under the sanction of your counsels

He re-sought the banks of the Rhine,

With his spear in the stream,

He sent forth the voice of war:

Striding from wing to wing,

Cloth'd in the passing clouds.

But his lustre had vanished, and

Steel pour'd no more its gleam upon steel:

His hair whitened as the bosom of winter,

And friends were but shadows,

Which pass'd away with the mist.

The sun broke forth, and slow rose the  
Blue columns, against the glittering hill.

Where were the mighty kings?

Not in the stream, or in the wood;

Hoarse was the clang of arms,

And the howling wolves of the forest,

He had rous'd, came down,

In following the eastern wind,

As the artillery of Heaven to confound

That mortal enemy of his glory, his ambition,

Which the Senate, like a weak woman,

Had cherish'd in its bosom.

And the youth of our days,

Designed for the great purposes of Nature,

Were exposed to wither by the blast, and

Driven as chaff before the wind,

Down the great rivers of Germania

Into the ocean—were swallowed up.

## THE WARRIORS OF NAPLES.

BY E. HANDSCOMB.

THE Dæmon of Battle again is unfurling  
 O'er Europe the red flag of death-breath-  
 ing war;  
 E'en now in the sky its broad foldings are  
 curling,  
 And shedding amazè like a comet from far.  
 No longer Parthenopè\* slumbers in languor,  
 But fiercely her sons she arouses to  
 arms:  
 Their hearts sally high to the glorious clan-  
 gour  
 Of trumpets, resounding terrific alarms.  
 The spirit of heroes, immortal in story,  
 Whom Fame on the walls of her temple  
 engraves,  
 Now burns in their bosoms, and prompts  
 them to glory;  
*They feel they are men, and they scorn  
 to be slaves.*  
 Round Freedom's bright standard they  
 cheerful assemble,  
 The war-music sounds thro' the tremu-  
 lous air;

\* Naples, anciently so called.

Loud neighs the bold steed, while his nerves  
 gaily tremble;  
 And each tender lover now parts with his  
 fair,  
 And haply some youth clad in beautiful  
 splendour,  
 Thus speaks to the maiden who rules his  
 fond heart,  
 While round him she flings her white arms,  
 soft and tender,  
 And weeping, impassion'd forbids to  
 depart:  
 "Oh, stay thy sweet tears, gentle lady!  
 from flowing,  
 And far from thy breast quickly banish  
 all woes!  
*Where Liberty calls him thy lover is going,*  
 To fight with fell tyrants, and save thee  
 from foes.  
 Then cease, gentle lady! with laurels of  
 glory  
 I'll crown thy bright head, when I see  
 thee again;  
 Or else I shall fall in the battle all gory,  
 And rest with the dead in the field of the  
 slain!"  
 Amphil.

## CORNUCOPIA,

*Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.*

LAW, NEWTON and BEHMEN.

THE celebrated Law, in his appeal, p. 314, traces the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton to the works of Jacob Behmen. "The illustrious Sir Isaac Newton," says he, "when he wrote his Principia, and published to the world, his great doctrine of *attraction*, and those laws of nature by which the planets began and continue to move in their orbits, could have told the world, that the true and infallible ground of what he there advanced, was to be found in *Behmen's Teutonic Theosophus*, in his THREE FIRST PROPERTIES OF ETERNAL NATURE. He could have told them that he had been a diligent reader of that wonderful author, that he had made large extracts out of him, and could have referred to him for the ground of what he had observed of the number *Seven*. Now why did not this great man do thus? Doubtless he well knew that prejudice and partiality had such power over many people's judgments, that doctrines would be suspected by some as dangerous, and considered by others as false and wicked, had he made any references to an author, that was only called an enthusiast."

Among Newton's MSS. in the posses-

sion of Lord Portsmouth, are 31 sheets of Flammell's Hieroglyphic Figures on the Philosopher's Stone; 40 half sheets folio of Behmen's Procestus Mysterior Magni; 37 and 25 half sheets in folio, on the Host of Heaven and the Sanctuary; and 25 half sheets on the Working of the Mystery of Iniquity.

A correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1782, gives a further proof of this statement, from a letter of Mr. Law, which he wrote for the satisfaction of a friend. "When Sir Isaac Newton died, there were found among his papers large extracts out of Jacob Behmen's works, written with his own hand. This I have from undoubted authority; \* as also that in the former part of his life, he was led into a search of the philosopher's tincture from the same author. My vouchers are names well known, and of great esteem with you. It is evidently plain, that all that Sir Isaac has said of the universality, nature, and effects of *attraction* and of the *three first laws of nature*, was not only said but proved in its deepest ground, by Jacob Behmen,

\* Vide the list published in the Monthly Magazine; also Hutton's Dictionary, art. Newton.



in his three first properties of Eternal Nature; and from thence they are derived into this temporal out-birth. This, added to the information above, is, I think, a sufficient warrant for my having said, that Sir Isaac could have referred to Behmen for the true ground, &c. From the authority above, I can assure you, that Sir Isaac was formerly so deep in Jacob Behmen, that he, together with one Dr. Newton, his relation, set up furnaces, and were for several months at work in quest of the Tincture, purely from what they conceived from him. It is no wonder then that *attraction*, with its *two inseparable properties*, which make in Jacob Behmen the first three properties of Eternal Nature, should come to the grand foundation of the Newtonian Philosophy. It is my *conjecture*, that Sir Isaac declared so openly at first his total ignorance of the same cause of attraction, to prevent all suspicion of his having been led into it from Behmen's doctrine. It is plain he knew the deep ground which Behmen had given of it. No one, from Behmen, can know any thing of the tincture, or the means and possibility of coming at it, without knowing and believing, as Behmen does, the ground of universal attraction: and therefore Sir Isaac's silence and ignorance of this ground must have been affected, and for certain reasons which can only be guessed at."

#### HOT CROSS BUNS.

The custom of crying these buns in London, and in many parts of England, on Good Friday, is thought to have had its origin anterior to the solemn day of which this is kept in com-  
 • We give place to the above, but having been led in consequence to consult the works of Behmen, we can discover but faint glimpses of the Keplerian or Newtonian physics! The poor enthusiast talks repeatedly about the *attraction* of the central sun, and of his virtue being *interchanged* with the planets; but this he does as much in a spiritual as in a material sense, for his writings are a most contemptible jumble of astrology, divination, magic, and mystical divinity. If Newton gleaned any knowledge from such a chaos, he must have had more trouble than in searching into the more intelligible volumes of nature. Every thing proves, however, that Newton was the dupe of many of the studies which disgraced his time. But he was the great genius that stood between two epochs, and was himself the morning star of true philosophy.

EDITOR.

moration. But the Greeks were accustomed to present to the Gods a kind of consecrated bread, purchased at the gate of the temples. One species is said to have been called by them *boun*, which Hesychius describes as a kind of cake with horns, and another ancient author describes its composition to be of fine flour and honey. Jeremiah notices this kind of offering, when speaking of the Jewish women falling into idolatry in Egypt. Formerly a cake was much in request on this day, called *water-cakes*, composed of water and flour only, but, to compensate for the want of flavour, the tops of the cakes were smeared with turmeric, which made them of a fine yellow colour. These have given way to the sweet *cross-buns*.

#### AMERICAN SPIDER.

There exists in America an enormous spider, whose size (the body alone being an inch and a half long,) enables it to attack even small birds. M. Moreau de Jonnes has furnished a memoir on its manners, as observed by him at Martinique. It spins no web, but ledges in the crevices of the rocks, and throws itself with main force upon its prey: it kills humming-birds, fly-birds, and small lizards, taking special care to seize them by the nape of the neck, knowing that they may thus be killed with the greatest ease. Its strong jaws seem to infuse a poison into the wounds which they inflict, for such wounds are considered much more dangerous than they would be by their depth alone. It envelopes its eggs, to the number of from 1800 to 2000 in a ball of white silk, and this fecundity, joined to its tenacity of life, would soon cause the island to be overrun with it, had it not active and innumerable enemies in the red ants, which destroy the greater part of the young spiders.

#### SARACENS AND MAUGREBINS.

Saracens, says M. Langles, is the vulgar Arabic plural *chargyn*. The Greek writers attempted to express the word by *Zapaxyn*, and hence the Latins made Saraceni. In Arabic, *chargyn* signifies *orientals*, and is opposed to *maghrebyn*, which signifies *occidentals*, a name given to the Mahomedan inhabitants of Africa.

#### ENIGMA.

Form'd long ago, yet made to-day,  
 Employ'd while others sleep,  
 I am what few would give away,  
 And no one wish to keep.

SOUR

## SOUR KROUT.

The Germans frequently present at table cabbage shred fine, exposed to a slight degree of fermentation, salted, and boiled with some pepper kernels and some bacon; this they call *sour kroust*: it keeps well, and is useful at sea as an antiscorbutic. It seems to have been introduced into this country by William the conqueror, who granted to his cook Tezelin, the manor of Addington, for making a mess called *gerout*, and bringing it to the king's table.

## ROYAL DISPUTATION.

King James VI. after an absence of fourteen years in England, resolved to visit his native country of Scotland. Being arrived in Edinburgh, he was willing, it seems, to shew his great dexterity and learning; to which end he intended to have a philosophical disputation in the college of Edinburgh: but by his great application to public affairs, could not accomplish his design in that city: wherefore he commanded the professors of the said college to attend him at his castle of Stirling, on the 29th of July following, for that purpose; whither James, with the flower of his nobility, and many of the most learned men, both of Scotland and England repaired, and, in the royal chapel, the disputation began about four o'clock in the afternoon. The subjects to be controverted were those which were thought would be most agreeable and entertaining to the King and the illustrious assembly.

*The first thesis was, that sheriffs, and other inferior magistrates, ought not to be hereditary.*

This was opposed by a variety of arguments, brought by the opponent, wherewith the king was so well pleased, that after divers reasons given by him in support thereof, and hearing the respondent's answers, he turned to the Marquis of Hamilton, who stood behind his chair, (at that time hereditary sheriff of Clydesdale) and said, "James, you see your cause is lost, and all that can be said for it clearly answered and refuted."

*The second thesis was, on the nature of local motion.*

The opposition to this was so very great, that the respondent produced numerous arguments from Aristotle in support of his thesis; which occasioned the King to say, "these men know the mind of Aristotle as well as he did himself when alive."

*The third thesis was concerning the origin of fountains or springs.*

The King was so well pleased with this controversy, that although three quarters of an hour, the time allotted for the disputation, were expired, he caused them to proceed, sometimes speaking for and against both respondent and opponent, seldom letting an argument on either side pass without proper remarks.

The disputations being over, the King withdrew to supper; after which, he sent for the disputants, whose names were John Adamson, James Fairlie, Patrick Sands, Andrew Young, James Reid, and William King, before whom he learnedly discoursed on their several names: and said, "these gentlemen, by their names, were destined for the acts they had in hand this day:" and proceeded as followeth.

"Adam was father of all, and Adam's son had the first part of this act; the defender is justly called *Fairlie* (wonder;) his thesis had some *fair lies* in it, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many *fair lies* given to the oppugners.

"And why should not Mr. Sands be the first to enter the *sands*? But now I clearly see, that all *sands* are not barren, for certainly he hath shewn a fertile wit.

"Mr. Young is very old in Aristotle; Mr. Reid need not be red with blushing for his acting this day; Mr. King disputed very *kingly*, and of a kingly purpose, concerning the royal supremacy of reason above anger, and all passions." Adding, "I am so well pleased with this day's exercise, that I will be godfather to the college of Edinburgh, and have it called the college of King James: for, after its founding, it stopped sundry years in my minority. After I came to knowledge, I held my hand to it, and caused it to be established: and although I see many look upon it with an evil eye, yet I will have them know, that having given it my name, I have espoused its quarrel; and at a proper time will give it a royal godbarn-gift, to enlarge its revenues."

The king being told, that there was one in company his Majesty had taken no notice of, namely, Henry Charteris, principal of the College, who though a man of great learning, yet, by his innate bashfulness, was rendered unfit to speak in such an august assembly.—James answered, his name agrees well with his nature; for *charters* contain much

much matter, yet say nothing; yet put great matters into men's mouths."

The King having signified, that he would be pleased to see his remarks on the professor's names versified, it was accordingly done as follows:—

As *Adam* was the first man whence all beginning tak;

So *Adam's* son was president, and first man in this act.

The thesis *Fairlie* did defend, which though they lies contain,

Yet were *fairlies*, and he the same right *fairlie* did maintain:

The field first enter'd master *Sands*, and there he made me see,

That not all *sands* are barren lands, but that some fertile be;

Then master *Young*, most subtilie the thesis did impugne,

And kythed old in Aristotle, although his name was *Young*.

To him succeeded master *Reid*, who, tho' *Reid* be his name,

Needs neither for his dispute blush, nor of his speech think shame.

Last entered master *King* the lists, and dispute like a king,

How reason reigning like a Queen, should anger under bring.

To their deserved praise have I thus play'd upon their names,

And will their college hence be called, the college of *King James*.

#### ABYSSINIAN SACRAMENT.

The Abyssinian priests have a singular way of administering the sacrament, which is thus described in *Tearce's* narrative. Any person who wishes to receive the holy elements, has only to go to the church and wait until the proper time; when they begin, the people stand in ranks; the greater sort first. The communicants go in order toward the two priests, who stand before the altar in the middle of the church, drest in their sacred cloaths. One holds a cross and a book, the other a dish and a spoon. The communicant

first bows to the ground, then arises and kisses the cross thrice, while the priest who holds it reads aloud; he next opens his mouth, and the other priest puts in with a spoon two mouthfuls of plum-pudding, after which he bows, runs out of the church, holding his hand to his mouth, and will neither spit nor speak until sunset. The dried grapes are understood to represent the blood, and the paste the body of Christ.

#### ENIGMA.

I derive my support from the burdens I bear;

I bestow my support on the burden'd with care;

Though stouter than most men, at times I contrive

Into a quart-bottle to enter alive.

#### MATHEMATICIANS.

It is an error fatal to the progress of philosophy to imagine that a mathematician is necessarily a philosopher. It may happen that a clear-headed reasoner and philosopher may also be an able *working* mathematician, or *vice versa*; but the chances are against the union of the two powers, because the faculties and practices which produce either are separate and different. A mathematician is in fact in relation to a philosopher—just what a working carpenter is to an architect; or a practising lawyer to a legislator.

#### CHARLES THE FIRST.

The sheet which received the head of Charles I. after his decapitation, is carefully preserved along with the communion plate in the church of Ashburnham, in Sussex; the blood with which it has been almost entirely covered, now appears nearly black. The watch of the unfortunate monarch is also deposited with the linen, the movements of which are still perfect. These relics came into the possession of Lord Ashburnham, immediately after the death of the king.

## NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

VOYAGE of DISCOVERY and CIRCUM-NAVIGATION, performed in 1818, 1819, and 1820, by the FRENCH CORVETTE URANIA, CAPT. FREYCINET.

**M.** LOUIS de Freycinet, captain of a frigate, to whom the king entrusted the command of the *Urania*, to make a voyage of discovery in the South Seas, returned to Havre on the 13th of November last.

The principal object of this voyage

was to make observations on the figure of the earth, and the intensity of the magnetic influence in the southern hemisphere: but having to traverse a great extent of sea, M. de Freycinet was also to take advantage of all occasions which might offer to him to augment the collections of natural history, and add new documents in hydrography to those which are already in the Royal Marine dépôt.

The *Urania* was fitted out at Tou-



lon in the early part of 1817, and furnished with every article necessary for a long voyage; she received a picked crew, and her officers were distinguished by the extent of their knowledge.

A numerous collection of the best instruments for natural science and nautical astronomy were put on board, to be used in the experiments and observations which were the essential objects of the voyage.

The Royal Academy of Sciences drew up, for M. de Freycinet, notes necessary to guide him in his researches into general physics, natural history, geology, mineralogy, &c.

After long delays, occasioned by the difficulty of getting on board different objects necessary for the undertaking, the *Urania* set sail on the 17th of September, 1817.

Contrary winds obliged them to put into Gibraltar on the 11th of October, and she did not arrive at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, before the 22nd of the same month.

This port would have been a commodious place for making observations of various kinds, but the necessity of first submitting to a long quarantine, determined M. de Freycinet to stop only for six days; and on the 28th of October he sailed for the Brazils.

On the 6th day of December Cape Frio was observed, and its geographical position verified. The *Urania* entered Rio de Janeiro the same night, where she remained until the 29th of January.

This stay of nearly two months was not so usefully employed as M. de Freycinet wished. Some difficulties at first opposed themselves to the establishment of an observatory on shore. The bad weather, too, obstructed the astronomical observations; but those on magnetism, and the oscillations of the pendulum, were made with the greatest care; and at the same time the numerous specimens of natural history and drawings of all kinds commenced the valuable collections, which were to be the fruits of the expedition.

The passage from Rio Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope was marked by a melancholy event, which deprived M. de Freycinet of one of his ablest colleagues. M. Laborde, an officer of distinguished merit, an accurate observer, a good draughtsman, and who joined to these excellent qualities a character the most sociable, died in the flower of his age.

The *Urania* remained in Table Bay from the 7th of March till the 5th of April; and from thence she sailed to Port Louis, in the Isle of France, where they arrived on the 5th of May.

M. de Freycinet praises particularly the reception which he met with during these two stoppages from Lord C. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape; and from Mr. G. Smith, chief judge and commissioner of justice at Port Louis, from whom he received the greatest facilities, as well for the establishment of his observatory on shore, as for the advancement of every thing which could contribute to the success of his mission.

Port Louis, placed nearly in the same latitude as Rio de Janeiro, and at a distance of more than 100 degrees in longitude, was favourably situated for observations respecting the pendulum. Those were made in detail, as well as experiments, the objects of which were to enlarge the study of magnetism and of meteorology.

A very considerable damage, which had torn off the copper sheathing of the *Urania*, did not allow them to put to sea until the 16th of July. The corvette stopped only some days at the Isle of Bourbon to take in provisions, and then directed her course towards the coast of New Holland, the northern extremity of which was seen on the 11th of September, 1818.

The *Urania* coasted along at a moderate distance; and having fallen in with Endracht's Land, she followed it until she arrived at the entrance of Sea Dog's Bay, from whence, after a short stay, she sailed, on the 13th of September, to the anchorage before the peninsula of Peron.

An observatory was at first established on shore, and then they were employed in procuring, by means of distillation, water fit to be drank. Two stills had been shipped at Toulon for this purpose. Numerous defects, which it may probably be easy to remedy in other vessels, rendered almost null the products of the apparatus placed on board the corvette; but that which was put up on shore gave, in sufficient abundance, water pleasant to drink, and in which they could discover no noxious quality.

The *Urania* sailed on the 26th of September; the intention of M. de Freycinet being to sail for Timor, in order to ascertain some points respecting its geographical positions, of which

he had doubts. He consequently sailed near the Isles of Dorre and Bernier, which he coasted along at a good distance to the eastward, and in shallow water; when the corvette having struck on a sand-bank, he was obliged to abandon the labour begun, and to bear off from the shore.

This event had no disagreeable consequence; the time passed at the anchorage on the bank was employed in exploring its figure and sounding; and M. de Freycinet gave it the name of the Bank of Urania.

On the 29th of October, 1820, the corvette cast anchor in the bay of Coupang, in the Island of Timor, after having coasted on the west side of the isles of Limas and Retti, which belong to that archipelago.

The inhabitants of Coupang were then only busied in preparations for the war which the Dutch government was going to make on the Rajah, Louis d'Amanobang.

This circumstance rendered it difficult to purchase the provisions necessary to victual the corvette; but it did not hinder the scientific operations, which were carried on with the greatest zeal, in spite of the excessive height of the temperature: at the observatory it stood, at times, at 133 degrees of Fahrenheit, whilst in the shade it was from 106 to 111.

The Urania sailed from Coupang on the 23rd of October, 1818, very badly provisioned, and with several men attacked with dysentery. Calms and contrary currents detained them a long time between Timor and Ombay. This was taken advantage of to visit the village of Bitoca: it is situated on the south coast of the latter of these islands; has been, till now, little frequented by Europeans, and it is peopled by a warlike and ferocious race, some of whom are anthropophagites.

Meanwhile, the number of dysenteric patients increased on board the corvette, and all the skill of M. Quoy, the surgeon, was not sufficient to overcome the influence of a devouring climate. The harbour of Coupang had furnished them with but few refreshments; it became therefore necessary to take a new station at Timor, and accordingly the Urania anchored at Diely, the chief place among the Portuguese establishments on the north coast of that island.

A most obliging reception was given to the expedition by Don José Pinto

Alcoforado d'Azevedo e Souza; and the corvette was abundantly provisioned, through his care, with every thing that she wanted.

Their stay here was only for five days, after which the Urania bent her course still along the coast of Timor, in order to get through the Straits to the eastward of Vitters, by the channel that separates that isle from those of Kisser and Roma.

On the 29th of November they were in sight of Ceram and Amboyna, and stretching into the strait between the latter island and Bournu, they bent their course towards the isle Gasse, which they doubled to the eastward at a small distance, during a violent storm. A great number of isles were observed, among which the most remarkable are those of Damonér, Gilolo, and Guébé.

In this passage the Urania fell in with several armed canoes belonging to the Kimalaha of Guébé. This prince came on board, and passed an entire day with them, during which his flotilla towed astern of the corvette. He furnished M. de Freycinet with various information respecting his country and his maritime expeditions, and made the strongest endeavours to induce him to stop at his island, where he assured him there was an excellent harbour, a commodious watering-place, and good refreshments. This proposition not being accepted, he assured him he would come with his brothers to Waïgion, and pay him a new visit.

It was to the Isle Guébé that M. de Pavre was sent formerly by M. de Cottiva, to take drawings of the nutmeg-trees which have since multiplied so much in the Indian and American colonies. The Guébéans recollected that circumstance very well, of which they were themselves the first to speak; and M. de Freycinet attributes to their former relations with the French, the very particular amity which they testified towards him.

A pretty fresh breeze put an end to these amicable communications. The Urania, continuing her track, passed, on the 12th of December, the strait which separates the isle of Mondox from Guébé, and stretched to the eastward; she ran some risk in the strait formed by the isles of Rouib and of Balabalak, and by the Wyag islands, where, during a calm, violent currents set upon shallows; but she was fortunately able to keep her anchorage, and



and to wait for such winds as permitted her to keep her way, until she had got clear of that perilous situation.

She cast anchor on the 16th of December, at the Isle of Rawak, after having at a short distance coasted along the northern side of Waigion.

An observatory was established on shore, and its position, in latitude only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minute south, was the most favourable for experiments with the pendulum which they could get under the equator. The period of this stay was employed in researches respecting geography and natural history.

Two or three days before they sailed, they heard, on a sudden, the martial music of tom-toms, kettle-drums, &c. Some moments after there appeared, at the large point of the island, the fleet of the Kimalaha of Guébé, who, faithful to his promise, had come to pay the visit he had before announced. This little squadron presented a spectacle at once imposing and whimsical. The Guébéan prince was accompanied by his brothers and sons, to the number of eight; all, like himself, of good mien, and remarkable for their intelligence. They remained on board until the moment of the corvette's departure; they gave, as presents to M. de Freycinet, various curiosities of their country, and, among others, hats made of straw interwoven with *talc*, worked with admirable art.

Having sailed from Rawak on the 5th of January, 1819, the *Urania* stretched towards the Ayon Isles, which they saw on the 6th and 8th of the same month.

The dysentery continued still to torment the crew; it was not long before it was joined to fevers, one of the first victims of which was M. Labiche, the second lieutenant, an officer of great merit, and of the most amiable disposition. This was the second loss of the kind during the voyage, and it was keenly felt.

After having visited several of the Caroline Isles, which are not pointed out on the maps, and having received throughout the most friendly reception from the islanders, M. de Freycinet arrived, on the 17th of May, in sight of the Isle of Guam, and cast anchor on the night of the same day in the roadstead of Humata. This delay, and that which the corvette made at Port San Louis in the same island, restored health to the crew, thanks to the generous eagerness with which the go-

vernor, Don Jose de Medinillo y Pine-da, anticipated all the wants of the expedition, by procuring them refreshments and comforts of all kinds.

M. de Freycinet appears to have collected, respecting the people of the Marianne Islands, information more extensive than that with which preceding voyagers have enriched their accounts. He gives various details respecting their manners, language and laws, as well as that singular government of which much has been said, and in which the women act an important part. He communicates to us interesting notions respecting the arts which they practise, respecting their money, which is established on principles absolutely different from ours, and respecting their architecture, of which he still saw numerous ruins at Tinian.

Two months were employed in making these researches; and at the same time they were occupied with those observations and experiments which formed the principal object of the expedition. M. de Medinillo had, during all this time, the kindness to provide the corvette abundantly with fresh provisions, to which he added provisions for the voyage, and for which he afterwards refused to accept any reimbursement.

The course of the *Urania*, from Guam to the Sandwich Islands, presents nothing remarkable. On the 5th of August, 1819, she made the island of Owhyhee, and anchored in the bay of Harahona in three days after.

Tamahama, king of the Sandwich Isles, was dead; his palace had been reduced to ashes, and almost all the hogs on the island had been slaughtered on account of his obsequies, according to the custom of the country, which was a real disappointment in the re-victualling of the corvette.

Uno Rio, the eldest son and successor of Tamahama, enjoyed at that time but a badly established authority. The chiefs, compelled to submit to the arms of his father, raising extraordinary pretensions, caused him to dread an approaching war. He came with his wives and a numerous suite on board the *Urania*, on the occasion of the baptism of one of the principal chiefs of the island. That ceremony was performed with much pomp by the Abbé Quelen, chaplain of the vessel.

The Sandwich Islands were, like the Marianne, the object of the assiduous researches of M. de Freycinet and of the



the officers under his command. Numerous observations were made in search of the magnetic equator and its inflexions, in the Great Ocean.

On the 30th of August the *Urania* sailed for Port Jackson, passing through the islands of the Austral Polynesia. By taking this track, the position of the dangerous isles of Byron was rectified, as well as that of the Island of Pyletant, the most southerly of the Friendly Islands; and also that of Howe Island. A new island surrounded by dangerous reefs, was discovered to the east of Tonga, which M. de Freycinet named Rose Island.

The *Urania* anchored in Port Jackson on the 18th of November, 1819; she remained there till the 25th of December, and this interval was employed as at all the preceding stoppages, in scientific inquiries. M. de Freycinet speaks in this respect with gratitude for the assistance afforded to him by Gen. Macquarie, the governor of the colony.

On quitting Port Jackson, the course of the corvette was shaped to pass between Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. On the 7th of January, 1820, the southern extremity of the latter islands was doubled in sight of Campbell's Island. From that moment until nearing the coast of Terra del Fuego the winds were constantly favourable. The *Urania* reached 59 degrees of south latitude, and she found floating ice in the 54th degree.

On the 5th of February the coast of Terra del Fuego was seen in the neighbourhood of Cape Desolation; the season was as frightful as the adjoining shores. In the impossibility of reaching Christmas Harbour, it became necessary to make for the Bay of Good Success, in the straits of Lemaire; but scarcely had the anchor dropped, when a furious storm caused the ship to drive. There was not a moment to be lost in cutting the cable and setting sail with all speed; to get out of the bay, and she skirted at a very short distance the rocks and breakers which lie upon its north point.

This tempest lasted two days, and drove the vessel considerably to the northward, which determined M. de Freycinet to bear up for the Falkland Islands, in sight of which they arrived on the 14th of February, according to their reckoning, but the 13th according to European time, they having gained a day in circumnavigating the globe.

The *Urania* was lost in consequence of striking on a sunken rock at the entrance of French Bay, in the Falkland Islands, when they were taken off by an American whaler, and taken first to Rio Janeiro, and afterwards to Havre de Grace, where they arrived, with most of the collections made during the voyage.

Detailed accounts will make known all their labours, but the following is a rapid glance at them:—

1. The observations on the pendulum, which formed one of the principal objects of the voyage, have been made with the greatest care in every situation throughout the voyage. They were nine in number, *viz.* Rio Janeiro; the Cape of Good Hope; Port Louis, in the Isle of France; the Island of Rawak; the Island of Guam; the Island of Mowa, in the Sandwich Isles; Port Jackson: the Falkland Islands, and at Rio Janeiro.

2. Each day during the voyage, two officers at least took by rotation, astronomical observations to ascertain the situation of the vessel at sea, and on shore, the positions of the different observatories; to regulate the chronometers, &c.

3. The magnetic phenomena were at the same time the object of constant and multiplied study, as well at sea as in all the places at which they touched. They comprise observations on the magnetic declination and inclination; on the intensity of both when tried by the horizontal needle, or the needle of inclination, and also on the hourly and periodical variations in the declination.

4. Comparative observations on the temperature of the air, with that of the sea at its surface, were made every two hours during the whole course of the voyage. This considerable mass of results may be useful to determine the lines of equal heat on the terrestrial globe.

5. More than sixty specimens of seawater, taken in the seas which they traversed, were put into as many flasks, perfectly sealed up, in order to be analysed on their return. Each flask was labelled with the latitude and longitude of the spot where the water was drawn.

6. A meteorological journal, kept every hour during the whole voyage, will show in methodical order all the observations on the thermometer, the barometer, and the hydrometer, which they made both by sea and land. They will also show the indications of the prevailing

prevailing winds, and their degrees of force, the electrical and aerial phenomena, &c.

7. The barometrical variations could not be preserved with precision except in the places which they touched at. The results of them have been consigned to a particular register.

8. It was not possible to observe the tides and currents, except at a small number of points; but the data acquired at Rio Janeiro, at the Isle of France, at Rawak, and at Guam, are not without interest.

9. The number of charts formed during the voyage is about thirty. A part of them have already been completed; but the whole of the materials col-

lected on this subject, and classed with great care, will give every facility desirable for carrying on this publication.

10. Notwithstanding the wreck at the Falkland Islands, which caused the loss of eighteen cases of specimens of natural history, there remain still about forty. These contain a great number of specimens of the three Kingdoms of nature; and especially almost the whole of those which were collected at the Marianne Islands.

11. The number of drawings made during the voyage, amount to several hundreds; the greater part admirable for the beauty of the places they represent.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

PROSPECTUS of an AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY in INDIA, by DR. CAREY.

**A**N agricultural society in India, which it is the object of this prospectus to recommend, could not fail of producing the most beneficial results, both as it respects the peasantry, the landholders, the Europeans who engage in its promotion, and the country at large. It would tend to enlarge the ideas of the peasantry, to dissipate their prejudices, to call forth their latent energies, and to encourage their industry, and to promote their respectability and usefulness in society.

The draining of marshes, the cultivation of large tracts of country, now not only useless, but the resort of savage beasts, and the source of severe diseases; the improvement of stock; the creation of a larger quantity of the necessities and conveniences of life, and of raw materials for manufactures; the gradual conquest of that indolence, which in Asiatics is almost become a second nature; and the introduction of habits of cleanliness, and a neat arrangement of domestic conveniences in the place of squalid wretchedness, neglect, and confusion, in a word, of industry and virtue in the room of idleness and vice, might all, by an association of this nature, in time become obviously important, even to the natives themselves.

Were an *agricultural society* formed in India, its first endeavours would be directed to the obtaining of information upon the almost innumerable subjects which present themselves; it would thereby gradually accumulate a

stock of knowledge upon every subject connected with those enquiries, which when embodied, would comprise the total of the present ideas, the experiments, the general practice, and the proposed plans of a great number of individuals. Though most of the culmiferous plants, which are of the first importance as articles of food, are able to bear almost equally the severe winters of the north and the burning heat of the torrid zone, yet the mode of cultivation must be greatly varied to ensure success in these different climates. It is also obvious, that many plants which furnish useful and valuable crops in one climate, cannot be cultivated in another except as articles of curiosity; hence that variety of plants and trees capable of being cultivated in different parts of India, and of forming rich fields, luxuriant gardens and orchards, and valuable forests of timber, of clothing the highest mountains and the deepest vallies, and overspreading the most extensive plains, though composed of every variety of soil, renders necessary some plan which may stimulate and direct agricultural operations, far more extensive than those which any local establishment can possibly embrace.

Another object to be pursued by an agricultural society is, the introduction of new and useful plants. That there are great numbers of plants suited to the soil and climate of India, besides those already cultivated, no one will deny. The great, and increasing demand made by the arts and manufactures upon the produce of the soil, for particular productions, is such as to require



quire a variety of plants, suited to every soil, and calculated to furnish crops for all sorts of land; and it only requires the united efforts of public spirited men to bring these articles to notice, and encourage their cultivation.

The improvement of implements of husbandry has occupied the attention of some of the first mechanics in Europe, in countries where, previously to these improvements, the meanest implement far surpassed the best which is to be found in India. This would naturally be an additional object of the society now proposed. The Europe plough and the harrow, the scythe and the sickle, the fork and the rake, with the cart to carry the produce of the soil to the farmer's yard; and a great number of other desirable implements, must, it is true, be introduced by slow degrees, and their utility clearly proved, so as to induce the indigent farmers of Hindoostan to discern their usefulness, and ultimately adopt them in practice. But that they might thus be introduced there can remain little doubt.

No attempt to improve stock appears ever to have taken place in India, but every thing has been left to nature: there is, however, every reason to think, that the breed of horses, cows, sheep, goats, swine and every other useful animal, might be improved as effectually as it has been in other countries, were proper means employed to accomplish the end. The quantity of milk in cows might undoubtedly be increased, the quality of wool might be improved, a stronger and more useful race of cattle, both for draught and burden, might be gradually introduced, and, in short, every thing might be expected from persevering attempts to improve those animals which come under the denomination of stock, whether intended for labour, the dairy, or for food. This, then, would form a proper object to call forth the exertions of an agricultural society.

But another object, which it is exceedingly desirable to encourage, is, the bringing of waste lands into a state of cultivation. The quantity of land in India now lying uncultivated is so large as almost to exceed belief; extensive tracts on the banks of the numerous rivers are annually overflowed, and produce little except long and coarse grass, scarcely eaten by cattle when young and tender, and never attempted to be made into hay, or to be turned to any useful account, that very small

part excepted which is employed in thatching the houses of the natives. During the rains these tracts are the haunt of wild buffaloes, which in the night come up from them and devour the crops of rice on the higher lands, and in the cold season wild hogs, tigers, and other noxious animals unite, with the buffaloes in occupying these pernicious wastes. The securing these from inundation by embankments, or by other methods, is an object of the first importance, as it respects the security and healthfulness of the country; and the increase of good meadows, or valuable arable land, would add greatly to its prosperity. The same observations will apply to the vast tracts which are now wholly overrun with wood; and which being entirely neglected, and neither valuable as forest, pasture, nor arable land, subtract from the salubrity of the country, and prove a nuisance to the surrounding districts, by affording shelter to great numbers of noxious animals.

In a country like India, where, even in those parts which have been longest under the British dominion, though ample security is given to the property of all, the oppressions of land owners and petty officers are with difficulty restrained; where the cultivators of the soil are considered as mean and beneath the notice of the higher parts of the community; where indolence so pervades all ranks as to reduce the whole to an inert mass; and where, in all the districts not subject to Britain, the whole population has been constantly exposed to such flagrant injustice and oppression, that no one could reasonably promise himself security for a single night; it is natural to suppose that agriculture should be in many parts entirely neglected, and in others partially followed, and that under great disadvantages. Thus one of the finest countries in the world, comprizing almost every variety of climate and situation, diversified by hills and vallies, intersected in every part by streams, most of which are navigable six months in the year, and many of them through the whole year, afford every facility for carrying manure to the land and every part of the produce to market, as far as it respects its agricultural interests, is in the most abject and degraded state.

It is also known and lamented, that the state of horticulture in this country is almost as low as that of agriculture;



ture; so that, except in the gardens of certain Europeans, who at a great expence procure a few articles for the table, there is nothing to be met with beside a few wild herbs or garden productions of the most inferior kind. All that is seen of orchards amounts to no more than clumps of mango trees, crowded together without judgment, and in which the quality of the fruit is but little consulted. The improvement of fruits is almost neglected, and every thing which can contribute to the furnishing of our tables with wholesome and agreeable vegetables and fine fruits is yet to be commenced; not to mention that ornamental gardening is scarcely known. We depend upon Europe for seeds, of which, when we have obtained them at a great price, scarcely one in five hundred vegetates, and even after it has sprung up seldom comes to perfection, through the ignorance or negligence of the native gardeners. It is, notwithstanding, well known, that one part or other of India would suit every production, and bring every kind of seed to maturity, so that by a free communication, those parts of the country in which the seeds of particular plants do not come to perfection, might be easily supplied with them from others, and useful plants and fruits might be gradually acclimated, so as to be plentiful in every part of India. The introduction of the potatoe, and more recently of the straw-

berry, are sufficient to shew that the attempts of insulated individuals have not been in vain. How much more, then, might be accomplished by the joint efforts of a number of persons ardously engaged in the same pursuit.

The giving of premiums for successful cultivation, for neat and well-managed work, for the improvement of waste lands, for the successful cultivation of a crop of any new and useful plant, the improvement of stock, and the invention or improvement of any implement of husbandry, would in all probability contribute much to call forth the talents of the inhabitants of this country, and stimulate them to exertions, which would be necessarily followed by the desired improvements in a greater or less degree. By an agricultural society, premiums could be given to deserving individuals, as a reward for such operations as might be laid down in its rules. And as the only way by which improvements may be communicated and modes of culture made known, is by publishing reports of the proceedings of societies, and communications from individuals, describing either successful or unsuccessful practice, it would be desirable that such a society publish its reports at stated periods, in the English language, and in at least two of the languages of the country,

*Mission-House, Serampore.*

*April 15, 1820.*

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.*

*To Messrs. PELLATT and GREEN, for Crystallo-Ceramic or Glass Incrustations.*

**T**HE elegant manufacture of *crystallo-ceramic* may be said to be the commencement of a new era in glass making in this country, as all ornaments, such as arms, crests, portraits or devices, instead of being painted or engraved on the surface of the crystal when cold, may thus be embodied or incrustated within the glass while it is in a state of fusion.

The ornaments or devices are of course composed of a substance less fusible than glass, incapable of generating air, and susceptible of contraction or expansion, as the glass becomes hot or cold.

This composition whether argillaceous or metallic, is formed into a device,

portrait, or ornament, by moulding modelling or otherwise, which may be left its natural colour, or painted with metallic colours, fixed by exposure to melting heat. When the ornament is thus formed it is introduced by a peculiar and ingenious mode into the body of the glass while hot, by which it is completely excluded from the atmosphere and protected from injury.

The patentees have by this process manufactured decanters, wine glasses, and table glass of every description, ornamented with embossed white and coloured arms and crests, also standing or hanging lamps, chimney ornaments, lustres, girandoles, smelling and toilet bottles, in short, every kind of useful and ornamental glass ware, cut in various tasteful and elegant patterns. For the preservation of inscriptions, this

this invention is invaluable, as when once a device or inscription is encrusted into a solid block of crystal, like the fly in amber or the venetian balls (made several centuries since) the interior is completely protected by an exterior coating, and will effectually resist for ages the destructive effects of the action of the atmosphere.

This singularly beautiful invention is entitled to our notice and recommendation on account of its elegance and durability, but as we fear it has not been in our power by mere description, to give our readers an adequate idea of its intrinsic merits, we have introduced only a short account of the invention, and recommend the curious to call at the patentees' warehouse in St. Paul's Church-yard, and inspect their extensive collection, which will enable them to appreciate the claims which this very superb article of taste has upon their admiration.

To WILLIAM CRAWSHAY, of *Cyfarthfa* Iron-works, and DAVID MUSHETT, of *Coleford*, Iron Master, for an *Improvement for manufacturing Iron from Refuse Slags or Cinders, produced in the smelting of Copper Ores.*  
—April 18, 1818.

The patentees state that it has been long known that certain refuse slags or cinders, produced in the smelting of copper ores, and in the manufacture of copper, denominated ore-furnace slags, and metal-furnace or sharp slags, contain, along with a portion of copper, a considerable portion of iron. But though such slags or cinders have at different times been subjected to process for the extraction of the copper which they contain, they have not hitherto been operated upon for the purpose of bringing the iron they contain into a state fit for any of the purposes to which pig-iron is applicable, as far as regards the manufacture of bar or other malleable iron. The recovery of such iron, and the bringing it into a fit state for such various purposes, is the object of his improvement. They ascertain that these slags or cinders, when properly smelted in the blast-furnace, may, by his method, and by the common and ordinary processes of refining, stamping, puddling, &c. be converted into finer metal, stamped iron, puddling iron, &c. and other sorts of malleable or ductile iron. But as such refuse slags or cinders, contain certain quantities or proportions of copper or other metals, which, when

existing beyond a certain proportion' are injurious to the quality of the bar or other iron that may be extracted from it, they carefully select and arrange the slags or cinders previously to smelting: and as they find the quantity of copper in the slags to be greater or less, they smelt them in the blast-furnace with lime-stone in the usual method of making pig-iron, and add to them certain proportions of iron stones, iron ores, or other substances containing iron, (increasing the quantity of the iron stones, &c. in proportion to the larger quantity of copper which may be contained in the slags under process, or diminishing their quantity when they contain a comparatively small quantity) till they obtain a quality of mixed fusible metal, capable of being refined and worked, by the processes now in use, into bar or other useful malleable iron.

The patentees further ascertain by experiment on the scale of manufacture that, as a general rule, bar or other malleable or ductile iron may be manufactured from pig or cast-iron, containing three parts of metal produced from the slags, and one part of cast-iron produced from iron stones, or other substances which contain iron, employed in mixture with the said refuse slags. But it will be found necessary sometimes to vary this in proportion according to the quantity of the copper or other metal in the slags used: and, under all circumstances they prefer making their mixed fusible metal by smelting the slags and ores together in the blast-furnace (having previously ascertained their respective quantities of iron, to the making a mixed and fusible metal directly from them, and afterwards mixing this fusible metal, so obtained, with pig-iron, obtained from iron stones, iron ores, &c. Considering it of advantage to introduce the refuse slags in the blast-furnace in as small masses as may be conveniently obtained, they either reduce them by any of the mechanical powers in use, or melt them in an air furnace, and run them out in smaller masses; or effect their granulation by running them while fluid into water.

They further remark that in smelting this mixed metal (which however is chiefly iron) from the refuse slags, a larger quantity of lime is required as a flux than in the smelting of iron directly from iron stones or other iron ores; and that with such slags as

they have hitherto operated upon, they find that a quantity of limestone, from three to six-eighths, by weight, of the slags or cinders, is required to reduce the metal to a proper state for the subsequent operation, those slags which are poorest in metal requiring the largest dose of lime or limestone.—*Repository of Arts.*

To JOHN SHAW, of *Mary-street, Fitzroy-square, London*, for a new method of making Bricks by machinery.

The patentee's method consists in forcing the clay or composition of the brick to be made, into its mould, by mechanical pressure. A hopper which is supplied with the material, clay, is exposed to the revolving arms of an horizontal axle in communication with the first mover; this arrangement operates to divide or beat the material into small portions, and to force it down into a mould of the usual figure, in which it receives the necessary pressure by the application of an horizontal piston. The action of this is produced by the conversion of the direct circular motion of a wheel into the alternate rectilinear one of the pressing rod or piston; the wheel is excentric, and its periphery applies to the angular joint of two connected bars, the angle they form at the joint becoming of greater or less acuteness as the different parts of the wheel arrive at it. The length of the bar thus compounded is greater when the longer radius of the wheel acts upon the joint or their angle is

most obtuse, and the forward or acting motion of the piston is then obtained. When the brick is made, a lever operates by the action of a pin, to open the end of the mould, and release the brick now completed in its form, and which is next taken from this place of delivery by the revolution of an endless web.

To JACOB PERKINS, of *Fleet-street, London*, for certain improvements in the construction of fixed and portable Pumps.

In this pump, the suction pipe is enlarged so that from the water rising more slowly under the action of the pump, all extraneous matters which are heavier than water, as sand, &c. are allowed time to subside by their weight. The patentee considers that with these pumps the choaking on board ship will be obviated, and that they will consequently reduce the risk to which ships are exposed in such circumstances. The plunger and pump-box are so combined that a forcing stroke is made both by the ascent and descent of the plunger; and a great increase of water-way is ensured by rendering the valves distinct from the packing of the piston bucket. Pumps on this construction may therefore be considered as possessing peculiar advantages for the common purposes of raising water, or on ship-board. Such a pump can also be readily converted into a forcing-pump or fire-engine.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

AS a curiosity of art, and as a performance of great social and commercial worth, we have introduced a specimen of the style of a note offered to the Bank of England, and to the Country Bankers of the United Kingdom, by Messrs. Perkins, Fairman and Heath. The execution of this note is in several respects inimitable; and its adoption would be creditable to the moral feeling, and advantageous to the interests of every country banker. Of course we feel gratified in promoting and recommending it as a means of preventing forgery, and thereby saving deluded victims from an untimely end. We understand that notes executed in a similar style, with ornaments adapted to local circumstances, will not cost a banking firm more than one fourth in addition to the cost of the present

clumsy and imperfect productions. It seems, therefore, highly culpable in any banker to continue to afford facilities to forgery by persevering in a base currency, which may be imitated by any engraver's apprentice. It seems evident that if the Government Committee had adopted this note for the Bank two or three years ago, at least one hundred lives might have been saved; and five times the number rescued from a cruel and ignominious transportation.

By favour of our intelligent correspondent, Mr. Mawe, of the Strand, we are enabled to lay before our readers a fac simile representation of the great diamond lately brought from India, for which the Company ask 30,000l. Mr. M. being permitted to mould it by the favour of the chairman of the East India Company. It is by far the largest



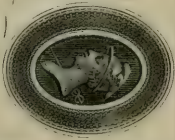
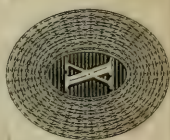
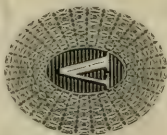


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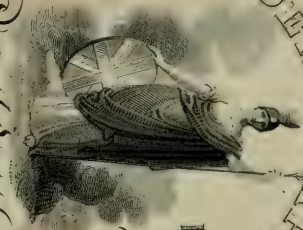
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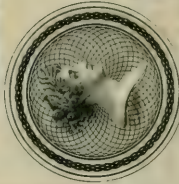
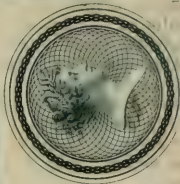
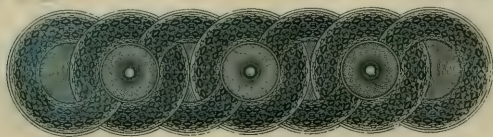
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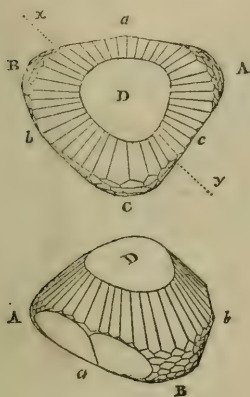


Specimen of the  
 Standard  
 submitted to  
 the  
 Plan for  
 Printing  
 Bank Notes  
 the Bankers  
 of the  
 United Kingdom  
 by  
 the  
 Bankers



[illegible]

est diamond in Europe except the Pitt (now the Russian) and perhaps the Sancy belonging to France. In the suite of the King of Portugal, whose magnificent diamonds are worth little short of three millions sterling, Mr. M. informs us there is one of the weight of 365 grains, and another which is heavier. If the value of the present diamond (which is of the finest water) were calculated according to its weight, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$  carats, it would amount to so large a sum as few would find it convenient to pay, and it is probable that it can find a purchaser only in India, where gems are more valued than they now are in Europe.



The upper figure is a geometrical view of the diamond from its upper face; the lower figure is a perspective view taken in the direction of the dotted line *x, y*, of the upper figure. The letters *A, B, C*, set against the angles of the figure, and *a, b, c*, against the intermediate sides respectively, refer the same parts of the two figures to each other. *D* both in the geometrical and the perspective drawing, marks the upper or flat face; and the inclined position of the latter in the perspective view, indicates the direction of the plane. The engraving is the exact size of the stone.

We are enabled by Mr. Butterworth's motion in Parliament, to lay before our readers an accurate statement of the prodigious sale of the London Sunday and Weekly Newspapers in the year 1820. The numbers will surprise them, and will particularly excite the astonishment of foreigners, who from their own experience know so little of the phenomena of the British press. We

give the annual sale of each, leaving it to our readers to divide the numbers by fifty-two, and distribute them between the two editions of each paper. We presume, however, that the Sunday editions are to the Monday's, in the proportion of four or five to one. We have purposely omitted the papers commenced within the year:

No. of Stamps  
used in 1820.

Bell's Weekly Messenger (Sunday and Monday)	551,650
Bell's Weekly Dispatch	132,000
British Neptune, Mercury, &c.	29,500
British Monitor	23,150
Champion	46,934
County Chronicle and County Herald	239,000
Englishman and Mirror of Times	173,800
Examiner	194,500
Guardian	137,500
Intelligencer, or Luminary (May, 1819, to May, 1820)	113,266
Literary Gazette (stamped copies)	41,177
Military Register	8,275
Monitor and Imperial Gazette	77,550
News	133,000
Observer (Sunday and Monday)	992,500
Police Gazette	27,700
Wooler's British Gazette	77,850

Messrs. DONKIN and GAMBLE having succeeded in improved methods of preparing ships' victualling stores, have favoured us with the following copies of letters which must be decisive of public opinion on this important subject.

I. Letter from Thos. Welch, J. Aubin, and J. Weir, Commissioners of the Victualling Board, enclosing 2 and 3.

II.

Hecla, December 9, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I beg leave to acquaint you that I feel it impossible to speak too highly of the preserved meats and soups prepared by Messrs. Donkin, Hall, and Gamble, and supplied to His Majesty's ships Hecla and Griper, employed under my orders on the late expedition for the discovery of a North West Passage.

Of the very large supply we obtained, not a single instance occurred of opening a bad canister of meat; four or five bottles of vegetable soup, and two or three of the concentrated gravy soup were found unfit for use. With these few exceptions they were excellent, and proved a most invaluable acquisition to us in the absence of all other fresh supplies.

W. E. PARRY, Capt.

III.

Hecla, at Deptford, Dec. 9, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to a desire conveyed to me through Captain Parry for my opinion of the preserved meats and soups supplied



supplied by Messrs. Donkin and Co. to His Majesty's vessels employed upon the late voyage of discovery, I beg leave to state to you, that I consider them to have been acquisitions of the highest value to the provisional stores for that service, and I cannot hesitate in saying that I believe the substitution of those articles for a considerable portion of the salt meat usually allowed in the service, was one of the principal causes of the general good state of health which prevailed among the crews of both vessels during the voyage.

I am also happy in testifying to the general good quality of those provisions, as well as to the perfection of the antiseptic process, employed by Messrs. Donkin and Co., by which their meats and soups continued in an unimpaired state of preservation to the end of the voyage.

JOHN EDWARDS, Surgeon.

A similar letter was written by T. S. Beverly, Assistant-Surgeon.

An account will be published this Spring of the interior of Ceylon and its inhabitants, with travels in that island, by JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S. in 4to. with a new and improved map, woodcuts and engravings. This work is composed entirely from original materials collected by the author during his residence in that island, under very favourable circumstances for procuring correct information :

The 1st part will embrace the physical condition of the country and the political and moral state of its inhabitants, including its geography, geology and climate, its population, government, religion, arts and sciences, history, &c.

The 2d part will contain a narrative of the author's travels through a great extent of the interior, in which the features of the country will be described, and many of the above subjects further illustrated.

The 3rd and last part will relate to the Medical History of Ceylon, and will comprehend an account of the effects of its climate on man, the diseases peculiar to it, and the methods of prevention and cure by which they are most successfully combated.

Mr. C. BELL'S Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, will be completed in a few days by the publication of the fifth part.

The concluding volume is printing of Dr. CLARKE'S Northern Travels, through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia, with a description of the City of St. Petersburg, during the tyranny of the Emperor Paul. By E. D. CLARKE, LL.D. Being the sixth and concluding volume of the author's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The first number of Illustrations of Shakespeare, engraved in the finest style by the most eminent historical engravers, from pictures painted expressly for this work by Robert Smirke, Esq. R.A., will be published early in

this month. The name of this artist may fully justify, and will doubtless not deceive the most sanguine expectations, as the varied scenes of passion and humour in the plays of Shakspeare will afford ample scope for the skill and beauty of his pencil.

An Historical and Topographical account of Devonshire, being the Ninth Part of Magna Britannia, or a concise account of the several Counties of Great Britain, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, and the late SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. will be published in a few weeks.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the modern Greek philosopher, has issued proposals for printing by subscription, in one volume octavo, Iamblichus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians. This work, says Mr. T., is replete with information derived from the Wise Men of the Chaldeans, the Prophets of the Egyptians, the Dogmas of the Assyrians, and the ancient Pillars of Hermes, while it is the most copious, the clearest, and the most satisfactory defence extant of the genuine theology of the ancients.

Profile Portraits of distinguished Living Characters at the accession of George IV. are preparing for publication, drawn from life, by ROBERT THOMAS, accompanied by concise biographical notices. The design of this work is to commemorate the accession of his present Majesty by a series of portraits of distinguished individuals in church and state, in the army and navy, in the liberal professions, and in all the departments of science, art, and literature. It is to be published in monthly parts, containing seven portraits.

An Analogical Enquiry into the probable Results of the Influence of Facitious Eruptions in Hydrophobia Tetanus, Non Exanthematous and other diseases incidental to the human body, illustrated by cases; will soon be published, in a letter to Dr. Charles Parry, F.R.S. &c. by EDWARD JENNER, esq. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Mr. PARTINGTON of the London Institution, has announced the completion of his long expected work on Steam Engines. This treatise will comprize a full and accurate description of that stupendous machine in all its varied modifications; and a copious Appendix will be annexed of a complete analysis of the various patents connected with this branch of mechanics to the present time.

The first volume of Sir ROBT. KER PORTER'S Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. will appear in a few days in 4to. embellished with numerous engravings.

Letters from Spain are preparing for publication, containing an account of the past and present condition of the Peninsula; details relative to the late Revolution; observations on Public Characters, Literature, Manners, &c.; written in Madrid, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq. Author of Letters from the Mediterranean, &c. Such a volume has been much wanted, and the talents of Mr. B. will meet the public expectation.

The great work on *Living Public Men* is proceeding through the press, and will extend to three volumes the size of Debrett's Peerage, with 300 portraits. Communications are earnestly solicited before it is too late by the publisher Mr. SAMS, of St. James'-street.

A Treatise on Political Economy, by J. B. SAY, translated from the 4th edition of the original, by C. R. PRINSEP, M.A. with notes by the Translator, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. REID is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his Essays on Hypochondriasis and other nervous affections, and the volume will appear in April.

Another work on Steam Engines and Steam Boats, by Mr. JOHN FAREY, Jun. illustrated with numerous engravings, by Lowry, is also in a state of forwardness. Both works will exhibit a satisfactory body of information on this important branch of mechanics.

A Treatise on Indigestion, and its consequences, is nearly ready for publication, with observations on the organic diseases, in which they sometimes terminate, by A. P. W. PHILIP, M.D.

A History of the Town of Shrewsbury, which possesses very peculiar claims to the notice of the antiquary and historian, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. HUGH OWEN and the Rev. J. BLAKEWAY, of that place, in two quarto volumes, with a profusion of antiquarian illustrations.

The first volume is in the press, of the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Mr. ELMES has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren, with a View of the Progress of Architecture in England, from the beginning of the reign of Charles the First to the end of the seventeenth century.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing by subscription, the Theory of Topographical Plan-Drawing and Surveying; or, guide to the just Conception and accurate Representation of the Surface of the Earth, in Maps and Plans, by JOHN GEORGE LEHMANN, Major in the Saxon Infantry, attached to the Staff of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and Director of the Depot for Military Maps and Plans. Published and Illustrated by G. A. FISCHER, Professor at the Saxon Royal Academy, and translated from the original German by WILLIAM SIBORN, Lieut. H. P. 9th Infantry; with seventeen plates, engraved by Lowry.

Dr. SOUTHEY, will publish in the course of April, the Expedition of Orgua, and the Crimes of Lope de Aguirre, of whom Baron Humboldt, in his travels, says, "the crimes and adventures of Lope de Aguirre, form one of the most dramatic episodes in the History of the Spanish Conquests."

Mr. ACKERMAN has nearly ready for publication a Description of that part of Western Africa, comprehending the Zaharos or Great Desert, and the countries situated between the Rivers Senegal, and Gambia, in continuation of the work commenced by him, under the title of the World in Miniature. It will form four volumes with nearly fifty engravings, illustrative of the manners, customs, dresses, &c. of the Inhabitants; also views, maps, &c.

In April, the Rev. C. BRADLEY will commence publishing an edition of *Select British Divines*. Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts are to open the work, in which biography, and occasionally portraits, are to be given. From 30 to 50 volumes are anticipated.

Mr. FAULKNER has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a Series of Etchings illustrative of his History and Antiquities of Kensington, from Original Drawings by R. BANKS, comprising every object of antiquity and curiosity in that ancient and interesting parish.

Mr. WOOLNOTH is preparing for publication, a Series of Views of our Ancient Castles, to be engraved from drawings by Arnold, Blone, Fielding, Gastineaux, &c.; with Descriptions by E. W. Brayley, jun.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published Observations on Diseases of Females, by CHARLES MANSFIELD CLARKE, part the second. At the same time will be published, a New Edition of Part I. of the above work.

Dr.

Dr. REEDER announces a practical Treatise on Diseases of the Heart.

The fifth volume of *The Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent*; during the years 1799-1804, translated by Helen Maria Williams, under the immediate inspection of the Author.

A Continuation of Professor Tytler's *Elements of General History*, from the Deaths of Queen Anne and Lewis XIV., to the present time, is preparing, by E. NARES, D.D. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

In the press *Correlative Claims and Duties*; or, an Essay on the Necessity of a Church Establishment, and the means of exciting among its members a spirit of devotion, to which "The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's" adjudged a premium of £50 in Dec. 1820, by the Rev. SAMUEL CHARLES WILKS, A.M.

The first part will appear in May of the History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished persons, by JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. F.S.A. of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and his Majesty's Record Office in the Tower. It will be illustrated with numerous Engravings by artists of the first eminence, and be comprised in two parts; the first of which will be published early in the month of May, and the other in the course of the present year.

An Elementary Treatise, will soon appear, on the Theory of Equations of the Higher Orders; and on the Summation and Reversion of Algebraic Series, by the Rev. B. BRIDGE.

A Reply to the "End of Religious Controversy," by the Rev. J. Milner, D.D. Bishop of Castabala, will soon appear from the pen of the Rev. RICHARD GRIER, A.M.

A Second Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, in four large volumes, 8vo. illustrated with maps and numerous fac-similes of Biblical Manuscripts, is in the press, of the Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, by THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M.A.

Observations are printing on some of the General Principles, and on the particular Nature and Treatment of the different Species of Inflammation, by J. H. JAMES, Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter hospital, &c. &c.

An Essay on Resuscitation, with a representation and description of an improved apparatus; by T. J. ARMIGER, is preparing for publication.

Early in April will appear a Romance, entitled, *A Tale of the Olden Time*, by a Harrow Boy.

Speedily will be published, handsomely printed, a new edition of *Chefs-D'Œuvre of French Literature*, consisting of interesting extracts from the classic French Writers, in prose and verse; with biographical and critical remarks.

A Treatise on Acupuncture, is in the press, being a description of a Surgical Operation, originally peculiar to the Japanese and Chinese, and by them denominated *Zin Hing*, and now introduced into European practice, with cases illustrating the success of the operation, by Mr. JAMES MORSS CHURCHILL.

A volume of original Poetry will speedily appear in a handsome form, comprising, *Ismael*; or, the Arab, *Sketches of Scenery*, foreign and domestic, with other Poems, by the author of the *Novel of Lochiel*; or, the *Field of Culloden*.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, *the Royal Exile*; or, *Poetical Epistles*, supposed to be written by Mary Queen of Scots, during the early part of her captivity in England, to which will be added, other *Original Poems*: by a Young Lady.

Mr. WILSON, Teacher of Dancing, (from the King's Theatre) will publish in a few days an Essay on *Deportment*, chiefly relating to the person in Dancing.

THE UNIVERSAL CAMBIST will be republished in the course of the ensuing month, and will contain, among other improvements, the results of a plan for determining the relative contents of the weights and measures of all trading nations, from an actual comparison of their several standards. This important operation has been effected under the immediate sanction and through the aid of the British government, by whose orders their consuls abroad have sent home the several foreign standards duly verified, which standards have been since compared with those of England and His Majesty's Mint. The work will also include whatever alterations may have recently taken place in the monetary systems, financial plans, and banking operations of the different states of Europe.



Dr. FORBES, of Penzance, is preparing for publication a Translation of M. Lænnec's late work on the Pathology and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest.

A view of the Structure, Functions, and Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Organs of the Human Body, with Physiological Observations and Remarks upon the qualities and effects of food and fermented liquors, by THOMAS HARE, F.L.S. &c. will soon be published.

In the course of the month will appear, from the pen of a favourite writer, a satirical novel, entitled "Money Raising; or, a Day in Cork Street," containing sketches of character of many sprigs of nobility and fashion, interspersed with original letters from Lords A—, B—, F—, H—, K—, M—, W—, &c. &c.

An individual, actuated by a compassionate regard for the sufferings of the Brute Species, and lamenting, in common with every feeling mind, the wanton cruelties which are so frequently exercised with impunity on this unoffending part of God's creatures, earnestly appeals to the public, in their behalf. He repeats the suggestion of the formation of a SOCIETY, by whose united exertions, some check may, if practicable, be applied to an evil which disgraces the country, and is equally repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and to the benevolent spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. Persons whose sentiments accord with those of the writer on this subject, and who are willing to promote the cause he recommends, are requested to address a few lines (postage free) to Clericus, 25, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, or to the Office of this Magazine.

It has long been a desideratum with engineers and numerous scientific men, to obtain with tolerable precision the heights of numerous places in the interior of our island, above low-water mark, on its coasts; with a view to supplying data for removing this defect, a number of gentlemen, possessed of good barometers, have concerted to make careful and corresponding observations at the hours of 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 on the forenoon of every second Monday of the month, and to communicate the same to the Editor of the Philosophical Magazine, accompanied in the first instance, by the result of a careful levelling with a spirit level, either from the low-water mark, if residing on the coast, or from the nearest canal, or

bridge or wharf on a river, or from the nearest well-defined top of a hill, &c. if residing in the interior, to the mercurial basin of their barometer; the state of an attached and detached thermometer being noted at each hour, with the direction and strength of the wind and other atmospheric appearances, will, it is hoped, when these simultaneous observations shall have been greatly multiplied, throw much light on the causes of local and temporary variations in the atmospheric pressure, which hitherto have puzzled meteorological observers.

A practical and experimental cultivator of Kent, Major-Gen. Beatson, has addressed his plan to the farmers of the three kingdoms, and has made an estimate of his expense, in cropping 29 acres of wheat, at Knowle Farm, in which he states that his rent and taxes, at 30s. per acre, with seed, labour, and manure, on these 29 acres, in 6 fields, amount to 106l. 14s.; the quantity of seed at 31½ bushels; and calculating the produce at only 20 bushels an acre, and to sell for only 12l. a load, his produce will be 174l. leaving a balance of 67l. 6s.; but as a part of this land was not manured this season, the allowance should be made for the manuring of the whole in this method; which would then cost 143l. 2s. 6d. or 40s. a quarter for his produce, instead of 80s., the cost of wheat, as fixed by the Corn Committee in 1815. This expense of less than 5l. an acre differs from the general expense of cropping an acre of wheat in Sussex, which has been shewn to be 16l. 4s.; and from Mr. James Buxton's evidence to the House of Commons in 1815, in three statements, of 14l. 15s. 11d. per acre, for Essex. The expence of labour in pulverising stiff land, on Gen. Beatson's plan, is 10s. 1d. to 11s. 4d. per acre. The cost of manuring, by his method of burning or roasting the stubble and clay, is 1l. per acre; by the old Sussex method is 7l. 10s., and in Essex 3l.—All the operations of his new implement of cultivation, are performed by one horse, and will work three acres a day. The effect counted on from this process, is its great economy with equal produce, from the combined operation of the calcined soil as manure, and from a fine pulverisation of the earth as in gardens.—In using clay, ashes, or the calcined soil instead of dung, there is less chance of filling the arable lands with weeds.

The Height of Snowdon has been determined by Mr. Wollaston's Thermometrical Barometer, and the following are the results:—

SNOWDON.	
Height by thermometrical barometer from the north end of Caernarvon Quay to the summit,	Feet. 3546.25
Ditto trigonometrically, according to General Roy - - -	3555.4
Ditto barometrically, according to General Roy - - - -	3548.9
MOEL ELIO.	
Height by the thermometrical barometer from the north end of Caernarvon Quay - -	2350.55
Ditto trigonometrically, according to General Roy - - - -	2371
Ditto barometrically, according to General Roy - - - -	2391.8

## FRANCE.

France, by the last census, and by documents furnished by the Board of Statistics, contains 29,217,405 souls. Births in Paris in 1819—24,344, of which 8,641 were natural children; deaths, 22,072, including 351 children who died of the small pox: still-born children, 1,352; marriages, 6,236. Population of Paris, 713,765.

In an official document relative to the statistics of Paris, the charitable establishments are divided into hospitals and almshouses. The hospitals devoted to the reception of the sick, are 13 in number, the Hotel Dieu, St. Louis, *La Pitié*, *La Charité*, St. Antoine, Necker, Cochin, Beaulon, the Venercal, *les Enfants Malades*, the Royal House of Health, the House of Health in the street St. Jacques, and the Lying-in Hospital.

The almshouses for the reception of the aged, infirm, and orphans, are 9, la Salpetrière, Bicêtre, incurables for men, incurables for women, Les Menages, Mont Rogue, Orphans and Sainte Perino. There is also a particular establishment for foundlings.

Among the announcements of new works in French, is *La Description Pittoresque*, &c. or a Picturesque Description of Sicily, in sixty plates, folio and lithographed, from designs taken on the spot, by M. Lusson, architect. The first number of this publication, which is accompanied with an illustrative text, has just appeared; it is no less interesting to antiquarian amateurs than to artists, for without excepting the voyage of St. Non, now very scarce and the price exorbitant, it is allowed to be far superior to every work that has hitherto appeared on Sicily.

The Royal and Special School of Living Oriental Languages in Paris, is to have its establishment completed by the creation of a professorship for modern, and another for the vulgar Arabic. These two languages are of no less importance in commercial and political transactions than in literary labours. The individuals promoted to these newly created chairs, are entitled from their known talents, and from the facility with which they speak the respective tongues, to the honourable appointments they have received from his Majesty. One is M. Hase, professor of Modern Greek, and the other Bœthier, professor of the vulgar Arabic.

## SWITZERLAND.

It appears from a census furnished by the respective bailiwicks, that the entire population of the Tyrol and the Voralberg, in 1819, amounted to 782,082 inhabitants, of whom 354,000 were males, and 377,000 females. The Voralberg contains 81,966 individuals. Comparing this list with the inhabitants of the Tyrol, in 1808, who then amounted to 618,893 souls, (without including the Voralberg and the new bailiwicks of Zells on the Ziller, of Hoptgarten and of Windish Matre) that notwithstanding several unfavourable circumstances, there has been an actual increase of 6149 individuals, or of nearly one hundredth part in the space of 11 years. What appears most striking is the excess of females above the males, by 23,804.

## RUSSIA.

In all Russia, in the year 1817, there were born

786,810 males,  
711,796 females.

And there died

423,092 males,  
405,469 females,

Of which, under 5 years 208,954.

60 years of age 68,723

70 .. .. 38,764

80 .. .. 16,175

90 .. .. 2,108

100 .. .. 783

115 .. .. 83

120 .. .. 51

125 .. .. 21

130 .. .. 7

135 .. .. 1

140 .. .. 1

## SPAIN.

According to the last census taken in Spain, it appears that the actual population amounts to 13 millions, including

ing the Balearic Isles and the Canaries. The population of Madrid 280,000, exclusive of the clergy; of Barcelona, 115,000; of Cadiz, 75,000; the kingdom of Granada, 485,000; the Balearic Isles, 278,000; the Canaries, 520,000.

#### EAST INDIES.

We collect from the *Asiatic Journal* that Sir THOMAS RAFFLES has lately established a British free port at Sincapoor, which is the key to the gulf of Siam and the sea of China. The prospect which it affords of extending our commerce is immense; and it bids fair to become, and that at no very distant period, one of the first commercial stations eastward of the Cape. The population of Sincapoor is already nearly equal to that of Penang, and is rapidly increasing. It is extremely healthy, and has hitherto escaped the ravages of the cholera which has afflicted the neighbouring countries.

According to the same well conducted Journal, it appears, that there has been established at Bencoolen an agricultural society, of which the Lieut. Governor is president. Every inhabitant, European or native, is required to plant corn enough for the subsistence of himself and family. Thus Bencoolen will be no longer dependent upon Bengal for this first of necessities. In the society just mentioned are discussed all points connected with the cultivation of the soil and the condition of the people; and I can take upon myself to affirm, that a very considerable stimulus has, in consequence, been given to the industry of the country. Enquiries have been set on foot into the nature of landed tenure, the village institutions, and modes of husbandry; and a person of high talent is now employed in taking an accurate account of the population, and in framing general statistical tables. The cultivation of sugar and coffee has been commenced with considerable spirit. The spice gardens already bid fair to rival those of the neighbouring islands.

Major Latter, commanding in the Rajah of Sikkin's territories in the hilly country east of Nepaul, states, that the *unicorn*, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists at this moment in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. "This," says the major, "is a very curious fact, and it may be necessary to mention how the circumstances became known to me. In a Thibetian manuscript containing the

names of different animals which I procured the other day from the hills, the unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided: it is called the one horned *ts'opo*. Upon inquiring what kind of animal it was, to our astonishment, the person who brought me the manuscript described exactly the unicorn of the ancients: saying, that it was a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a *tattoo* (a horse from twelve to thirteen hands high,) fierce and extremely wild; seldom, if ever, caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh was used for food. The person who gave me the information has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars."

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Letters and papers from Port Jackson to the 7th of Sept. state that Mr. Throsby, who ascertained the route to the fine country beyond the Blue Mountains, has made further discoveries. In a letter of the 5th of Sept. he says:

"You will see I am in a fair way of verifying my prediction, that ere long a route would be continued as far to the southward on our continent, as Two-fold Bay. The lake now discovered is full 160 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, to which an open carriage road will be clear in a month. The country is beautiful, and fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, for all the necessary purposes of colonization. Picture to yourself large extensive downs, not plains, some as large as from 50 to 60,000 acres, without a tree, every where covered with fine grass for sheep or cattle, and well watered, partly by rippling streams, partly by chains of ponds, in all directions. There are many such plains of different sizes, and the hills and broken country around are thickly clad with excellent timber. It is, in fact, a most desirable country, and before next Christmas, I confidently anticipate, we shall prove that the snow and rain which falls on the mountains and high country seen to the S.W. have an outlet to the sea. The lake is called by the natives Warrewaa, and is stated by them to empty its waters in a southerly direction, where we perceive an opening in the high land, on



its west margin, by a river they call Murrum-hid-gee. The lake runs from N. to S. about 30 miles, and extends

in breadth from two to ten miles, its margin abounding in the most picturesque bays and points."

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**I**N the district of London, west of Tottenham Court Road, a very improved kind of street-lamps have been introduced, which in whiteness and intensity of their light, far exceed the street gas-lights, under the same bulks of flame; and each of these lamps being independent, there is no danger of a whole district being left in darkness at once, through an accidental or designed stoppage or destruction of the gas main; nor are the inhabitants burthened by any expense of service-pipes, and the many *et ceteras* of that mode of lighting. These lamps have been supplied by Major Cochrane, under two patents, one for the mode of distilling and managing the essential oil of tar, and the other for the construction of a lamp for burning this pellucid and very volatile and inflammable oil, closely resembling, if not identically the same, with purified *naphtha*:—which oil, in its greatest perfection, is prepared in Scotland, at once from the coals. The essential oil, prepared from this gas-work tar, is found, especially when the wicks of the lamps are trimmed the least too high, to deposit carbon on the wicks, which the Scotch oil never does, and in such cases occasions lamps to smoke, and sometimes, owing to the very great volatility of the gas-work oil, a smoking lamp has been filled with explosive vapour, which has taken fire and destroyed the lamp-glass: accidents which have never happened with the use of the Scotch oil. From the facility of preparing this oil at any colliery, and in any quantity, and from the cheapness of its conveyance to town by canals, we anticipate that this improved mode of lighting our streets and roads will become very general.

LUKE HOWARD, Esq. has addressed a letter to Mr. Tilloch, on the best means for conducting meteorological observations in different places and climates, so as to produce some uniformity in the modes of obtaining and summing up the results.

The *meteorological year* to begin with the vernal equinox: by this means, the six summer months are made to form the first division, and the six winter months the second; for the purpose doubtless, though he does not mention it, of *contrasting* the mean temperature, rain, &c. of the two seasons; and of each of them with the same in other years.

The *subdivisions* to be of *ten* days each. The author thinks a mean result founded on the *month* comprehends too many of the daily observations, and that of the *week* too few; while results taken on every ten days

would, in his opinion, give the course of temperature, in particular, in a more perspicuous manner. Each of the *four seasons* in this case would consist (with the necessary intercalary additions) of *nine decades* of days. And he recommends the use of *curves* for the purpose of expressing every thing in meteorology that is subject to measures. This would do away at once with so much difficulty, as to render it easy to proceed in common with our respective observations, and compare them in detail, as well as in result, at a glance; at least until the great object of an uniform measure for all civilized nations be satisfactorily accomplished. The data in figures should, however, says he, in this case be required along with the graphical representations, or should at least be kept in readiness to be produced as vouchers of their accuracy.

Dr. ANDREW URE, Professor in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, in his new edition of Nicholson's Chemistry, has published the following summary of the doctrine of *Chemical Equivalents*. This is a term introduced to express the system of definite ratios, in which the corpuscular subjects of this science reciprocally combine, as referred to a common standard, reckoned unity. Thus, if we assume *oxygen* as the standard, from its almost universal relations to chemical matter, then calling it *unity*, we have, in the following examples, these ratios reduced to their lowest terms, in which the equivalents will be prime ratios. The lowest ratio, or equivalent prime of oxygen being 1.000.

Hydrogen will be	-	0.125
Fluor ?	-	0.375
Carbon	-	0.750
Phosphorus	-	0.500
Azote	-	1.750
Sulphur	-	2.000
Calcium	-	2.550
Sodium	-	2.950
Potassium	-	4.950
Copper	-	8.00
Barium	-	8.75
Lead	-	13.00

The substances in the above table, susceptible of reciprocal saturation, can combine with oxygen or with each other, not only in proportions corresponding to these numbers, but also frequently in multiple or submultiple proportions. We have therefore two distinct propositions on this interesting subject.

1st, The general reciprocity of the saturating proportions.

2d, The multiple and submultiple proportions.

portions of prime equivalents, in which any one body may unite with any other body, to constitute successive binary compounds.

There are three systems of equivalent numbers at present employed: 1st, That having oxygen as the radix; 2d, That having one volume of hydrogen as the radix; 3d, That having two volumes of hydrogen as the radix, on the Daltonian supposition, that two volumes of hydrogen contain the same number of atoms, as one volume of oxygen. Since the volume of hydrogen is equal in weight to 1-16th the weight of the volume of oxygen, the former two systems are mutually convertible, by multiplying the number of oxygen, in the oxygen ratio, by 16, or  $4 \times 4$ , to obtain the number in the hydrogen scale; and this is reconverted by the inverse operation, namely, dividing by 16, or  $4 \times 4$ .

In Tilloch's Magazine appears the following statement from Mr. LAWSON of Greenwich.

	Rain.	Evaporation.
1817	25-349 inches	22-227
1818	24-252	27-064
1819	27-339	21-369
1820	23-274	19-621

An ærolite which fell on the 13th of Oct. 1820, near Kostritz, in Russia, has lately been analysed by Stromeyer, and found to contain

Silica	38-0574
Magnesia	29-9306
Alumina	3-4688
Protoxide of iron	4-8959
Oxide of manganese	1-1467
Oxide of chromium	0-1298
Iron	17-4896
Nickel	1-3617
Sulphur	2-6957
	99-1768

By a late analysis made by Mr. Brande, on the finest Russian rhubarb, it appeared to contain

Water	8-2
Gum	31-0
Resin	10-0
Extract, tan, and galic acid	26-0
Phosphate of lime	2-0
Malate of lime	6-5
Woody fibre	16-3
	100-0

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CXIX.** *For the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England; to continue in force until the First Day of June, 1825.—July 25th, 1820.*

I. Three Barristers to be appointed Commissioners, and Court to be a Court of Record. Court not to award Costs but in certain Cases, and Witnesses shall not be compelled to attend, unless Expences are previously tendered.

IV. Persons in Custody for Debt, &c. may apply by Petition in a summary Way for Discharge. Prisoner to make an Assignment of his Estate, &c. except Wearing Apparel, &c. not exceeding the Value of 20l.

V. Court may order an Allowance for Support of Prisoner during Confinement.

VI. When Petition is filed, Prisoner to deliver in a Schedule of Debts, Property, &c.

VII. Sale of Estate and Effects of the Prisoner to meet 30 Days before Sale. At the End of Three Months Dividends to be made.

X. Creditor for Annuity may receive Dividend, &c.

XI. Suit not to be commenced without Consent of Majority of Creditors.

XIII. Assignees after giving Notice in Gazette, &c. may make Composition for Debts owing to Prisoner.

XV. When Assignees shall not deliver over Balance of Property, Court may order them to be arrested, &c.

XVI. Creditors may oppose Prisoner's Discharge, &c.

XVII. When it shall appear to the Court, that such Prisoner shall have destroyed Books or acted fraudulently, &c. Term of Imprisonment may be extended to Three Years.

XVIII. When Prisoners shall have contracted Debts fraudulently, &c. or put their Creditors to any unnecessary Expence, the Court may extend Time of Imprisonment to Two Years.

XIX. Court may order Creditors to pay Prisoners any sum not exceeding 4s. per Week.

XXI. Justices to certify to the Court if Prisoner is entitled to Discharge; but if Prisoner shall have acted fraudulently, &c. Justices shall adjudge accordingly.

XXII. After Prisoner's Committal, Affidavits of Creditors may be received in Opposition to Discharge, except in Surry, Middlesex, or the City of London.

XXIV. In case of false Swearing, Prisoner subject to Punishment inflicted for Perjury.

XXV. When Order for Discharge of Prisoner is made, Court may order that Judgment shall be entered up against the Prisoner in one of the Superior Courts, &c. and when it shall appear to the Satisfaction of the said Court that such Prisoner is of Ability to pay such Debts, or any Part thereof, or that he is dead, leaving Assets for

for that Purpose, the Court may permit Execution to be taken out upon such Judgment, or put in force any other Power given by this Act against the Property acquired by such Prisoner after his Discharge, for such Sum of Money as under all the Circumstances of such Prisoner the Court shall order; such Sum to be distributed rateably amongst the Creditors; and such further proceeding shall and may be had, according to the Discretion of the said Court, from Time to Time, until the whole of the Debts due to the several Persons against whom such Discharge shall have been obtained shall be fully paid and satisfied: Provided always, that in case any such Application against such Prisoner shall appear to the Court to be ill-founded and vexatious, it shall be lawful for the Court not only to refuse to make any Order on such Application, but also to dismiss the same with such Costs as to the Court shall appear reasonable.

XXVIII. Where Prisoner shall be declared entitled to the Benefit of the Act, no Execution shall issue against such Prisoner for Debt contracted prior to his actual confinement. Prisoner may be proceeded against on that which could not be put in force at his Discharge.

XXIX. In case any such Prisoner shall, after his Discharge, become possessed of any Stock in the Public Funds, or of any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, or other Property which by Law cannot be taken in Execution under the said Judgment so to be entered up in the names of the said Assignee or Assignees as aforesaid, and such Prisoner shall have refused to convey the same; then and in such Cases it shall and may be lawful for the Assignee or Assignees of such Prisoner to apply by Petition in a summary Way, setting forth the Facts of the Case, to the Court, and to pray that the said Prisoner may be taken and remanded to Custody notwithstanding any such Discharge.

XXX. When Prisoners, after Discharge, become entitled to Stock in the Public Funds, &c. Court to make further Order.

XXXIII. Persons wilfully omitting any thing in Schedule as finally amended, except Wearing Apparel, Bedding, Working Tools and Implements, and other Necessaries, not exceeding 20*l.* subject to Three Years Imprisonment.

XXXVIII. Assignees Power not to extend to the Effects of Officers of the Army or Navy, &c. or benefited Clergymen. Sequestration of the Profit of Benefice may be applied for. Portion of Pay of Officers may be obtained by Application.

XLII. Uncertificated Bankrupts not entitled to Discharge under this Act, unless in Custody for Three Years.

XLIII. No Person having the Benefit of an Insolvent Act shall be entitled to further Relief within Five years, unless Three-fourths in Number and Value of the Creditors consent.

XLVI. Prisoners may, after their Discharge, be examined as to their Estate and Effects, on Application of Assignees. Such Persons refusing to appear or to answer Questions, &c. may be committed.

XLVII. Assignees to be examined within Six Months after Appointment, and Dividends remaining in their Hands for 12 Months shall be immediately paid into Court.

*\*\*\* The public will learn with astonishment and indignation that, in spite of all the caution of the Legislature, poor insolvents are called upon to pay heavy charges for legal assistance and agency, before they can obtain their discharge. We have seen within the month two such Bills, of 4*l.* 10*s.* each, in cases where there were but one creditor, and no effects; the destitute insolvents having such bills to pay out of their first earnings. In other cases the charges are MUCH HIGHER!*

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

∴ *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

**I**N the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Vittoria Alfieri*, the circumstances in the life of the great Italian tragic poet have been narrated by himself with all the interest and accuracy that the self-descriptive pen could bestow. But though the events in Alfieri's memoir are of no ordinary cast, since he lived to witness the revolutions in France and Italy, and had nearly been engulfed in the political whirlpool of destruction, his detail is far from satisfactory in many respects. He is

too diffuse on the subject of his own follies and passions, and supplies too few anecdotes of his cotemporaries. The present work is a well executed abridgment of the original memoir, and comprises in a reasonable compass every incident and trait in the life and character of the great Italian dramatist, which can assist the English reader in forming a correct estimate of his talents and eccentricities.

A volume called *Parga and the Ionian Islands*, &c. by Lieut. Col. C. P. De Bosc-  
SET.



SET, contains besides an account of the proceedings in Parga and the Ionian Isles, with the cession of that country to the Turkish government, a refutation of the statements in the Quarterly Review, and of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland on the subject, with a report of the trial between that officer and the author. The cession of Parga to the Ottoman government has been universally condemned, but the manner in which the Parguinotes were deceived in their reliance upon British protection, and transferred to a remorseless government, adds greatly to the guilt and obloquy of this transaction. Col. De Bosset, states that he was sent to communicate to the Parguinotes the cession of their country to the Porte, and to give the citizens a solemn assurance that all those who should be unwilling to subject themselves to the Turks, would be at liberty to emigrate; and that in case of so doing they should find an asylum and protection in the Ionian Islands, to which they should be transported free of expence; and that they should not leave their country without receiving a full pecuniary indemnification for the property they abandoned. This declaration was made under the fullest conviction that such promises would never be violated, and the Parguinotes were accordingly persuaded to place full reliance on the justice and generosity of the British government. The arrival, however, at Parga of a British and Ottoman commissioner with a large retinue, and the equivocal mode of their proceedings, soon convinced the Parguinotes that these promises were to be disregarded, and the natural consequence was, that they lost all confidence in the British authorities. It is most necessary that the true state of these transactions should be fully known to the British public. The narrative is perspicuous, and the facts, so little to the credit of the British name, are stated with the "fullest persuasion of their authenticity."

It is not for want of good advice that our legislators err; but the most solemn warnings and lessons of experience appear to be lost upon them. The nation, however, is sensible of its situation, and we hope the land owners will now listen a little to the voice of truth. A pamphlet well worthy of their attention is seasonably addressed to them and the public, under the title of *A Warning voice to the Legislators and Land Owners of the United Kingdom*. The causes of the prevailing distresses of the country are well exposed by the author, who justly attributes much of the embarrassments of agriculture to the landlords holding out for war rents while produce is at peace prices, (a proceeding to which we presume they are greatly compelled by the undiminished weight of taxation) to commercial restrictions, prohibitions,

and monopolies. For our financial difficulties the author of the warning proposes a remedy, in the justice and efficacy of which all will not agree—namely, a tax on property without touching income. With many this is a favourite idea, though such a measure would evidently be partial and unjust. A man, for instance, dies, leaving to a son and daughter 5000*l.* each. The former embarks in trade, makes fifteen or twenty per cent of his money, and is exempted from the property tax. The female invests her proportion in the funds, gets something less than five per cent, and is assessed to two, three, or five per cent. property tax as may be imposed. Surely this cannot be right. It is a violation of the first principles of justice and of taxation to make the less income pay heavily, while the greater escapes altogether.

The principal poem in a small collection, called *The Lilian Bride, and other poems*, by BARTON WILFORD, is evidently an attempt to imitate Lord Byron's style and subjects. It is not a very successful endeavour. The piece possesses some good passages, in which there are both poetry and spirit, but on the whole, the *Lilian Bride* will rank far below the "Eastern Brides," of whom the impassioned muse of Byron has given us some account. The minor pieces are pleasing, and evince considerable fancy, but the following opening stanza of "Twilight," is surely grammatically incorrect.

Let lovers sigh for night,  
In their young fancy sweetest,  
When pale Luna's gentle light  
The eye greetest.

Among the novels which lay claim to attention, we have this month to notice several of considerable merit. *Such is the World*, in 3 vols. is the production of a highly gifted mind, well acquainted with the varieties of character that figure in the world, and accustomed to indulge in observations on the manners and peculiarities of fashionable life. The plot is deeply interesting, and the development skilfully effected. The moral tendency of the story is such as a virtuous mind loves to pursue and to delineate. Isabella Templeton is a being of a most interesting order; but, though such may be too often the way of the world, there is a fault committed against justice in not wedding her in the end to the man of her heart.

*The Favourite of Nature*, 3 vols. This is likewise a well written novel, in which female character and an intimate knowledge of the human heart are ably portrayed. The vices of the rich and gay are also well sketched, and the fate of their youthful victim, Eliza Rivers, is such as must deeply affect the sensitive mind. It is a tale which no mother need be afraid to place in the hands of her daughter. It is intended to shew the necessity of controuling the passions

passions and rendering them subservient to reason. This the author thinks can only be done by instilling into the mind the principles of true religion.

A very able pamphlet, distinguished by sound arguments and authorities, has appeared from a writer who signs *Christophilus*, tending to prove that "*Christianity is interested in the dismissal of ministers.*" It consists of six letters addressed to Mr. Wilberforce; and the author demonstrates that the spirit of true religion is favourable to free and unlimited discussion, and averse from persecution for opinions on any pretence whatever. Though no man of sense and liberality can dispute these principles, yet recent practices, and the establishment of two *Inquisitions* of religious and political bigots in London, prove that the circulation of such an antidote cannot fail at this time to be eminently useful to the cause of truth and liberty.

Mr. HONE with characteristic energy has dedicated to the *Holy* alliance, an edition of DEFOE's poem of "*the Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong.*" As Defoe was a lame versifier, the poem has been well adapted to modern taste in Poetry, and much varied without losing any of its pungency. The notes and engravings apply the text to passing events, and expose the degrading doctrines of slavish obedience, which of late years have had too many supporters in Britain and America.

A novel under the title of *St. Aubin, or the Infidel*, deserves mention as rising above the mere trash of the circulating library, though it has no pretensions to rank among superior works of this nature. As a tale it is too full of improbabilities to interest the lovers of common sense; but it will amuse a numerous class of readers whose imagination is most pleased with the marvellous and horrible.

A Reply to the Rev. Richard Lloyd's "*Letters to a Member of Parliament on the dangerous defects of the British and Foreign Schools &c.*" By JAMES SHEPHERD, Treasurer to the City of London Royal British School, &c. is a seasonable reply to an attack which appears to have stood much in need of a refutation. Its uncharitable purpose seems to have been to check the expansion of the human mind, and to bow down implicitly the faculties of the rising generation to a tyrannic system and a bigotted creed. Mr. Shepherd has supplied the proper antidote to this intended evil, and has vindicated the conduct of the friends and patrons of education, as well as the right of Englishmen to read and judge for themselves. This answer is temperate and well written, and will create an interest among those who consider national schools as intended to rescue the humble part of the community from darkness and ignorance.

Dr. SOUTHEY, Poet Laureate, has published a heavy and affected poem, called *The Vision of Judgment*, which we conceive few will take the trouble to read, and still fewer will admire. It consists of an enthusiastic eulogy on the late King, and of a tirade of overcharged abuse of the persons who opposed the policy of his reign. It is sickening to read such a production of the manly author of *Wat Tyler*, and we no otherwise notice it than to express our regret that we should have lived to witness such a falling off and debasement of genius.

A valuable edition has appeared of *Hugo Grotius, or Veritale Religionis Christianæ*, with the notes of the author, LE CLERC and others, translated into English, which has hitherto appeared with the original Latin annotations. These are now rendered into English for the advantage of the Scholar, and a useful work it must prove to schools and students. The method adopted by the translator in this instance to elucidate the text might be more generally followed with advantage. Masters but seldom take the trouble to explain the notes to their pupils. The latter having them thus immediately under their eyes, by being closely appended to the text, will not have occasion to refer to their instructors for this information. Grotius ought to become a family and a school book.

An enlarged edition of HOGG's *Mountain Bards*, has made its appearance, with a Memoir of the Author's life prefixed, written by himself. The efforts of a strong mind and vigorous imagination to develop themselves even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, may be always considered with pleasure, and often with profit. The numerous and original productions of James Hogg, the Ethric Shepherd, though not always evincing the purest and most cultivated genius, are pleasing and encouraging proofs of the power of a mind gifted with strong natural capacities, to surmount the difficulties of its situation, and to command the admiration of the public. Mr. Hogg's Memoir is an amusing piece of self-biography, in which the author speaks simply and honestly, though with a little dash of inherent poetical vanity, of the circumstances which led him from the occupation of a shepherd into a literary career. The events are trivial, but there is a singularity in the manner of narrating them, which perfectly accords with the poet of nature. Mr. Hogg, it appears, is also not only a wit, but the cause of wit in others. He distinctly charges some of his literary friends in Edinburgh with amusing themselves at his expense, by printing his name to articles which he himself never saw.

The well known but obsolete work of *Ferguson on Astronomy* is again presented to the public under a new and much enlarged

larged form, by Dr. BREWSTER, who has collected the various discoveries that have been made in science since the first appearance of this author's astronomy, and has added them to this edition of the work, in a supplement and notes. Twelve chapters, descriptive of the physical organization of the ancient and new planets, of the solar system, and the various astonishing phenomena observable in the regions of the fixed stars, are comprised in the above supplement, a concise chapter on practical astronomy, has been appended, besides various useful additions and improvements have been superadded, which render a work of little original value worth a place in the library. Ferguson was a mere mechanic, a flimsy writer, and so ignorant as not to have read the Elements of Euclid.

*A Dissertation, showing the identity of the Rivers Niger and Nile*, chiefly from the authority of the ancients. By JOHN DUDLEY, M.A. vicar of Humberstone and Sileby, &c. Leicestershire: forms a curious and elaborate essay, in which the learned and ingenious mind of the author attempts to contribute to the formation of right opinions respecting a subject that has puzzled mankind for some thousand years, not by collecting the researches of modern travellers or resting on and elucidating the authorities that have traced the "famed river" to its source, but by a *spicilegium* of ancient testimonies as old as Herodotus, Dionysius, and the geographers of their days; he labours to prove that the river Niger is but an upper branch of the Nile. This conclusion is unsupported by the opinion of any modern traveller, and even contradicted by Bruce, whose pretensions to the discovery of the fountains of the Nile, though regarded as rather questionable at one time, have not been disproved. We give the reverend author much credit for his researches and for his hypothesis, but we are content to rely on the authority of a well-informed and indefatigable traveller, whose life was ventured to ascertain the truth.

Two most useful and perfect sheets for library and office furniture, have appeared under the title of a PEERAGE and a BARONAGE CHART. They exhibit every required fact relative to these classes, in columns, and therefore contain several thousand facts, which, with the necessary repetitions of words, would fill each a large volume. They appear to be compiled with a degree of care which entitle them to our warmest commendation, and in their typography they rank among the best specimens of the art.

The *fifteenth* edition lies before us of a *Letter from the King to his People*. Our readers are not to suppose that George the Fourth has thus condescended to explain the policy of his power—but an able writer

has undertaken in his name the task of explaining and justifying all the measures which have taken place in regard to the Queen. It is, therefore, a court manifesto, and although the fiction is admitted, it is such a composition as might under all the circumstances have issued even from its assumed author. We need not add that it has been extensively read, particularly in the higher circles.

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*Exhibition of the Works of BRITISH ARTISTS, placed in the Gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall, for exhibition and sale, 1821.*

(Continued from page 175.)

78. *A Lion disturbed at his repast*, E. LANDSEER. This picture is in the best style of the art, and proves how fast the young artist is marching onwards to excellence.

86. *A View near Hampstead*, MISS GOULDSMITH, is a sweet bit of nature.

88. *Tintern Abbey*, W. LINTON. A faithful representation of a twice told tale.

89. *View on the Thames near Chertsey bridge*, W. DANIEL, A.R.A. A sweet representation of one of the most fascinating views on the "silver Thames."

97. *Crickhowel, South Wales; paint-*

*ed on the spot*, T. C. HOFLAND. One of the most faithful pieces of nature in the gallery.

100. *Cupid and Psyche*, W. ETTY. A brilliant piece of poetical conception, coloured with exquisite taste. Mr. Ety is improving fast, and we are anxious to see his large picture of Cleopatra, now on the easel.

112. *The Tournament at Ashby; Rowena crowning the disinherited Knight; from Ivanhoe*, F. P. STEPHANOFF. The story in this miniature historical picture is well told, the groups well arranged, and the costume selected with care and knowledge.

113. *The Seamstress*, M. W. SHARP. A careful old lady working by her hour-glass and threading her needle, the lost time of which she seems to lament. The snuff box from which ever and anon she



she regales her nose, is on the table. Every part is elaborately and beautifully painted, and would form an excellent companion to his Old Man drinking tea of last year.

125. *The Smuggler*, W. KIDD. Although the chief incident in this piece of low humour, a man eyeing the brilliancy of a glass of the right sort with ineffable delight, has been before treated by Wilkie in his Whiskey Still, and ere that by Sharp in his Man looking at the brilliant rosy colour of a Glass of Claret; yet it possesses beauties distinct from either and of a high class in this branch of art. It is undoubtedly Mr. Kidd's best picture, and gives us great hopes of his success, without being any longer a follower of Wilkie, which he certainly was.

155. *The young Hero dismayed*, R. FARRIER. A child frightened at a frog, is the incident from which this promising little picture of the school of Wilkie is taken. The air of nature which pervades it and his last year's picture, convince us that if followed up with study and practice, he may become a distinguished artist.

165. *An Italian Peasant*, Mrs. CARPENTER. The native air, and graceful distribution of the component parts of this excellent study from nature, elevates it to a considerable rank in the style of art to which it belongs. Mrs. Carpenter appears to have lost none of her powers by the necessary and interesting cares of a family.

168. *View of Ambleside Mill*, P. DEWINT. A lovely piece of nature excellently pourtrayed.

169. *Penelope recognizing Ulysses*, W. HILTON, R.A. This picture stands by itself, and has no rival in the exhibition. It is of small size, in which Mr. Hilton does not succeed so well as in larger, is well composed, and the costume selected with taste.

192. *The banks of the Yare*, J. STARK.

196. *Interior of a Stable*, J. WARD.

220. *Seizure of a Boar*, E. LANDSEER.

226. *Chevy Chase; the original sketch for the picture in the possession of the Marquess of Stafford, by the late EDWARD BIRD, R.A.* The picture of which this is the sketch is well known, and has been fully described in the annals of the fine arts and other periodical publications of the day. It is a sketch of great ability, and we are happy to find it has been well sold for the benefit of his widow. There are also two other sketches by the same deceased artist; namely,

230. *A soldier relating his adventures at the battle of Waterloo*, and

234. *The Embarkation of Louis XVIII.*

269. *Jeroboam's Idolatry reprov'd*, H. P. BONE. This young historical painter is improving with sure steps.

The Exhibition on the whole, exhibits a tolerably fair specimen of the lower schools of art, but the high grounds, which the directors assumed a few years since in the cultivation of historical painting, if resumed, would be productive in a tenfold degree, as we have more rising talent requiring their fostering hand now, than at any other period of English art.

*Exhibition of MR. HAYDON'S picture of CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN; at the great room, No. 29, St. James's-street.*

Our opinion of Mr. HAYDON, and of his style of art, is too well known, and has been too often expressed to need repetition here. The present picture, the Agony of Christ in the Garden, has not been taken from the account of any of the evangelists in particular, but from the united relations of the four.

The principal figure is that of Christ kneeling in the foreground of the picture, as may be seen in the wood-cut, at the moment, as the painter himself expresses it, when he acquiesces to the necessity of his approaching sacrifice, after the previous struggle of apprehension.

"Nevertheless not my will, but thine be done."

The artist has eminently succeeded in giving an air of submissive tenderness, while a quiver of agony still trembles on his features. The apostles are resting a little behind on a bank;—St. John in an unsound doze; St. James in a deep sleep; St. Peter has fallen into a disturbed slumber against a tree, while keeping guard with his sword, and appears literally on the point of waking at the approach of light. Behind St. Peter, and stealing round the edge of the mound, is Judas with a centurion, soldiers and a crowd.

The expression of Christ is mild, bland, and exhibits mental agony tempered with resignation. The hands and feet are among the most beautiful specimens which the British school has produced; and the colouring and disposition of the drapery grand and effective.

The distance, the sky, the foreground and other accessories are in fine harmony with the rest of the picture, and are finely painted.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, the new president, has several fine portraits for the next Exhibition, which as usual will throw a halo of splendour round the great room.

Mr. ATY is preparing a picture of Cleopatra in her barge, which will be a specimen of his strength as a colourist.

Mr. LONSDALE has some portraits in hand; we believe those of the Queen, Count Vassali, Sir Humphrey Davy, and other public characters will be sent.

Mr. WILKIE, one of his two large pictures, painted for the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. HOFLAND, his large view of Richmond.

Mr. COLLINS, some beautiful landscapes.

Mr. LINTON, an evening scene, with ruins, &c.

Mr. SHARP will send his large pic-

ture of Drury-lane green-room, and perhaps another if time will permit.

Mr. CONSTABLE, the opening of Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. LESLIE, a beautiful painting of "May morning."

Mr. MARTIN is preparing a picture that will be sent.

The SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will open their seventeenth annual exhibition next month at Mr. Bullock's Roman Gallery, Egyptian-hall, where their future exhibition will be held, and strictly confined to paintings in water colours only.

Mr. WODBURN's gallery in St. Martin's Lane is open to the patrons and lovers of art, with an highly interesting and valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, among which will be found a few modern pictures worthy of notice.



### PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GEORGE III.

Mr. WYATT has designed a public monument in honour of his late Majesty, and at a meeting of the committee and sub-committee held on Saturday, January 27th, 1821, the Marquis of Donegall in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that a prospectus should be submitted to the public, preparatory to the opening of a subscription for carrying the same into effect. The Duke of York is the patron of the design, and all the royal family subscribers. The whole is to be executed in bronze, and raised on a massive pedestal of granite; containing, on the four sides, bas reliefs, representing his late Majesty encouraging the fine arts,

in one;—in another, agriculture;—in a third, religion;—in a fourth, commerce. We subjoin an engraving which we obtained from the courtesy of the ingenious artist.

Mr. M. WYATT's *monumental group to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, with an engraving.*

The model of this long expected monument has been some time finished and submitted to public exhibition and private criticism. The marble is now working, and the principal figure, that of the ascending princess, finished. This latter is now on private view, and may be considered as a fair specimen of the artist's abilities, and of the manner

## PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S CENOTAPH.



ner in which the whole will be executed.

The group, as may be seen from the etching, represents the dying Princess ascending into the glory of suffering innocence, and the accessorial figures abundantly explain themselves.

The monument itself is to be placed in one of the chapels in St. Paul's cathedral, as originally recommended by

us in the annals of the fine arts; to which it will be a splendid decoration. Of the sculpture, we must say that it is as perfect a copy of the original model as the chisel of the best sculptor in Europe could make it; and at the same time, possesses that intrinsic spirit which nothing but the hand of the artist himself could give to it. The marble is one of the purest pieces we ever beheld



beheld, and has but a slight vein in it, just enough to indicate that it is marble, and is an emblem of the original.

The monument has now been about two years in hand, and will be finished in less than another year, which is an expedition in so great a work unexampled in English sculpture. The monument to Lord Nelson, in St. Pauls, was upwards of ten years in hand, and the others in similar proportions of time.

An exhibition of engravings, by living British artists, is proposed to be formed. Premises, in the most eligible part of Soho Square, have been taken, and are fitting up for the occasion, and Exhibitors are guaranteed from being

called upon for any portion of the expence. The exhibition is intended to open about the middle of April, and we congratulate the public on the prospect of much gratification, and the engravers on valuable and extended means of patronage. The King has sanctioned the Institution, and its success seems certain.

Messrs. COLNAGHI have imported an affecting French print, called *Convoi du Pauvre*, representing the funeral of a poor man. The bier is drawn by a horse, unattended, except by a faithful dog, who follows his master's corse, his ears and head pendant, and his action languid and disconcerted. It is the climax of simplicity and poetical painting. J. E.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*The Neapolitan Waltz, composed by Mozart, and arranged with variations for the Piano Forte, by Thomas Adams. 2s.*

"THE Neapolitan Waltz," is one of the most agreeable of Mozart's trifles. The variations Mr. Adams has added to it are six in number; and the whole presents to us an exercise for the piano-forte, that will be found not more attractive to the ear, than improving to the finger of the rising student. Mr. A. has, indeed, in this instance, made so good a use of his borrowed materials, that we hope the circulation of the piece will encourage him to further efforts of the same kind. Were our suggestion attended to, of his publishing a set of themes similar to the present, and treated in the same fanciful and engaging manner, we should not doubt of their being very favourably received, and proving to their ingenious illustrator, an advantageous speculation.

"*Haste Love 'tis I,*" or the *Gallant Troubadour, adapted to an Irish Melody. The words by Mr. William Lewis, the symphonies and accompaniments by Mr. John Davy. 1s. 6d.*

The air of this song is original and interesting. Its application to the sentiment of the words to which it is here affixed, is proper and effective. In the bass and accompaniment, Mr. Davy has displayed much of that ingenuity and science for which we have long given him credit; and the symphonies are both analagous and tasteful.

"*Oh, if those eyes deceive me,*" a song composed by Sir John Stevenson. 2s.

Sir John Stevenson has thrown into the melody of this song, a great degree

of sweetness, and in the accompaniment, decorated it with much of his usual taste. The air itself is characterized not only by originality of style, but by the expressive cast, and close connexion of the passages. While the study given to the sentiment of the poet is every where evident, the mind traces the composer's chain of ideas, and from their congruity and relationship to the sense of the words, shares the pleasure afforded to the ear by their independent attraction.

"*Here we meet too soon to part,*" a ballad.

The words by John Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant, the music by T. Williams. 1s. 6d.

This song, which has been sung by Mr. Duruset, with considerable applause at the Nobility's concerts, is much above the ordinary standard of modern ballads; the words convey a novelty of idea, and the melody, if not remarkably novel, is pleasing and appropriate. The accompaniment, though, perhaps, somewhat too active and busy for the style of the air, is entitled to our saying, that it is ingenious, and independently considered, far from devoid taste.

*La Jardinière, a popular lesson, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, by J. G. Graeff. 2s.*

"La Jardinière," is a lively and pleasing production. The familiarity of the style of this composition, induced us to conclude that Mr. Graeff intended it exclusively for young practitioners; and to such it will prove highly acceptable. Some of the passages are volatile and animated; but they

they lay conveniently for the hand, and present more difficulty to the eye than they really possess in execution. The publication comprises two movements; an *Allegretto* in two crotchets in a bar, and a *Presto*, in three quavers in a bar; and the latter forms so happy a relief to the first, as to evince as much judgment in the art of design, as the subject matter exhibits of free and facile conception.

"*The Child's wish for May*," a *Ballad*.  
The music from Mozart. 1s. 6d.

The chief feature of attraction in this little ballad, is the appropriate simplicity of the melody. Too many of the airs of Mozart have been misapplied; but in the present case, were the great musician living, we might imagine that he had himself intended the music for the expression of the words to which we here find it attached. In a word, the adaptation is most happy, and does much credit to the compiler.

"*When on Life's long shore*," A Song composed by C. N. Smith. 1s. 6d.

Though "*When on Life's long shore*," is not among the airs most remarkable for novelty of melody, it is far from deficient in some of the real characteristics of a vocal production. The ideas are marked by an easy and natural continuity; and the general result is, a placid pleasingness of effect well concurring with the author's meaning, and greatly calculated to attract the generality of auditors.

"*Love's wreath*," a song composed by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.

"*Love's wreath*," is one of Mr. Davy's prettiest vocal productions. Its style is both pleasant and familiar, and will, no doubt, recommend it to the attention of the lovers of easy, unaffected melody. This master's taste and science are so well known, as to render it almost unnecessary to say that the accompaniment is effective and the bass well chosen.

#### THE DRAMA.

Whatever may be the degree of distress which clouds one part of the community, the present has been a season of unusual gaiety to another part;—for whether it be that persons seek to escape from cares in a theatre, or that the incentives of the managers have gone beyond the necessity for them, the present has been a theatrical season of remarkable success and brilliancy.

The first impulse given to public feeling, was created by the appearance of MISS WILSON at Drury-Lane, where

her powers of voice, and tasteful execution have drawn overflowing audiences on every night of her appearance. In addition to this attraction, the spirit and discrimination of the managers have assembled a dramatic corps, such as have not appeared in various lines of acting on any theatre at one time. In *Artaxerxes* Miss W. is supported by the fascinating VESTRIS, by the unrivalled BRAHAM, and by the respectable powers of MISS POVEY and Mr. HORNE; while in *Love in a Village*, her chaste Rosetta is aided by the same parties, and also by MUNDEN, the first comic actor of his time, and by KNIGHT and Mrs. HARLOWE, who are singularly happy in Hodge and aunt Deborah; nor ought we to omit to name the exquisite ballad-singer Mrs. BLAND, in Madge. The same performers have since been equally successful in the charming Opera of the *Dianna*, in which Miss Wilson's *Clara*, as well as her *Rosetta*, are equal to the originals of Mrs. Brown and Miss Brent, whose fascinating powers we are old enough to remember. The public in consequence have become "music-mad;" but the rage is propitious to the proprietor, Mr. ELLISTON, who in spite of bad times and unhealthy dinner-hours, seems likely to have a most productive season.

The OPERA has been opened with more than usual *eclat*, and with a strength of company equal to any former seasons.

COVENT GARDEN has opposed itself to Drury Lane, by putting the deserved favourite, MISS STEPHENS, into Miss Wilson's parts, and playing the same pieces even on the same nights. This indicates, however, a poverty of original resources; but Mr. Harris is now laudably engaged in restoring the text of Shakespeare, and clearing his plays from the fustian with which they have been filled by Cibber and others.

The minor theatres aid in instructing and polishing the lower and bourgeois classes, and have been supported by solid patronage.

We must not omit to name with applause the exquisite solus performances of Mr. MATTHEWS at the English Opera; nor the popular and instructive *Lectures on Astronomy*, which in the present Lent, have been delivered by Messrs. WALKER, LLOYD, and BARTLEY, in different theatres on Wednesdays and Fridays.

During the same season SIR GEORGE SMART has conducted a series of splendid

did oratorios at Drury Lane on Wednesdays, in which he has captivated large audiences by the singing of Mrs. Salmon, Madame Camporese, Miss Goodall, and Mrs. Bellchambers, supported by Mr. Braham and others. At Covent

Garden Mr. BISHOP has prepared a similar treat on Friday Evenings; but the effect at Drury Lane is increased by the capacity of the stage and the house. Both these Oratorios have been well supported.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

THE thyroid gland is one of the very few parts in the animal frame of which the use has not hitherto been satisfactorily detected. That, however, it has some immediate connection with the nervous system, would seem more than probable, from several particulars connected with its economy.

We all know that the cretenism in some of the alpine vallies is accompanied by an enlarged neck, caused by a thyroideal swelling, and Mr Astley Cooper relates, that he has occasionally dissected out this substance from living animals, and has thereby destroyed the degree of understanding before possessed, by the respective animals who were the subjects of the operation. A patient is at present under treatment in the Dispensary, whose disorder evinces likewise the alleged connexion. She has hysterico-epileptic fits, and, prior to the paroxysm, an enlargement of the thyroid gland is perceptible, which declines with the declension of the fit. Several instances have lately occurred of a more permanent enlargement of this part, and in most of these cases there is a sort of hebetude of the nervous power—a fact which would appear in accordance with the assumption now adverted to. The Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro of the London Pharmacopœia, is a most useful addition in these cases, to internal medicinals, of which burnt sponge claims an unequivocal efficacy; but it is fair to question whether this last substance possesses any virtue beyond the alkaline principle which it contains.

One of the most curious circumstances which mark the peculiarities of diseased action, is the tendency often conspicuous to regular periods in a disorder's recurrence, and this habit is again conquered by means which *a priori* would appear inadequate to the end. A patient, some time since, acquainted the writer of this article, that his complaint (a species of asthma) had assumed such a regular character as to return on each succeeding Friday. It was agreed that he should be seen on that day, but the appointed hour of attendance occurred without the recurrence of the paroxysm,

the first time for many weeks, and although the malady still exists, it has now lost its wonted regularity. The reporter may just take occasion to say, that the Peruvian bark often appears conspicuously serviceable in those affections, which are decidedly intermittent, although nothing like fever may characterise the disordered state. Even the derangements of infancy are occasionally stamped with the peculiarity adverted to; and the writer has just had a little girl under treatment, whose sickness consisted in strong contractions of the hands and feet, which, prior to the medicinal treatment, happened on each Sunday morning. The derangement, in this case, owned a source which, it might have been expected, would have produced rather a permanent than a periodical effect, and it has yielded to vermifuge medicines, of a purgative and tonic quality.

Some instances have occurred within the month of typhoid fever. The more that is seen of this complaint, the more evident will it appear to the observant practitioner, who is untrammelled by preconceptions respecting its actual essence, that no condition of the system can be marked down as the absolute something from which every symptom springs, as from a solitary source. At one time the brain appears to be peculiarly implicated—at another the cerebral functions are comparatively little disordered. In a first case the whole force of the malady shall appear to be concentrated upon the pulmonary organization—in a second the membrane spread over the bowels shall be the particular part for the display of the distemper's virulence—and in a third, general disorder shall be present without any cognizable locality.

In the required treatment there is also a corresponding variety, which must be left to the prescriber's individual and *unsystematic* discretion. Topical and even general bleeding will sometimes preserve the vital principle from being overwhelmed by the sudden rush of the disorder's force; but, alas! for the patient in the hands of a practitioner who should either refuse to bleed at all in fever, or should indiscriminately unsheath his lancet because some

writers



writers on the disorder have urged its febrifuge efficacy. There is one medicinal applicable to febrile and other complaints; the virtues of which are not, perhaps, appreciated equivalent to its deserts; the writer means the sub-carbonate of ammonia; this substance, if judiciously employed, will in many cases actually ward off the dart of death, and in some awful moments of contention between nature and disease, even in inflammatory and febrile complaints, ten grain doses of the drug in question will bring the patient and physician triumphantly through their difficulties.

In those affections of children which mainly consist of some deranged action of the brain, the wind-pipe often appears to be the actual seat of the disorder. The reporter has previously alluded to this particular, and has stated that even dropsy in the brain assumes often a most deceitful resemblance to actual croup. Of this consecutive, which might and indeed has been judged primary disease, the reporter has

seen some marked cases during the few preceding weeks; and, indeed, in some instances the secondary and sympathetic has proved almost equal in magnitude and malignity to the primary and principal complaint.

Of the lately much lauded remedy in pulmonary and other irritations, the prussic acid, the reporter has not hitherto made sufficient trial to justify any decided opinion as to its merits. It is always with some measure of scepticism that he hears the announcement of these novel and potent remedies. From one or two of his friends, however, in whose skill and discernment he places every confidence, he has heard such favourable accounts of the medicine in question, that he purposes to embrace the first favourable opportunity that shall offer for putting its alleged virtues to the test of his own experience.

D. UWINS. M.D.

Bedford Row, March 20, 1821.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE almost constant drought of February, left the country in little need of March dust, of which, however, it has had a number of pecks. So little rain indeed has fallen throughout the winter season, that straw has superabounded from defect of the necessary moisture to convert it into manure. The slight and flying showers of the present month, have not had any very signal effect in forwarding vegetation; nor has the temperature been genial, from the variableness of the winds, and the prevalence of those from the east and north, from which, perhaps, may be drawn a fortunate prognostic for the spring and summer seasons. Crops of every description have a healthful, if not forward appearance, and only wait for the refreshing showers and mild temperature of spring to burst into full luxuriance. Notwithstanding the general and extreme distress, the spirit of the farmers has been highly commendable in turning a most favourable season to the utmost national advantage. Considering all circumstances, the lands have been generally well tilled, and vast stocks of cattle reared and fed. The seeds have been got in early. Much wheat was sown in the bean planting season, in various parts, and barley; and in few seasons has so little of semination remained to be completed, as in the present. Out door stock has done well, and such continues to be the case with the lambs, of which the fall is great and successful for the most part. All field labour is forward. Turnips began to

run with the present month, but cattle food has been plentiful throughout the whole season, consisting of great stocks of hay and straw and low priced corn. The markets have been amply stocked with both fat and lean cattle and sheep; Ireland supplying us with pigs at a very moderate price. Milch cows have generally sold well. The slight variation in the price of wool (long fleeces) scarcely worth noting. Fine hops readier sale at some advance. The late advance in the price of corn has drawn a considerable supply to the markets, and since that advance, to shew the estimation in which quality is held, fine Kentish runs of wheat have reached the price of 68s., whilst fine Essex wheats were worth 70s. In the mean time, from the most solid proofs, it is apparent the farming interest must be relieved or ruined. The event will disclose to those concerned, whether or not, the proper steps to obtain relief have been taken.

*Smithfield:* Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 3s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Bacon 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.—Raw Fat 2s. 10d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 35s. to 65s.—Barley 20s. to 30s.—Oats 16s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 10d.—Hay 50s. to 92s. 6d.—Clover. do. 65s. to 110s.—Straw 24s. to 36s. 6d.—Coals in the Pool 31s. to 44s.

*Middlesex, March, 26, 1821.*

COMMERCIAL

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

## PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

	Feb. 28.				March 27.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£5	0	0	to 5 10 0	4	0	0	to 5 0 0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	15	0	.. 5 16 0	5	5	0	.. 5 12 0 ditto.
—, fine	6	0	0	.. 6 2 0	6	0	0	.. 6 2 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	.. 0 0 10	0	0	9	.. 0 0 9½ per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	0	.. 0 1 1	0	0	10	.. 0 1 1 ditto.
Currants	5	5	0	.. 5 7 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per cw.
Figs, Turkey	4	5	0	.. 2 16 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	58	0	0	.. 60 0 0	58	0	0	.. 59 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43	0	0	.. 0 0 0	42	10	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	3	0	.. 3 15 0	3	3	0	.. 3 15 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	.. 3 8 0	2	10	0	.. 3 8 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	.. 10 10 0	10	0	0	.. 10 10 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	10	0	.. 7 10 0	6	10	0	.. 7 10 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	.. 0 0 0	10	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per jar
—, Galipoli	70	0	0	.. 0 0 0	70	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	15	0	.. 4 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0	8	6	.. 0 9 6	0	8	6	.. 0 10 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	1	1	1	.. 0 0 0 per lb
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	1	.. 0 16 2	0	14	1	.. 0 16 2 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	.. 0 8 6	0	8	1	.. 0 8 6 per lb.
—, Cloves	0	3	7	.. 0 3 9	0	3	8	.. 0 3 9 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	7	.. 0 0 0	0	4	4	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	.. 0 0 7½	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	12	.. 0 0 12½	0	0	12	.. 0 0 12½ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	3	.. 0 3 3	0	3	0	.. 0 3 4 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	.. 0 2 0	0	1	9	.. 0 2 2 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	6	.. 0 2 8	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	18	0	.. 3 12 0	2	16	0	.. 3 0 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	17	0	.. 4 1 0	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	18	0	.. 1 4 0	0	18	0	.. 1 4 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	4	5	0	.. 4 9 0	4	18	0	.. 5 5 0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	18	0	.. 0 0 0	2	10	0	.. 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	9	0	.. 2 9 6	2	8	0	.. 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	2½	.. 0 2 3	0	2	3	.. 0 2 3½ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	4	6	.. 0 0 0	0	3	6	.. 0 4 0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	35	0	0	.. 40 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	35	0	0	.. 48 0 0	35	0	0	.. 48 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	30	0	0	.. 65 0 0	30	0	0	.. 65 0 0 per but.

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Bel-fast, 15s. 9d.—Humbro', 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4s. to 6s.

*Course of Exchange, Feb. 26.*—Amsterdam, 12 14.—Hamburg, 38 7.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 8 per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 550l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 64l.—Grand Surrey 58l.—Grand Union, 24l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 220l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 267l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 165l.—London, 100l.—West India, 165l.—Southwark Bridge, 20l.—Strand, 5l. 10s.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 0s.—Globe, 120l.—Gas Light Company, 61l.—City Ditto, 103l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 29th was 73½; 3 per cent. consols, 70½; 5 per cent. navy 106½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

**BANKRUPTCIES.** [this Month 108.]  
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

**A**CASON, J. Valentine Farm, Ridge, Hereford-shire, corn-dealer. (Wigby, L.)  
Alport, T. R. Birmingham, leather-dresser (Wild and Co. L.)

Anderson, J. jun. Whitby, merchant. (Watson and Co. L.)

Arnall, G. Leamington, wine merchant. (Platt, L.)  
Ashford, J. and E. L. Ireland, Birmingham, fac-tors. (Egerton and Co. L.)

Astley, M. Goswell-street, china-warehouseman (Parton Rainbridge)

- Bainbridge, W. Evenwood, Durham, horse-dealer. (Dixon and Co. L.)  
 Barker, J. Great Titchfield-street, upholsterer. (Fisher and Co.)  
 Barker, T. Burton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, twine-manufacturer. (Bell and Co. L.)  
 Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, merchant. (Amory and Co.)  
 Billinge, J. Bristol, grocer. (Poole and Co. L.)  
 Bird, T. St. Martin's-court, Leicester-fields, haberdasher. (Newton.)  
 Birks, S. W. Thorne, Yorkshire, mercer. (Battye, L.)  
 Blundell, W. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Baxter, L.)  
 Bradbury, G. Wellington, innkeeper. (Baxter and Co. L.)  
 Browne, J. Bridgewater, tailor. (Blake and Co.)  
 Burberry, R. Coventry, silk-manufacturer. (James, L.)  
 Burton, Wolverhampton, grocer. (Williams and Co.)  
 Caney, R. Wesson-town, Somersetshire, farmer. (Perkins and Co. L.)  
 Clively, E. Woolwich, draper. (Cory, L.)  
 Coates, G. New Bond-street, druggist. (Alliston and Co.)  
 Cropper, J. Eya, Derby, grocer. (Bartlett, L.)  
 Croxford, C. jun. Iver, Buckinghamshire, collar-maker. (Clark, L.)  
 Culshaw, W. Wrightington, Lancaster, dealer. (Gaskell, L.)  
 Cummins, Gloucester, mercer. (King, L.)  
 Danson, J. Milcom, Cumberland, dealer. (blackstock, L.)  
 Dark, H. Bath, woollen-draper. (Young, L.)  
 Davies, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)  
 Deakin, F. Upton-upon-Severn, grocer. (Platt, L.)  
 Dixon, J. Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. (Feljanbe, Wakefield.)  
 Downes, S. Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, haberdasher. (James.)  
 Drayton Rayner, J. Bow, mast-maker. (Rich. L.)  
 Dudman, J. Brighton, common carrier. (Smith and Co. L.)  
 Durnall, J. Dover, ironmonger. (Störker, and Co. L.)  
 Eggleston, B. Great Driffield, York, plumber. (Spence, L.)  
 Farrell, J. Prospect-place, Newington-causeway, merchant. (Knight and Co.)  
 Ferno, G. jun. Stockport, grocer. (Wilson, L.)  
 Field, J. and T. Muscovy-court, Trinity-square, flour-factor. (Clabon.)  
 Fiscot, W. Bristol, baker. (Bourdillion and Co. L.)  
 Fletcher, J. and P. Barton-upon-Irwell, cotton-spinners. (Ellis, L.)  
 Fox, E. L. jun. Idol-lane, Tower-street, broker. (Dennett and Co.)  
 Freeland, W. Bedhampton, Southampton, miller. (Osbaldiston, L.)  
 French, J. Coventry and Edinburgh, ribbon manufacturer. (James, L.)  
 Frost, L. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
 Fry, G. Tunbridge-wells, lime-burner. (Young, L.)  
 Gittins, R. Tewkesbury, corn-factor. (Jeakins, L.)  
 Gough, R. Liverpool, snuff-manufacturer. (Lowe and Co. L.)  
 Green, J. Lower East Smithfield, baker. (Parn-tler and Co.)  
 Guy, J. Blackfriars-road, dealer. (Tucker.)  
 Harrison, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)  
 Harrison, J. Sandwich, woolstapler. (Lodington and Co. L.)  
 Heaton, J. Scholes, York, nail-manufacturer (Taylor, L.)  
 Hebden, A. O. Parliament-street, woollen-cloth merchant. (Wilson.)  
 Hobbs, H. Chichester, farmer. (Sownton, L.)  
 Hollis, J. Goswell-street-road, stone-mason. (Tot-tie and Co.)  
 Hurney, R. Stafford-street, Bond-street, picture-dealer. (Fowell and Co.)  
 Jackson, T. Bishop's Offley, Stafford, innkeeper (Williams and Co. L.)  
 James, W. jun. Abergavenny, cabinet-maker. (Platt, L.)  
 Johnson, G. R. Chiswell-street, oilman. (Thomson.)  
 Jones, W. Handsworth, Stafford, turner. (Bee-tham, L.)  
 Jordan, W. Sunbury, victualler. (Lewis, L.)  
 Ker, T. late of the Strand, boot-maker. (Stevens.)  
 Lance, B. chapel-court, stock-broker. (Lindsay.)  
 Lawton, J. Delph, Yorkshire, inn-keeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
 Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row, ribbon and silk-manufacturer. (Watson.)  
 Lowe, G. Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
 Macrae, A. Devonshire-street, jeweller. (Pullea and Co.)  
 Mace, S. Norwich, grocer. (Eyer and Co. L.)  
 Mallorie, W. Leeds, paste-board manufacturer. (Few and Co.)  
 Marshall, P. Scarborough, solicitor. Battye.  
 Matson, R. Barrestone, Kent, miller. (Loding-ton and Co. L.)  
 Monsey, T. Burgh, Norfolk, farmer. (Swain, L.)  
 Morgan, J. late of Bedford, draper. (Brutton, L.)  
 Needs, E. Bristol, shop-keeper. (Hicks and Co. L.)  
 Newman, J. M. Bromsgrove, dealer in wool. (Flaggate and Co. L.)  
 Nicolls, W. A. A. Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road. (Spence and Co.)  
 Noad, S. Birch-in-lane, bill broker. (Clutton and Co.)  
 Palmer, T. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, silk manufac-turer. (James.)  
 Partridge, H. M. Newport, Monmouthshire, iron-monger. (Poole and Co.)  
 Pitt, D. Fenchurch-street, hosier. (Noy and Co.)  
 Porter, J. Leading Roothing, Essex, farmer. (Eyles, L.)  
 Powell, T. Bath, cloth-factor. (Smith, L.)  
 Priddon, E. late of Horncastle, miller. (Norris, L.)  
 Richards, J. and W. Badham, Bromyard, Hereford, dealers in corn. (Taylor, L.)  
 Rogers, J. and C. Plymouth, coach-makers. (An-drews and Co. L.)  
 Rose, J. Bath, grocer. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
 Sarvis, A. Sloane-street, upholsterer. (Rogers and Co.)  
 Seafeld, E. West Bergholt, Essex, publican. (Rush, L.)  
 Sedgewick, London, warehouseman. (Fisher and Co.)  
 Sheriffe, J. Farnham, grocer. (Stephens, L.)  
 Sheppard, W. Ayr-street-hill, baker. (Bromley.)  
 Skail, H. Whitby, draper. (Bell and Co. L.)  
 Smith, P. P. and W. Middleton, Lancashire, iron-steel manufacturers. (Shaw, L.)  
 Smith, T. Caponfield, Staffordshire, iron-master. (Alexander, L.)  
 Sprigens, J. Chesham, draper. (Thomas, L.)  
 Thapston, B. T. Northamptonshire, draper. (Forbes, L.)  
 Troughton, B. jun. Coventry, silkman. (James, L.)  
 Troughton, J. J. and B. and A. Newcomb, Coventry, bankers. (Edmunds, L.)  
 Turner, J. Rotherham, engineer. (Taylor, L.)  
 Warbrick, H. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Co. L.)  
 Ward, T. Coventry, silk manufacturer. (James, L.)  
 Whaley, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, gunsmith, (Wright, L.)  
 Wilby, D. late of Dewsbury, clothier. (Lake, L.)  
 Wilkinson, J. and W. B. Smith, Leeds, York, stuff merchant. (Few, L.)  
 Wilson, G. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Lowe and Co. L.)  
 Wilson, J. Macclesfield, bookseller. (Lowden and Co. L.)  
 Windcatt, T. and W. Tavistock, fellmonger. (Wright, L.)  
 Wood, W. Chester, cheese-dealer. (Day and Co. L.)

## DIVIDENDS.

- Allen, G. Greenwich.  
 Alston, W. Heybridge Hall, Essex.  
 Amstuck, T. Turnham-green.  
 Ashwell, J. W. late of Colchester.  
 Austin, J. late of Throgmorton-street.  
 Barke, J. Stockport.  
 Bateman, J. and W. Culbard, St. John street.  
 Bentley, J. and J. Beck, Corn-hill.



Batt, W. Wedmore, Somersst.	Jones, R. A. Tottenham Court-road.	Rothwell, S. Fenchurch-street.
Bovill, J. and G. J. De Witte, Mincing-lane.	Kilshaw, J. jun. late of Leeds.	Sackett, T. Bermondsey.
Bourke, J. Albermarle-street.	Kirkman, J. Gower-street.	Salter, T. Ottery, St. Mary, Devonshire.
Brooker, W. Eaton-street, Blackfriars-road.	Knight, J. M. Parliament-street.	Schroder, H. College Hill.
Brown, T. Strand	Knight, J. Fore-street.	Scottford, T. and J. Blackfriars-road.
Bugden, J. late of Dartford.	Lacklan, J. Great Alie-street.	Scott, W. Wapping.
Burke, J. Stockport Etchells.	Latham, J. Abingdon.	Serrell, W. G. Tower Hill.
Clarke, M. jun. Savage Gardens.	Le Chevalier, T. Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester.	Sharrock, P. T. Preston.
Cohen, B. Bishopsgate-street.	Lind, T. late of Trentham.	Shipley, J. Birmingham.
Combe, B. Lloyd's Coffee House.	Lushington, W. Mark-lane.	Simpson, G. Smith-square, Westminster.
Corpe, J. Sun-street.	Machan, J. Sheffield.	Sinrester, S. Manchester.
Coope, J. Chesterfield.	Macmichael, J. and W. and T. Gtton, Bridgnorth.	Simpson, J. and J. Westmorland, Liverpool.
Couch, W. Axminster.	Macmichael, J. W. and T. and Co. Fleet-street.	Simpson, G. M. Tower-street.
Cox, P. Fairford, Gloucestershire.	Muker, W. P. Basinghall-street.	Sisley, T. Isle of Thanet.
Crawshaw, B. and G. Bristol.	Miller, R. Old Fish-street.	Smith, T. I. Lawrence Pountney-lane.
Crump, T. and T. Hill, jun. Kidderminster.	Miller, J. Norwich.	Sowerby, W. Fish-street-hill.
Cooker, H. D. Mark-lane.	Miller, G. Watling-street.	Stemson, T. Hull.
Cook, J. Oakley Mills, Eye, Suffolk.	Milner, J. Cambridge.	Stubbs, W. late of Leek.
Cousins, J. Charlton-street, Somers' Town.	Mould, H. Winchester.	Swain, G. and J. Mansell-street.
Cummings, J. Osborne-street.	Mowbray, A. G. L. Hollingworth, J. Wetherell, W. Shields, W. Boulton, and W. R. Stokes, Lotherbury.	Taylor, J. T. Merton.
Dufour, W. E. A. Berner's-st.	Myers, R. and J. Holmes, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Thomas, J. and J. Cabell, Oxford-street.
Earl, T. Kingston.	Nantes, H. Watnford court, Throgmorton-street.	Tittensor, J. and C. W. Foster-lane.
Elliot, C. St Thomas a Becket, Sussex.	Neville, R. Colchester.	Tomlinson, W. Hinckley, Leicestershire.
Fidler, J. Bosden.	Parker, W. High-street, White-chapel.	Tye, G. J. Colchester.
Finch, R. Cooper's-row.	Payne, G. Newgate-street.	Warmington, J. and J. E. Gracechurch-street.
Gilbee, N. Denton, Kent.	Potter, G. Poplar.	West, J. Little Newport-street.
Glasson, R. Skelton.	Prole, W. Georgeham, Devonshire.	West, T. Gracechurch-street.
Grosvenor, J. Dudley.	Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall.	Whitaker, J. Carr, York.
Hatch, W. Eccleston.	Ratcliffe, W. jun. late of Wetherley.	Williams, R. Salisbury.
Hawthorne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Reader, Martha, Bristol.	Williams, W. and A. Whyte, New Bond-street.
Hawkins, D. Sheffield.	Robinson, G. and S. Paternoster-row.	Wilkinson, J. Friday-street.
Hellicar, T. Bristol.	Robinson, S. Paternoster-row.	Wood, G. Gloucester.
Hewitt, J. Bolton-le-Moors.	Rosser, J. Wallingford.	Woods, S. Southampton.
Hodgson, R. Fleet-street.		Woods, S. Havant.
Hughes, T. Oxford-street.		Worsfold, S. L. Ramsgate.
Hunt, H. Liverpool.		Wrathell, C. C. Lancaster.
Hurry, E. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.		
Jackson, D. Castle-court, Birchin-lane.		

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the northern verge of the Metropolis, from Feb. 24, to March. 25, 1821.

	Maximum.	Days.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.		Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days.
Barometer	30.16	26 Feb.	NE.	29.36	6 Mar.	SW.	29.64		0.70	0.57	6 Mar.
							Day	Night			
Thermom.	56.5°	12 Mar.	SW.	29.5°	16 Mar.	N.	47.5°	35°	27°	20°	18 Mar.

### Prevailing Winds.

Number of days occupied by each	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	7	3	1	0	1	11	3	5

Rain has fallen on 20 days—Snow, in a very small quantity, on 2 days—Hail on 2 days.

### Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
	6	8	6	4	14	9

The general character of the period has been rainy and cold, fog prevailed during the first four or five days, the wind shifting between N.W. and N.E.; on some of these days there were exhibitions of lofty cirrus. On the 28th of February, a slight shower of snow and rain from the N.E., from this time the wind shifted at once to S.W. and with occasional inclinations to W. remained so during the next ten days, rain falling in various quantities each day. From this

time to the 22d of March, the wind remained between N. and N.W. but for the most part to the northward with daily rain, and in a few instances snow and hail in small quantity. From the 12th to the 17th lunar halo was frequent. On the 23d during the night the wind veered to the northward, between which and S.W. it has remained with frequent squalls of rain to the close of the register.

Islington, March 28, 1821. C.B.

POLITICAL

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**HE general distresses and the various exertions of the minority in parliament to procure relief, have been the chief topics of recent domestic interest.

Mr. HUME has unsuccessfully moved two sets of resolutions, of which we subjoin copies.

## FIRST SET.

"1. Resolved, That it appears by the Official Returns before this House, that the total Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1792 (exclusive of the East Indies, and of the Artillery, Militia and Marines,) consisted of 48,474 men, namely, 15,919 for Great Britain, Guernsey, &c.; 17,323 in the Colonies abroad; and 15,232 in Ireland; and, that the total Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1821 (exclusive of India, the Artillery, the Militia, and Marines) consists of 81,106 Officers and Men; namely, of 27,852 in Great Britain, Guernsey, &c.; 32,476 in the Colonies abroad; and 20,778 in Ireland.

"2. Resolved, That the Supplies for the expence of the Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1792, were 2,331,149*l.*; that the Supplies voted for the Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1820, were 9,500,216*l.*; and that the Army Estimates for 1821, now submitted to the House, are only 163,498*l.* less than those of 1820.

"3. That there were in the service of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1792 (exclusive of the regular Cavalry and Infantry,) 25,757 troops, namely, 3,730 of Royal Artillery, 4,425 of Royal Marines, and 17,602 of Disembodied Militia; and in 1821 (exclusive of the regular Cavalry and Infantry,) the number of 125,492 troops, namely, 7,872 Engineers and Artillery, 8,000 Royal Marines, 51,998 Disembodied Militia, and 57,622 Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry, being in number a larger force by 132,367 men, available for purposes of Government, in the year 1821, than the Government had in 1792.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that, under the present circumstances of the country, it is expedient to make a large reduction in the amount and expenditure of its Military Establishments, and to approximate as soon as possible to the Establishment of 1792, as recommended by the Finance Committee of 1817."

## SECOND SET.

"That there are 65 receivers-general of the land and assessed taxes in England and Wales, who received an allowance of 41,415*l.*, and of 41,984*l.* in the years ending

the 5th of January, 1820, and 1821, for the duties of their office, although the greater number of these receivers-general performed that duty entirely by deputy; and retained balances of cash in their hands which, on an average of these years, exceeded 367,574*l.* sterling per annum.

"That it appears, by the returns before the House, that ten receivers-general were, on the 1st of January, 1820, in arrears (at the time of their death, or of leaving their office, since 1790) to the amount of 304,337*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; of which amount a balance of 117,115*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* then remained due to the public, as stated in the annual finance account laid before the house in 1820.

"That the office of receiver-general of the land and assessed taxes is one of deposit, and for remittance of the taxes from district collections to the Exchequer; and, in the present state of the finances of the country, that such service may be performed at a less charge to the public than is now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal efficiency to the public service.

"That there are 95 distributors of stamps in Great Britain who received allowances or poundage amounting to 87,233*l.* for the year ending the 5th of January, 1820; and 87,973*l.* for the year ending the 5th January, 1821, and also retained balances of cash in their hands which, on an average of these years, exceeded 138,926*l.* sterling.

"That, in the present state of the finances of the country, the duty of distributor of stamps may be performed at a less charge to the public than is now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal efficiency to the public service."

Mr. WESTERN was more successful in moving for the repeal of the additional Malt Duty, and during his excellent speech he stated the following details:

"The total amount of the tax on malted barley, including that on beer and spirits, was 10,000,000*l.* In the last budget of finance it was 8,670,000*l.* in England, and about 1,300,000*l.* in Ireland. To go into the detail—there was, first, the tax of 28*s.* per quarter on the malt; then a tax of 32*s.* per quarter on it in the beer—making in the whole, 3*l.* per quarter on malt and beer. The duty on it as manufactured into spirits actually amounted to 10*l.* per quarter; that was, every quantity of spirits made from a quarter of malt, paid that duty. The house might wish to know what was the progress of this duty. In the year 1780 the duty was 10*s.* and 6*d.* per quarter on malt, and so it continued with a very little deviation, which he should afterwards notice, until 1802. In that year it was raised,

raised to 18s. 8d., and in 1803 it was farther raised to 34s. per quarter. He now stated the progress of the duty on spirits. In 1791 the duty was about 2l. 10s. per quarter; in 1793 it was raised to 2l. 17s. 4d., and in 1796 to 4l. 3s. 4d. per quarter, and so on, till it reached its present amount of 10l. the quarter, exclusive of the duty as derived from malt and beer. Now he begged the house to consider how this operated on the grower. Supposing an acre of land, to produce 4 quarters of malt barley, the duty 28s. per quarter would amount to 5l. 12s. per acre. The duty on malt and beer together would amount to 12l. per acre, and the duty on spirits, at the same average of 4 quarters to the acre, would amount to 40l. on the acre. Taking the average from the year 1791, he found that the consumption was 27,672,047 bushels. Then came the high duties in 1802 and 1803. After this, taking the average and beginning with the year 1804, there was a consumption reduced to 23,450,000 bushels, and in the last four years the average was 22,600,000, making a diminution of five millions of bushels in the consumption as compared with the year 1791. In Scotland the diminution was in that time nearly one half; and in Ireland it was still greater. In 1791 in that country, taking the same averages, the consumption was, 4,855,000; in 1804 it was 2,750,000; and, in the last four years, not much more than one million. This was the exact diminution; but, by a comparison of the increase of population within the time mentioned, we should find that it ought to be considered greater. By a simple calculation in the rule of three, we should find that the population, since 1791, being increased, and the consumption less, the proportion of decrease must be considered greater than the nominal amount he had stated. If the calculation was made upon a population of 10 millions of people consuming upwards of 27 millions of bushels, as was the case in 1791, the defect of consumption in 1804, considering the increased population at that time, would appear 12,675,000 bushels; and in 1818, the defect would be 14,672,000 bushels; or, in other words, making a diminished consumption of 1,824,000 quarters within the period of 30 years. In the year 1803, the number of bushels consumed was 31,900,000; in 1804, it was reduced to 22,421,000; in 1805, it was 22,343,000; in 1806, when the increased duties began to operate, the consumption was 27,400,000; in 1807, it sunk to 24,920,000; and, in 1808, it was 23,486,000. He stated the annual amount of the consumption, in Scotland during the same term of years, and showed that it was in the same proportion as that of England.

His resolutions were carried by 145 to 121, and among the latter were about 40 placemen.

On Feb. 28 Mr. PLUNKETT carried the long-contested motion for a committee for the relief of the Catholics, by 227 to 221; and on the 16th of March an illiberal motion of Mr. Bankes, for excluding Catholics from Parliament, was lost by 211 to 223. This concession to the intelligence of the age is therefore likely to be made.

#### NAPLES.

The Holy Alliance having resolved on the invasion of Naples for no other reason than its determination to have a constitutional form of government, a meeting extraordinary was called of the Parliament, when the following admirable declarations were promulgated:—

"The National Parliament declares—

"1st. That it cannot agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria—propositions tending to the destruction of the existing constitution and to the occupation of the kingdom.

"2. That it considers itself incompetent to attribute to the free will of his Majesty any act, past or future, which may be contrary to his oaths confirmatory of the constitution; and consequently it considers his Majesty, with respect to such acts, as placed in a state of coercion.

"3. That during this state of coercion of his Majesty, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall continue regent of the kingdom according to the mode pointed out by the decree of the 10th December, 1820.

"4. That, in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and according to the constitution, all measures to be taken for the safety of the state."

Considering the necessity of rendering more clear and manifest the principles of public law which regulate the nation of the Two Sicilies, the parliament declares,

"1st. That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the natural ally of all those nations which enjoy their own constitutions or otherwise; and that, according to the particular relations established by constitutional methods.

"2. That it does not intermeddle with the government of other nations, nor will it tolerate that others shall meddle with its government; and it is disposed to employ all its means in order that no other power may recede from these principles.

"3. That the nation offers an asylum to foreigners banished from their country on account of liberal opinions.

"4. That it will never make peace with an enemy while occupying its territory."

Referring to the 4th article of the constitution which is thus conceived,— "the nation



tion is bound to preserve and protect with wise and just laws civil liberty, property and other legitimate rights of all the individuals belonging to it."

Referring to the 6th and 7th articles of the same constitution, which are thus conceived—"that patriotism is one of the principal duties of all the people of the Two Sicilies, and likewise justice and benevolence."

"Every native of the Two Sicilies is bound to be faithful to the constitution, to obey the laws, and to respect the constituted authority."

"Considering that one of the wisest and justest laws for the preservation of liberty, property, and the rights of citizens, is that which informs and directs the public spirit so as to increase the national force, and to diminish that of the enemy;

"Considering that the pretext set up by the persecutors of our constitutional government in the face of notorious facts is, 1st. that it has been the result, not of the national will, but of a sect, or of a military faction; 2d, that it is incapable of preventing anarchy; 3d, that it is subversive of the throne;

"Considering that the principal method adopted by our enemies to justify these pretexts, and to secure the issue of an unjust war against an innocent people, has been to endeavour to divide the sentiments and feelings of the nation, to excite one part of it against the other, and to divert the public spirit into other channels; and that conduct is not only evident from the events of the 7th and 8th of December, 1820, and from the tenour of the last proceedings at Laybach, but from a multitude of particular facts which have come to the knowledge of the national government;

"The National Parliament of the Two Sicilies declares what follows:—

"1st. It is a duty of the greatest importance, for the safety of the people, that its forces be concentrated, and consequently let there be concord among all citizens, harmony between the civil and military authorities, an oblivion of all private interests, an abandonment of all private pretensions, and an application of all men's exertions to the public good.

"2. It is likewise the duty of all citizens to endeavour to diminish the number of the foreign enemies of the nation, and to conciliate new friends or to confirm the old: it behoves them therefore to show in the eyes of the world that their constitution, desired by the great mass of the population, proclaimed simultaneously in all parts of the kingdom, and sanctioned by the oath of the Monarch, is not only established and has hitherto proceeded without blame, but that it even now in the midst of war maintains itself with virtue, with respect towards the throne, with obedience to the laws,

with reverence towards the constituted authorities, with moderation and peace.

"3. It is likewise a most essential duty of the citizens to obey with loyalty, and execute with promptitude and vigour the orders of the national parliament and those of the government. They will be able, nevertheless, always to avail themselves of the power granted to them by the 360th article of the constitution, by claiming the execution of the same of the King, or of the Parliament.

4. Finally, the essential duties of every soldier under the national banners are submission to his chief, voluntary obedience, activity in executing all orders, strict observation of rules of military discipline, love to his fellow-citizens, the greatest humanity and gentleness towards enemies taken prisoners, and, in short, that civil and quiet demeanor which is the characteristic of true courage.

"5. It is fit to declare enemies to the country,

"I. All those who endeavour to divert the national sentiment, either by promoting systems different from the existing constitution, or by exciting discord and ill-will among the citizens.

"II. All those who shall endeavour to mix up crime under any form or pretext, with the cause of the constitution, or to sullay its purity by any manner of means.

"III. All those who shall attempt to diminish the respect for the royal and legislative authority, or shall be wanting in it themselves.

"IV. All those who shall present any obstacles to the execution of the laws, and the discipline of the army, and in general to public order.

"6. Provided always, that if the cases referred to in the preceding article shall reach to actual crime or misdemeanor, the guilty persons shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws; and even if they do not reach to that point, they shall be punished with the contempt and disgrace which always follow those who do not love their country, and who favour even involuntary the views of its enemies."

The Neapolitan army in the field is divided into two great commands; the first is entrusted to Lieutenant-General PEPE, and occupies the Abruzzi. This corps d'armee is composed of 40 battalions and some squadrons. Majors General Rulfo, Verdinois, &c., hold brigades in it.

The second corps, which is the most considerable, is commanded by Lieutenant-General Baron CARASCOSA. It contains three divisions of Infantry, under the command of General Filangieri, Prince of Satriano, and Lieutenant-Generals Barons Ambrosio and Arcovito.

**Arcovito.** This corps d'armee has 70 battalions of troops of the line and civic guards, and 30 squadrons of cavalry. The command of the cavalry is entrusted to the Duke of Rocca Romana, who has under his command Field-Marshal Prince Campana, and the Marquis de Suliana. The latter is brother of the Princess of Castel-Cicala.

Lieutenant-General Baron Bedrinelli commands the artillery; and Field-Marshal Escamande, the engineers; General Florestan Pepe is Major-General of the army.

In the meantime an Austrian army nominally of 60,000 men, but effectively of only 42,000 has advanced to the Neapolitan frontier, and its General has issued the following document :

**PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL FRIMONT.**

"Neapolitans!—At this moment, when the army placed under my orders sets foot upon the frontiers of the kingdom, I feel myself bound to declare to you frankly and openly what is the object of my operations.

"A deplorable revolution, since the month of July last, has troubled your internal tranquillity, and dissolved those amicable ties which can subsist between neighbouring States only upon the fundamental condition of a reciprocal confidence.

"Your King has caused his royal and paternal voice to be heard among his subjects. He has forewarned you of the horrors of useless war—of a war which no one desires to wage upon your soil, and which can only fall upon you as the consequence of your own actions.

"The ancient and faithful allies of the kingdom have, on their part, also addressed you. They have duties to fulfil towards their subjects; but even your real and durable felicity is not alien from their views. That felicity you will never find in the path of rebellion, and by abandoning your duties. Reject voluntarily a production which is foreign from your hearts, and confide in your King; your interests and his are inseparably united.

"In passing the limits of the kingdom, no hostile intention guides our footsteps; the army under my command will regard and will treat as friends, all Neapolitans who are faithful subjects of their King and friends of tranquillity; it will, throughout, observe the most rigorous discipline, and will only view as enemies those who shall oppose them as enemies.

"Neapolitans! Hear the voice of your King, and that of his friends, who are also yours. Reflect on all the disasters that you will entail upon yourselves by a vain resistance. Be persuaded that the illusory idea with which your enemies—the enemies of order and tranquillity—are endeavouring to delude you, can never become the source of your prosperity."

The Austrians have since advanced, with little opposition, into the mountainous district of the Abruzzi, as far as Aquila, and at the time of our going to press, there are various reports of engagements, but no official details.

**PIEDMONT.**

A glorious revolution has taken place in Piedmont, whose inhabitants the congress at Vienna delivered over to the King of Sardinia.

On the 11th, the king published a proclamation, in which he deplored the defection of the garrison of Alexandria, and other troops, and announced his confidence in the fidelity of his people, and of the regiments of Turin.

In the evening of the 12th, the King at the conclusion of a council, which was held on the arrival of his minister for foreign affairs, took the resolution of abdicating, and of transmitting the crown to his brother, the Duke de Genevois. But this prince being at that time on his journey towards Modena, whither he was going to meet the King of Naples, his father-in-law, the provisional exercise of the sovereign authority was confided to Prince Carignano, under the title of Regent.

On the 13th, the Regent, Prince of Carignano, after having taken the counsel of the municipality of Turin, *proclaimed the constitution of the Cortes of Cadiz as the law of the state*, and on the 14th, the Prince organized a junta of government.

**"CHARLES ALBERT, PRINCE OF CARIGNANO, REGENT."**

"The urgency of the circumstances in which his Majesty the King, Victor Emmanuel, has appointed us Regent of the kingdom, though the right of succession does not belong to us—the desire, so strongly manifested by the people for a constitution conformable to that which governs Spain, induces us to satisfy, as far as may depend on us, what the chief safety of the kingdom now evidently requires, and to adhere to the general wish which has been expressed with unspeakable ardour. The Spanish Constitution shall, therefore, be promulgated and observed as the law of the state, with the modifications which may be made by the national representation, in concert with the King.

"We have thought proper to nominate, until the meeting of the national parliament, a provisional junta of fifteen, as well for receiving the oath which we shall make to the Constitution, as for participating with us in the deliberations which, according to the terms of the Constitution, will require the intervention of the parliament.

"This

"This junta is composed of the following individuals:—

"Agosti, Chevalier, Advocate for the poor of Alexandria; Di Baroli, Marquis Tancredi; Di Breme, Marquis; Bruno (Augustini) Advocate; Della Cisterna, Prince; Costos, President of the Court of Appeal; Ghilini, Marquis; Sano, Counsellor of State; Mogenta Pio; Marentini, Canon; D'Oncieux, Marquis; Placenza Collateral Pareto (Augustini) Marquis; Serra di Albuguano, Count; Serra Giorlamo, Marquis.

With the advice of our council we have ordered as follows:—

"Art. 1. Full and entire amnesty is given for every political act which has hitherto taken place, on condition that, from the date of the present proclamation, all persons return to order, and yield obedience to the directions which they may receive from us.

2. "As it is of importance to remove all marks which may excite discord among the citizens and the troops, it is hereby strictly prohibited to hoist colours and wear cockades of a different form or colour from those which have hitherto distinguished the Piedmontese nation, under the government of the august House of Savoy.

"Those who contravene this article shall be punished as disturbers of public tranquillity.

"3. The act of abdication of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel shall be published with the present decree.

"4. As soon as the provisional junta, which is to supply the place of the national parliament until it be convoked, is nominated, a day shall be fixed, for the troops to take a solemn oath to us and the constitution.

"5. Meanwhile all the civil, judicial, and military authorities are required to remain at their posts, and to perform their functions with that increased attention to fidelity and punctuality which the circumstances and existing wants of the country require. "CHARLES ALBERT."

Turin, March 14.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL, by the grace of

God, King of Sardinia, of Cyprus and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, &c.

"Amidst the vicissitudes which have agitated a great part of our past life, and which have insensibly exhausted our strength and our health, we have frequently contemplated the abdication of the throne.

"To this idea, which we have always entertained, was joined the considerations presented to us by the constantly increasing difficulties in public affairs at the present time, our constant desire having always been to do every thing which might contribute to the happiness of our beloved people.

"Having now determined to accomplish this design, we have resolved, after hearing our Council of State, to choose and nominate Regent of our dominions, our well-beloved cousin, Prince Charles Amadeus Albert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, consequently conferring on him all our authority.

"And by this act of our royal and free will, our council being heard, we declare—

"That reckoning from the 13th of March current we irrevocably renounce the crown, and in the same manner the exercise of our rights of sovereignty, as well over the territories we actually possess as those which by treaties or otherwise may fall to us by right of succession.

#### SPAIN.

Nothing in the history of nations has been more glorious than the present position of Spain. Her political philosophers have produced a constitution which is the object of the admiration and imitation of the whole world; and in the midst of conflicting interests her people maintain a dignified repose. The king practised some manœuvres at the end of February, suddenly dismissed his ministers, and made a speech to the Cortes without ministerial participation: but this flirting produced no ebullition. All Europe calculates, however on Spain and Portugal making common cause with the Neapolitans and Piedmontese. The despots must be repulsed to their strong holds amidst the ignorance of their own slaves.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Feb. 25. **A**T the Old Bailey sessions 19 prisoners received sentence of death, 3 for uttering forged notes, and 4 of the party convicted at the last sessions of rescuing the men from the gaoler of Clerkenwell prison. Six were sentenced to be transported for life, 5 for 14 years, 43 for 7 years, and 44 to be imprisoned for various terms, including the 3 remaining of the rescue party, who were sentenced to

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12 months' imprisonment, and to be twice publicly whipped.

— 26. A court of Common Council held, when it was resolved to establish a society for the prosecution of felons.

— 27. Lord Althorpe brought a bill into the House of Commons for the recovery in the county courts of debts under £15.

A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. J. and C. Butler in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, when the whole, which extended

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from Gutter-lane nearly into Foster-lane, were totally consumed, with the two adjoining houses: the backs of six houses in Cheapside were also damaged.

Mar. 1. A handsome silver vase, presented by some inhabitants of Fulham to Alderman Wood, in testimony of their "admiration and esteem for his conduct during the prosecution of the Queen."

— 5. A committee was formed in the House of Commons to enquire into the causes of the distresses of the agriculturists.

— The royal pardon granted to Fredk. White, a youth under formal order for execution. His interesting appearance had excited the benevolent attention of Mr. Sheriff Waithman, who on examining into the case, discovered that a drunken prosecutor, who at the Old Bailey swore that he was sober, had seized White among a crowd of spectators at a fire, on a charge of picking his pocket. The Sheriff's diligence in prosecuting the inquiry brought forward a train of evidence which demonstrated the innocence of White, and the result was his free pardon. This case has excited considerable public interest, and has proved the high probability that too many ignorant and unprotected persons are the victims of the glorious uncertainty of the law; and that better protection ought to be afforded to persons under criminal prosecution than the forms of courts at present admit. If the multitude of prisoners do not allow and the form of proceedings do not permit a sufficient time for the investigation of each case, a sufficient opportunity to the accused to bring forward their witnesses, and these evils cannot be remedied, the secretary of state's office, or some other establishment, ought to become a court of appeal, and the royal prerogative of pardon ought to be constantly at work. But in all cases juries ought not to convict in issues of life and liberty, except on the clearest and most positive testimony—testimony such as by no possibility can lead to the conviction of an innocent man.

— 6. Mr. Maberly's motion in the House for a reduction of the army expenditure, which was lost by 109 against 83.

— 7. Mr. Plunkett's bill read the first time in the house of Commons for Catholic emancipation.

— 8. A public meeting was held at Uxbridge, to petition parliament to take into their consideration the necessity of equalizing the criminal code.

— 12. Mr. Hume's motion for a reduction of 10,000 men from the army list: and no less than sixteen divisions took place during the discussion.

— 17. News arrived of a revolution having taken place in Piedmont, which ended in the abdication of the King and the proclamation of the Spanish constitution. The French funds fell 6 per cent. and the English 4 per cent.

— The court of Common Council lately agreed, nearly unanimously, to the report of a committee, declaring that Sir William Curtis had held large and improper balances, as receiver of orphan dues on coals, and that in future the said dues should be paid by a collector direct to the City.

— 21. Mr. Western moved in the House of Commons for the repeal of the last additional duty on malt, which produces upwards of 2,000,000 per annum; and though opposed by ministers, carried his motion by a majority of 24. In the course of the debate, Lord Folkestone was cheered in declaring in effect that it was impossible and impolitic to continue to pay the interest of the national debt.

#### MARRIED.

W. Dudley, esq. of London, to Miss Anna Sophia Steele of Croydon.

Henry Baynes Ward, esq. to Miss Harriett Ann Davies of Portland-place.

Mr. George Spooner, of High-street, Whitechapel, to Miss Ann Eliza Sleaf, of Brentford.

Ambrose John Baptist Francis Bourden, esq. of Rio de Janeiro, to Mrs. A. Russel, of Old Fish-street.

John Watton, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, to Miss Harriett Maria Ludlow, of Cowley-street, Westminster.

Mr. James Rutland, of Oxford-street, to Miss Eliza Singer Adcock, of Prince's-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. S. C. Norris, of Little Moorgate, to Miss Mary Grellier, of Wormwood-street.

Mr. Thomas Pearce, of Long-acre, to Miss Jemima Appleton, of Ludgate-street.

George W. Sanders, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Georgiana Frances Griffith, of Pall mall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. W. C. Coles, of the Lancers, to Miss Butler, of Down, Kent.

At St. George's, Queen-square, the Rev. James Venables, of Buckland Newton, Dorsetshire, to Miss Mary Caroline Lewis.

Mr. T. G. Beasant, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Miss Mary Anne Gunner, of the Kent-road.

Mr. William Pettit, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Jane Smallman, of Rodney-street, Pentonville.

Mr. William Morison, of Hammersmith, to Miss Catherine Agatter, of Deptford.

Thomas Smith, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Addison, of Hornby-house, near Lancaster.

Robert Willis, esq. to Miss Jane A'Court Tucker, of John-street, Bedford-row.

William Colborne Towers, esq. of Queen Ann-street, to Miss Emma Barnadeston Yates, of Solihull, Warwickshire.

Anthony William Johnson Deane, esq. to Miss Sarah Eliza Stable, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

George Wilkins, esq. of St. George's Somersetshire

Somersetshire, to Miss Emma Juliana Robinson, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

At Croydon, the Rev. W. H. Hales, A.M. to Miss Anne Caroline Coles.

Mr. John Cotterell, of Warfield, Berks, to Mrs. Chipperfield, of Kensington.

Mr. John Richardson, of the Kent-road, to Miss Sarah Mead, of Great Burstead Grange, Billericay, Essex.

Mr. Henry Garling, of Little James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Bayly of Redbourn Vicarage, Herts.

Mr. S. Hawkins, of Colney, Herts. to Miss Lucy Ann Wilkinson, of Devereaux-court, Strand.

John Allen, jun. esq. of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Louisa Stacey.

Mr. John Caving, of Craven-street, to Miss Watton, of Chertsey.

Mr. William Wyatt, of King-street, to Miss Frances Wilson Finch, of Redheath, Herts.

#### DIED.

At Manor-house, Peckham, 67, *S. Maxey*, esq. late of Aldersgate-street.

On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, 59, *J. J. Smith*, esq. of Watford.

In York-place, City-road, 69, *George Jacob Genslin*, esq. late of Balham-hill, deservedly regretted.

*Mrs. Sarah Kynaston*, of Milk-street.

At Croydon, 35, *Jane*, wife of Joshua Ryle, esq. highly esteemed and lamented.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. *Edmund Hill*, of Guildford, rector of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.

At Hampstead, Mr. *Peter Elmsby Johnston*.

In the King's-road, Chelsea, 23, *Augustus Barney*, esq.

In Dover-street, 35, Mr. *Charles Clarke*, of Salter's-hall-court.

In Dean-street, Soho, Col. *Hamlet Wade*, C.B.

In Manor-street, Chelsea, *Hannah*, wife of Rt. Barker, esq.

In Bolton-row, Viscount *Chetwynd*, clerk to the privy council.

At Woolwich, 82, Lieut. Gen. *George Rochford*, chief fire master to the Royal Laboratory.

At Brighton, *Susanna*, wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-place.

*Francis Young*, esq. of the inrolment office, Chancery-lane.

*Mrs. North*, widow of Percival North, esq. of New Bridge-street, an eminent tea-dealer.

*John Yenn*, esq. F.A.S., nearly 40 years treasurer and trustee of the Royal Academy, a director of Greenwich Hospital, and one of the receivers of the late King's rents, by whom he was greatly respected for his integrity.

In Upper Gower-street, 61, *Mrs. Ince*, widow of John I. esq. president of the Island of Barbadoes.

At Maidenhead-bridge, 30, *Nicholas*

*Pocock*, esq. late of Great George-street Westminster, and an eminent marine painter, whose works have done great credit to the British school in this truly British department of art.

In Chatham-place, 69, *Richard Winstanley*, esq. many years an eminent and much respected auctioneer.

In Regent-street, Pall-mall, *Henrietta Maria*, daughter of Dr. Vetch.

In Bryanstone-square, Miss *Alexia Sarah Higgins*.

In King-street, Bryanstone-square, 61, *Mrs. Dowling*.

In High-street, Islington, 28. *Mrs. S. Dove da Costa*, wife of Antonio Da C. esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, an eminent merchant.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Hannah Eliza Newson*.

In Hatton-garden, *J. Taunton*, esq. surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, and the Truss Society. Mr. Taunton had long been distinguished as one of the most active medical practitioners in the metropolis. He was, however, one of those who opposed himself to the salutary practice of vaccination, and for tenaciously persisting in the variolous inoculation; he was some years since convicted of a misdemeanour, and suffered three months' imprisonment. Ultimately, he fell a victim to his professional zeal, in attending a patient labouring under an infectious fever, which in a few days caused his own death. In private life, he was a truly amiable man, and much respected by extensive connections.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Burbridge*, late of Southwark.

In Rathbone-place, aged 66, *J. Goddard*, esq. a celebrated swordsman. He beat the Chevalier St. George, in a public assault at the Pantheon, about the year 1784.

In Somers Town, *Richard Twiss*, esq. at an advanced age, a gentleman long known in the literary world.

At Ham-house, near Richmond, the Right Hon. *Wilbraham Tollemache*, Earl of Dysart, Viscount Hunting-tower, Lord High Steward of Ipswich, &c. By the demise of this nobleman, his sister, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Manners, becomes the representative of the ancient family of Tollemache, and succeeds to the titles, &c.

In Paradise-street, Lambeth, *William Cragg*, esq. under secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and long a valuable officer of that establishment.

In Lothbury, 66, Mr. *Nathaniel Davies*, a respectable solicitor and public spirited member of the Common Council.

At the Charter-house, *Mary*, wife of Thomas Ryder, esq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Edward Horne*, esq.

At New Brentford, 29, Mr. *Thomas Somervell*.

At Clapham Common, 70, *George Wiltshire*, esq. many years master of a tavern in the City of London.

At Baron-house, Mitcham, 56, Mr. *Dempster*, a very eminent schoolmaster at that place and at Brighton.

In Vere-street, Cavendish-square, 72, *John Ibbotson*, esq. many years conductor of an hotel.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, 66, Mrs. *Crompton*, widow of John C. esq. of the customs.

In Portman-street, 64, *Michael Bryan*, esq. author of "the Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," a man of great activity and utility in promoting the success and progress of the Fine Arts, in which pursuits he acquired deserved respect and celebrity.

At Rose-villa, Hampton, 61, *Edward Strettell*, esq. late advocate-general to the East India Company.

In Devoushire street, the Hon. *Catherine Freemantle*, widow of the late Lieut. Col. F.

In the workhouse of Saint Giles in the Fields, the Rev. Mr. *Platel*, formerly of Trinity College Cambridge, Bachelor of Civil Law, and late curate of Lyss, in Hampshire. He possessed considerable attainments in classical and mathematical knowledge, but being out of employ during the last three years, he sunk into the most abject distress. His death was occasioned by a wound in the foot, which was too long neglected before he threw himself on the parish.

In Basinghall-street, *Solomon Wadd*, esq. an eminent surgeon. He was born in 1745, and was educated under the care of his maternal uncle, who on his death bequeathed him a small estate in Bedfordshire. He was educated at Gloucester, and put apprentice to a medical practitioner at Worcester. In 1766, he came to London, and became pupil to Mr. Pott at St. Bartholomew's-hospital, with whom he remained until he entered into business as a surgeon in Basinghall-street. In this place he has continued to practice with reputation and success for upwards of fifty years; and here he gained a moderate fortune. He became long ago a member of the corporation, and has been many years in the com-

mon council and deputy of his ward. He was a man of a most amiable disposition, of conciliating manners, and popular character.

At Featherstone Cottage, Turnham Green, the Lady of *Sir John Carr, K.G. and C.* of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square. This amiable woman, formed by nature to adorn society, was withdrawn from it by a lingering illness of many years duration. A few select friends only had the opportunity of knowing the virtues of her heart, the cheerfulness of her disposition (in spite of personal suffering,) and the extent of her intellectual attainments.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. T. Law, M.A. is appointed to the chancellorship of Lichfield and Coventry.

Rev. John Townsend, to the living of Taunton, Saint James.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, to St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool.

Rev. Frederick Corsellis, M.A. to the living of Fingringhoe, Essex.

Rev. Henry William Rous Birch, to the vicarage of Yoxford, and rectory of Bedford.

Rev. Sterling Moseley Westhorp to the vicarage of Sibton, with the chapel of Peasenhall.

Rev. R. R. Bloxham, B.A. appointed Master of the Classical School at Guilborough, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardener, to the living of Saint Philips, Birmingham.

Rev. J. T. Law, to the mastership of St. John's Hospital, Litchfield.

Rev. Carew Thomas Elers, to the rectory of Rishangles, Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Sissons appointed head master, and the Rev. Richard Thomas under master of the Free Grammar School at Lincoln.

Rev. William Henry Galfiders Mann, B.A. to the vicarage of Bowden, Cheshire.

Rev. Richard Porter, to the Chapter Grammar School, Bristol.

Rev. J. Mayo, M.A. to the living of Ozleworth, Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. Jennings, to the living of Baydon, Wilts.

Rev. Matthew Barnet, to the vicarage of North Willingham, Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. Musgrove, M.A. to the vicarage of Whitkirk, Yorkshire.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE Duke of Northumberland has recently set a meritorious example to the wealthy land-proprietors of the empire; commiserating the condition of his tenants he has reduced their rents 20 per cent.

An Infirmary is about to be erected at Sunderland, by subscription; Mr. Lambton, M.P. has given one hundred guineas.

*Married.*] Mr. Hays, to Miss Orrick; Mr. F. Robson Burdon, to Miss C. Ca-they; Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss M. Maving; Mr. F. Pearson, to Miss A. Benson: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Brown, of Dockway-square, North Shields, to Miss S. Richardson, of Stockport, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. Stephenson, to Miss J. Stewart, both of North Shields.—Mr. W.

Foster,



Foster, to Miss E. Lonsdale, both of Barnard-castle.—Mr. J. Bocherby, of Darlington, to Mrs. J. Kendrew, of Northallerton.—Mr. J. Fairless, to Miss Dean, both of Hescliam.—Mr. Heslop, to Miss H. Wilson, both of Chester-le-street.—Mr. J. Bell, of Brinckburn, to Miss A. Redhead, of the Lee, near Rothbury.—Mr. J. Browell, of Mickley, to Miss M. A. Bell, of Broom Houses, near Prudhoe.—Mr. Smith of Marsh House, to Miss J. Bryston, of Lovesome-hill.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 57, Mr. J. Buchanan, deservedly respected.—At the Barras Bridge, 23, Mr. W. Manners.—At the North Shore, 42, Mr. F. Boyd, greatly regretted.—Mr. T. Kay.—Mr. R. Stokoe, of Gateshead, suddenly.—At the North Shore, 107, *Elizabeth Dryden*.—At the Ballast Hills, 32, Mrs. A. Laidlow.—In Percy-square, 59, Mr. E. Davison, late of Alnwick.

At North Shields, 46, Mrs. C. Paterson.—43, Mrs. E. Alston.—88, Mrs. A. Manchester.—In Milburn-place, 66, Mrs. E. Kendley.—73, Mrs. J. Potts.—82, Mr. T. Morrison.—20, Miss E. Arkell.—46, Mrs. E. Elliot.—In Cambden-street, 76, Mr. R. Forrest.—In Church-street, 90, Mrs. J. H. B. Chalmer.—At South Shields, Mr. W. Crawford.

At Bishopwearmouth, 20, Miss J. Davidson.—96, Mr. W. Eltringham.—79, Mrs. Scurfield.

At Chester-le-street, 33, Mrs. Parkinson, much regretted.

At Chirton Grange, 73, Mrs. M. Usher.—At Grange Hill, near Bishop Auckland, 94, Mr. J. Spenceley.—At Bywell, Mr. W. H. Johnson, much lamented.—At Charlton, 78, Mrs. Dodd.—At Whitburn, 55, Mr. J. Surtees.—At Stokesley, 60, Mrs. T. Neesham.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss Thomlinson; Mr. J. Norman, jun. to Miss E. Rook: all of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Bendle, of Carlisle, to Miss E. D. Sutton, of Scotby.—Mr. L. Adamson, of Whitehaven, to Miss E. Wolmsley, of Penrith.—Mr. W. Carrick, to Miss S. Dennison; Mr. T. Grisdale, to Miss E. Charter: all of Penrith.—Mr. J. W. Wilks, of Wickton, to Miss A. Gibson, of Belfast.—Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss N. Martindale; Mr. J. Jenkinson, to Miss Whaiton: all of Cockermouth.—Mr. M. Laycock, to Miss Stephenson; Mr. T. Noble, to Miss A. Lewthwaite: all of Kendall.—Mr. J. Clarke, to Miss F. Urnon, both of Pew-hill.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 71, Mr. J. Brown.—76, Mrs. M. Penrith.—Mr. J. Penrith.—In Rosemary-lane, 58, Mr. J. Patten.—In Botchergrate, 75, Mr. A. Bell.—72, Mrs. M. Phillips, much and deservedly regretted.

At Rickerby, 42, Mr. J. Peel.—At

Browhead, near Longtown, 81, Mr. J. Paisley.—At Hayton, 45, Mrs. N. Hetherington.—88, Mrs. M. Hetherington.—At Blackwell, Thomas Routledge, esq. late of London, much respected.

#### YORKSHIRE.

At the York assizes 25 prisoners received sentence of death; 18 were transported, two for life, three for 14 years, and 13 for 7 years; 8 imprisoned for various periods, one for 5 years; 20 acquitted upon trial; one acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity; 8 no bills, or discharged by proclamation.

The merchants, manufacturers, and woolstaplers of Leeds lately agreed to petition the House of Commons against the Wool-tax.

Eight hundred persons owners of 250,000 acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Beverley, lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying for relief.

Lord John Russel's bill for conferring the elective franchise on the scotland lot inhabitants of Leeds, has lost much of its salutary effect by an amendment of Mr. S. Wortley, by which the right of voting has been restricted to the inhabitants of houses rated at more than £20 per annum; this it is said will reduce the number of voters in this immense town to less than 1000.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Hedley, to Miss S. Threadgold; Mr. Green, to Miss M. Gunnie; Mr. Chaffer, to Miss A. Crosskell: all of Hull.—Mr. W. Wilkinson, of Hull, to Miss Marshall, of Sheffield.—Mr. R. Sharp, to Miss S. Napkin; Mr. J. Wood, to Miss L. Lee; Ensign T. Kitchingman, of the First West York Militia, to Miss C. Autey; Mr. T. Hall, to Miss M. Mathers; Mr. S. Smith, to Miss Brownridge: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Braithwaite, of Leeds, to Miss A. Shuttleworth, of Wakefield.—Mr. Stephenson, to Miss M. Evers, both of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Bayley, to Miss S. Cheney, both of Sheffield.—Mr. C. Bromley, to Miss R. Edwards, both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Ingham, to Miss E. Lamb, both of Bradford.—Mr. A. Atkinson, of Beverley, to Miss Parkin, of Poppleton.—Mr. S. Hall, of Bridlington Quay, to Miss S. Field, of Flambro.—George Knowles, esq. of Lucan House, to Miss A. Wormald, of York.—Mr. W. Hyde, of Barnsley, to Miss Locke.—Mr. J. Birkett, of Goole, to Miss E. Westerdale, of Hull.

*Died.*] At York, 93, Mrs. Overend, widow of G. O. esq.

At Hull, 76, Mrs. L. Jenkinson.—91, Mrs. M. Duncan.

At Leeds, 37, Mrs. Mand, greatly regretted.—Mrs. Blackburn.—In School Close, Mr. J. Blackey, suddenly.—Mr. M. Hay.—20, Miss M. Wood.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Dobson.

At Huddersfield, 70, Mrs. Mundell.

At Halifax, 62, the Rev. Sir Thomas Horton, bart.—72, Mr. N. Barrett, of Halcy-hill,

Haley-hill, deservedly lamented.—Mr. R. Edwards, greatly regretted.—Mr S. Hodgson, sen.

At Doncaster, 84, Mr. W. Morley.—21, Miss M. Belcher.

At Beverley, 63, Lenyns B. Barnard esq.

At Summergangs, Mrs. Jackson.—At Cottingham, 83, Mrs. S. Carr.—At Shipley, Mrs. Mann, suddenly.—At Dinnington, Mary, widow of Robert Althorpe, esq.—At Mixenden, 76, Mr. S. Garforth, much respected.—At Horsforth, 62, Mrs. Chapman, deservedly regretted.—At Larchfield, 39, Thomas Nevins, M. D.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Manchester to address Sir Francis Burdett on his recent sentence by the King's Bench; when a very energetic address was unanimously agreed to.

A meeting of reformers at Manchester lately took place at the Union Rooms to consider of the best means of raising such a subscription for Mr. Hunt, as would indemnify the losses he had sustained in the cause of the public; Mr. Rose in the Chair. The Meeting was unanimous in their resolutions.

Most honourable to the charitable feelings of the people of Liverpool is the following statement of poor children gratuitously educated in that town:—

By the Establishment, are - 3663

By the Dissenters - - - 8051

The annual expense of the different Establishments amounts to 6739l. The Sunday School Union have on their books the names of about 4000 persons. The numbers educated by the

Wesleyans, are about - - - 2415

Catholics - - - - - 500

Quakers - - - - - 415

Scotch Kirk - - - - - 260

Unitarians - - - - - 277

The largest school in Liverpool is that of the Wesleyans, which has 510 children:

*Married.*] Mr. T. Scholfield, to Miss S. Platt; Mr. E. B. Bailey, to Miss Andrews: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Mawson, to Miss A. Gibson, both of Charlton-row.—Mr. B. Rawson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Gibson, of Strangeways.—Mr. B. Stocks, of Manchester, to Miss M. Dutton, of Liverpool.—Mr. P. Holliday, to Miss Robinson, of Great Crosshall-street; Mr. T. Whelter, to Miss A. G. Walker; Mr. J. Newnes, to Miss M. Jones, of Christian-street; Mr. R. Job, to Miss E. Keightley: all of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Wright of Liverpool, to Miss S. Siddley, of Ollerton.—Mr. B. Dobson, of Bolton, to Miss F. E. Skelton, of Fickhill.—Mr. J. Ashton, of Warrington, to Miss E. Ashton, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Cokes, of Little Bolton, to Miss M. Lomax, of Heswall.—The Rev. J. Scholefield, of Hulme, to Miss C. Walker, of Manchester.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Brazen Nose-street, 66, Mr. J. H. Nixen, greatly regretted.—In Hanging Ditch, Mr. S. Dea-ville, much and deservedly lamented.

At Salford, 33, Mr. J. Barlow.—Miss Scholes, highly and deservedly esteemed.

At Liverpool, 72, Mr. J. Brand.—In Byrom-street, 74, Mr. O. Taylor.—In Clayton-square, Miss S. Preston, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Old Hall-street, 62, Mrs. S. Coldwell.—In Gerard-street, 27, Mr. J. Blundell.—In Paradise-street, Mr. W. R. Clark.—In Ranelagh-place, 88, Thomas Golightly, esq.—38, Mr. J. Vigneaux.

At Hulme, 49, Mrs. A. Markland, deservedly regretted.—At Didsbury, Mrs. Gregory, greatly lamented.—At Chorlton, Mr. G. Foster, much respected.

#### CHESHIRE.

A Whig Club, which includes several noble, honourable, and respectable names; has lately been formed at Chester; a place which hitherto has been too inimical to liberal political principles.

Six hundred occupiers of land in this county lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of distress and praying relief.

*Married.*] Mr. A. Jones, of Chester, to Miss Fisher, of Wrexham.—The Rev. Chas. K. Prescott, of Stockport, to Miss E. O. Warre, of Taxal Lodge.—John Lidster, of Stockport, to Miss E. Ferns, of Mellor.—Mr. W. Gouldon, of Stockport, to Miss R. M. Oswald, of Rochdale.—Mr. G. Marris, of Congleton, to Miss S. Murrol, late of Liverpool.—Mr. Briscoe, of Parkgate, to Miss Rogers, of Neston.—Mr. W. Smith, of Onston, to Miss Pickering, of Norley.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Duke-st. Mrs. Parry.—In Lower Bridge-street, Mrs. Robinson; widow of Mr. Colin. R.—Mr. W. Francis.—In Grey Friars, 60, Edward Ommaney Wrench, esq. late Lieut. Col. Flintshire Militia.—Mr. W. Courtney, of the Corporation.—Mrs. C. Foley.

At Frankby, 51, J. Upton.—At Halton. Mrs. Pickering.—At Harford, 78, Mrs. H. Ryder..

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The Market-place at Derby is now brilliantly illuminated at night, by gas. A beautiful column, or rather candelabrum, in imitation of the antique, is erected in the centre of it, which supports the ornamental lantern.

The custom of having assize balls is about to be abolished: at Derby, the High Sheriff having called upon the nobility and gentry of the county to postpone them to the King's birth-day, as a more proper time for amusement.

*Married.*] Mr. J. B. Newbold, of Matlock Bath, to Miss Hawkridge, of Derby.—Mr. J. Wormsley, to Miss S. Lee, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Bagshaw, of Chapel en le Frith, to Miss S. Goodall, of Smithy

Smithy Door.—Mr. W. Ratcliff, of Stanton by Bridge, to Miss Fisher, of Swarkstone.—Mr. W. Wass, of Matlock Bath, to Miss M. Holman, of Lee Mill.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. E. Trafford, deservedly lamented.

At Buxton, 75, Mrs. Goodwin.

At Ashborne, 22, Ensign John Souter, late of the 103rd regt.—At Spring Wood, 66, Charles Burton, esq.—At Aston, 38, Mrs. Smith, greatly regretted.—At Ockbrook, 88, Mr. T. Rossell, justly esteemed and lamented.—At Alvaston, Mr. W. Lees.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the distressed frame work knitters of Nottingham lately took place, when several very just and sensible resolutions were passed.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Jefferies, to Miss J. Moor; Mr. Marshall, to Miss Oldknow; Mr. Elnor, of Warsgate, to Miss Gregory; Mr. Brotherton, to Miss Bennett: all of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Langford, of Clifton, to Miss E. Quinton, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Torr, of Basford, to Mrs. Ward, of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Cook, to Miss M. Elsam, of Southwell.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in George-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Newman.—In Broad-lane, Paddock, 42, Mrs. Morris.—In Bridlesmithgate, Mrs. Barks.—Mrs. Daykin.—In Parliament-street, 62, Mr. J. Roe, greatly regretted.—In Bottle-lane, 51, Mr. Day.—In Milton-street, Mr. J. Bilbie, suddenly.—In Postern-place, 60, Mr. J. Ellis, suddenly.—In Park-row, 73, Mr. W. King.

At Newark, 83, Mrs. A. Clark.—Mrs. Wallace.—Mrs. Wilson.—80, Mr. Z. Ball.—83, Mrs. Hibbert.—80, Mrs. Thorpe.—Mr. T. Derry, Mr. J. Parkinson.

At New Radford, 50, Mrs. M. Pipes, greatly regretted.—At Bingham, 88, Mr. T. Chettle.—At Besthorpe, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wilson.—At Swinderby, 83, the Rev. J. Chambers, suddenly.—At Old Radford, 44, Mr. G. Holmes.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Peniston, of Lincoln, to Miss S. Pilley, of Torksey Lock.—Mr. E. Woodthorpe, of Boston, to Miss J. A. Toynnton, of Spilsby.—Mr. J. Wentworth, to Miss E. Sharp, both of Spalding.—Mr. E. Pridden, of Horncastle, to Miss M. Vickers, of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, 83, Mrs. Hodson.

At Grimsby, 21, Miss E. Grimsby.

At Spalding, 72, Mrs. M. Fairchild, one of the Society of Friends.

The Rev. John Dymoke, 64, rector of Brinkhill.—At Roxby, 78, Mr. T. Hornsby.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A number of the woolcombers of Loughborough have entered into a subscription to assist persons suffering imprisonment for alleged political offences.

*Married.*] Mr. Postlewaite, to Miss

Crick: Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss S. Abel, of Sanveygate: all of Leicester.—Mr. C. Wall, of Nailstone, to Miss J. Stafford, of Hinckley.—Mr. Alcock, to Miss E. Blyth, both of Uppingham.—Mr. Vanderplank, of Long Buckby, to Miss King of Leicester.—Mr. J. Britten, of Eaton, to Miss M. Wood, of Welford.

*Died.* At Leicester, in Charles-street, Mrs. E. Black, deservedly regretted.—In High-street, 63, Mrs. Weston.—64, The Rev. J. Dea, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Loughborough, 35, Mr. T. Dean, deservedly regretted.—74, Mrs. Britain.

At Hinckley, 57, Mr. R. Hudson.

At Earl Shilton, 83, Mr. T. Shipman, late of London.—At Sileby, 49, Mr. J. Wilkin's, jun.—At Gumley, Mr. B. Simons, sen.—At Hathern, 29, Mr. J. Throne.—At Langham, 75, Mrs. Royce.—At Rothley, Mr. Leake.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Jackson, of Litchfield, to Miss Bradburne, of Pipe-hill.—Mr. W. Hill, of Litchfield, to Miss J. Griffin, of Pipe-hill.—The Rev. H. Jones, of Tamworth, to Miss Thompson, of Coburgh-place, Weymouth.—Mr. J. Gosling, to Miss E. Holme, both of Lane End.—Mr. S. Salt, of Hammerwich, to Miss A. Lawrence, of Litchfield.—Mr. J. Powner, of Stoke upon Trent, to Miss M. Ridge, of Draycoth.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, in the Close, Mrs. Pope.—21, Miss M. Haywood.

At Wolverhampton, in the Square, Mr. L. Devey.—Mrs. E. Elwall, greatly lamented.

At Huntley, Mrs. Helen Sneyd.—At Barlaston-hall, Thomas Mills, esq.—At Bramp-ton-house, Miss F. Swinnerton.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A great number of the respectable inhabitants of Birmingham lately assembled together to celebrate the emancipation of Naples.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Standish, to Miss Butler, both of Warwick.—Mr. J. Singleton, of Suffolk-street, to Mrs. F. Booth, of Smallbrook-street; Mr. W. Bradnock, to Miss J. Venables, both of Church-street; Mr. W. Giles, to Miss F. Moore; Mr. G. Yates, to Miss S. Parks, of Bath-row; Mr. J. Machen, to Miss J. Barrows: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Aston, of King's Norton, to Miss M. Jee, of Aston.—Mr. J. Suckling, of Dale End, to Miss E. Ho-man, of Lea Mill.—Swinfen Jervis, esq. of Darlaston, to Miss J. Roberts, of Esher.—Mr. W. Lowe, of Codsall, to Miss S. Welch, of Small Heath.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in St. Paul's-square, 58, Mrs. E. Hartshorn.—In New-street, 46, Mr. J. George.—In Edgebaston-street, Mrs. A. Payn.—In Moor-street, Mrs. E. Atkins, greatly respected.—56, Mr. J. Heptinstall.—In Dale End, 38, Mr. T. Watson,



T. Watson.—38, Mrs. E. Jorden.—In Paradise-street, 21, Miss B. Grimoult, justly esteemed and regretted.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, 51, Mr. W. Roberts.

At Offchurch, 73, Mr. W. Snow.—At Darlaston, 73, Mrs. E. Hill, greatly regretted.—At Moor Cottage, Handsworth, Mrs. C. E. Schneider.—69, the Rev. J. Berry, universally regretted.—At Tiddington, 78, Mr. Stanley.

In his 71st year, at Birchfield-house, near Birmingham, *Mark Sanders, Esq.* whose loss his family and friends have much to lament, while the public sympathy will not be withheld from a character of such well-merited reputation. His benevolence urged him on to benefactions of every kind in the sphere of life in which he moved, and it was not limited by any narrow calculations, nor marked by ostentatious display. Throughout a long course of vigilant and active exertion in his commercial pursuits, by which he created his own affluence, his old established connexions either at home or abroad, will bear willing testimony to the sound probity of his mind, which disdained to stoop to those little arts which custom but too frequently authorizes. His habits were too retired and domestic to suffer him to take any prominent part in the momentous public affairs of his day, yet his political opinions were such as accorded with the soundest principles of patriotism and christianity. Sincerity was the touch-stone of his good opinion, and where he believed this to exist, his right hand of fellowship was freely extended. In short such a combination of diligence, integrity, gentleness, domestic affection, generosity, and unbounded goodwill, is rarely concentrated in so exemplary a degree as it was in this amiable and meritorious character.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting of the Agriculturists was lately held at Shrewsbury, when it was resolved, that the distress under which agriculture labours is occasioned by excessive taxation, and the existing Corn Bill; for by the latter, the importation of foreign grain is permitted, under bond, even if the price in our own markets is not 10s.; and if our markets exceed that price, the warehoused foreign grain is poured into the market, 40 per cent. cheaper than it can be grown in this country. A Petition to Parliament for relief was agreed upon. It, however, is to be regretted that the landed interest so zealously back the ministers in the late wicked and unnecessary wars against liberty; the costs of which folly and injustice they now grumble to pay. They ought to consider the desolation their wars carried among the victims of Europe; and should not wonder if they now find themselves under the judgment of Providence.

*Married.*] Mr. Davis, to Miss Roberts, both of Oswestry.—Mr. W. Wheeler, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss M. Pheysey, of Hopton.—Mr. R. Cross, of Harley Tower, to Miss S. Woolrich, of Little Ness.—Mr. Sides, of Croedygo, to Miss Sides, of Domgay.—Mr. Dawes, of Ketley Farm, to Miss E. Tudor, of Oaken Gates.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Frankewell, 38, Miss A. Meighen.—In Castle Forcgate, Mr. S. Johnstone, respected.

At Oswestry, Mr. T. Evans, suddenly.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Clark, widow of Mr. Pensam C. much respected.

At Prescott, Mrs. Morris, widow of the Rev. D. M. of Baschurch.—At Lynn, Mrs. Allsop.—At Knockin, Mr. Birch.—At Hales Owen, 80, Walter Woodcock, esq. a justice of the peace.—Mrs. Woodcock.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. John Tovey, schoolmaster of Stourport, has written in the space of a sixpence, the 100th psalm, the creed, and the Lord's prayer, without any abbreviation, together with his name and the date of the year!

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hancocks, of Whitbourn, to Miss S. Towers, of Ludlow.—Mr. Jas. Devey, of Hurcott Mills, to Miss H. Leigh, late of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Davies, of the Firs, near Dudley, to Miss M. Parker, of Broadwell-house.

*Died.*] At Worcester, 75, Rear Adm. West.—In College Green, Elizabeth, widow of Randolph Marriott, esq.

At Alderminster, 83, Mr. P. Smith.—At Kyrewood-house, Mrs. C. M. Wheeler, of Nash Court, Shropshire.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hoddell, of Hereford, to Miss A. Weaver, of Mansel Lacy.—Mr. G. Davis, of King's Caple, to Miss S. Benett, of New Mills.

*Died.*] At Leominster, 36, Frederick Allen, esq.

At Stoke Bliss, Miss E. Green, late of Ashford-hall.—At Dules Court, William Parry, esq.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Peace Society recently established in Gloucester, has put into circulation an interesting and affectionate address to the inhabitants, explaining the nature, principles, and terms of their institution.

Mr. Day, Chairman to the Cirencester Agricultural Association, in a letter to Lord Liverpool, says—"I can state with confidence, that there is not so much paid for agricultural labour in this county as was seven years ago by 15,000,000l. annually; and admitting that the labourers lay out half their earnings in bread (which I know to be nearly correct,) then it follows that 7,500,000l. are annually lost to the tradesman and manufacturer, in consequence of their inability to become purchasers."

*Married.*] Mr. Humpidge, of Tewkesbury,

bury, to Miss Frankis, of Eastgate-street, Gloucester.—Mr. S. Stocker, to Miss S. Rogers; Mr. C. Emlstring, to Miss J. Mills, of Clarence-row, Kingsdown: Mr. W. Wallis, to Miss Lydia Clarkson: all of Bristol. Mr. G. Heywood, of Bristol, to Miss M. Burton.—Mr. H. Child, of Bristol, to Miss F. Thomas, of Tenby.—Mr. L. Taylor, to Miss Bolton, both of Clifton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Norman, much and deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Chas. S.—46, Mr. F. Reeves.

At Bristol, John Page, esq. senior alderman.—Samuel Henderson, esq.—60, Mrs. A. Dezel.—In Merchant-street, Mrs. Fetherstone.—Miss J. E. Jarvis.—On St. Michael's Hill, 77, Samuel Cox, esq.—In Princes-st. Mrs. Alexander, greatly regretted.

In College-green, 82, Mrs. Eliza Tyler, the last representative of that very ancient family the Tylers of Herefordshire. This once celebrated lady was classed among the most distinguished beauties whom England produced during the 18th century. At the Court of Lisbon, as well as at St. James's, she moved for many years a brilliant star; and some few are still surviving in Bath, who may remember the homage rendered to her charms at the old Assembly Rooms, during the reign of Beau Nash. Mr. Southey, Poet Laureat, was nephew to this lady, and received his earlier education under her auspices.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mr. Mew.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford, twelve prisoners received sentence of death, seven to be transported for fourteen years, and 2 for seven years.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Coleman, of Oxford, to Miss A. Whitaker, of Ordsall.—Mr. Powell, of Witney, to Miss Bozley, of Bampton.—Mr. Gibbard, of Chalcombe-hill-house, to Miss S. Sabin, of the Ark-house, Neithorp.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 27, Mr. T. Scraggs.—In Holywell, 76, Mr. Pinfold, sen.

In Magdalen parish, Mr. Vincent.—29, Mrs. Fell.—In St. Clement's, 64, Mrs. Olive.—31, Mrs. S. Bliss.

At Banbury, Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Hill.—Mrs. Needle.

At Henley, Mr. J. Piper Ives.

At Forest-hill, 36, Mr. G. Davies.—At Horsepath, 71, Mr. R. Surman.—At Kidlington-house, 40, Charles Mostyn, esq.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late assizes held at Reading, there were forty-two prisoners for trial, of whom ten were capitally convicted, but reprieved; four were sentenced to transportation.

Mr. Dundas, M.P. for Berkshire, lately presented to the House of Commons no less than twelve petitions from the farmers of that county, praying for relief.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Tomkins, of Abing-

don, to Miss M. H. Smith, of Ashley-place, Bristol.—Mr. J. Wheeler, to Miss Allen, both of Abingdon.

*Died.*] At Reading, in Broad-street, 79, Mr. R. Richards.

At Windsor, 47, Mr. W. Osborn, much respected.—57, Mr. R. Kelsey.—78, Mr. R. Merriek.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hertford assizes nine prisoners received sentence of death.

*Married.*] William Griffin, esq. to Miss M. A. Elliman, both of Tring.—J. F. Mason, esq. of Aldenham Lodge, to Miss Jane Dormer, of Rowsham.—The Rev. W. S. Chalk, of Barton, to Miss E. Gregory, of Henlow.

*Died.*] At Baldock, 79, Mrs. Hinton, widow of the Rev. J. H. rector of that place.

At Beaumont-green, Cheshunt, 65, Mrs. Caroline Carter.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A new road from Northampton to Kettering is nearly completed, which opens a direct line of communication with Oxford to Stamford. The saving in distance is considerable.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Marlow, both of Northampton.—Mr. Jefferson, of Sherrington, to Miss S. Checkley, of Northampton.—Mr. J. Strange, of Kettering, to Miss E. Palmer, of Wold.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. Burnham.—77, Mr. W. Mallard; greatly and deservedly regretted.

At Peterborough, 75, Mr. R. Whitwell.—Louisa, widow of J. F. Richardson, esq. and sister to the late Earl of Lindsey.

At Loddington, 82, Mrs. A. Warner, much respected.—At Winwick Warren, 76, Thomas Lovell, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Desborough, 76, Mr. W. Cave.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A county meeting took place at Cambridge, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, to petition the House of Commons for a reform of parliament, and the restoration of the Queen to "her rights and privileges."

*Married.*] George Trent, esq. R.N. to Miss Bennington, of Ely.—Mr. W. Tebbut, of Chatteris, to Miss M. Bailey, of St. Ives.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 82, Mrs. Hancock.—In Bennett-street, 40, Mr. T. B. Gromont.—49, Mr. S. Petit.—Mr. James Winders.

At Newmarket, 45, Mr. A. Gardiner.

At Barnwell, 67, Mr. W. Norris Wilson.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. P. Copley, to Miss A. Rocklow; Mr. R. Morgan, to Miss J. D. Clarke: all of Norwich.—Mr. M. Turner, to Miss H. Hutchinson, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Pond, to Miss S. Tills; Mr. Bradfield, to Miss Blythe: all of Lynn.—Robert Campbell, esq. to Miss F. Rudger, both of

Fakenham.—Mr. P. Kitwood, of Blakeney, to Miss Cooper, of Cley.—Mr. J. Parsons, of Swaffham, to Miss M. Nudd, of St. Stephen's.—Mr. S. Gladen, of Marsham, to Miss M. Bolt of Yarmouth.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 69, Mrs. S. Foster.—In St. Margaret's, 56, Mr. J. Watson.—In Queen-street, William Foster, esq. alderman, deservedly regretted.—Mr. S. Gurney.—In St. Gregory's, Miss J. A. Clark.—At Yarmouth, 61, Mr. J. Martyn.—38, Mrs. Warren.—Mr. R. Parker.—50, Mr. R. Newton.—61, Mr. R. Brown.—66, Mr. G. Brewster.

At Lynn, Mr. Armes.—Mr. D. Green.

At Thetford, 83, Mrs. Bartlett.

#### SUFFOLK.

A life-boat is building at Ipswich, by subscription, which is to be stationed on the Suffolk coast.

Mr. J. R. Cuffley, to Miss S. A. Carver, both of Ipswich.—Lieut. Stubbin, R.N. to Miss C. Sketter, of Ipswich.—Mr. G. Buck, of Wymondham, to Miss E. Ray, of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Arnold, of Debenham, to Miss D. Percy, of Mendlesham.—Mr. Cunningham, to Miss Barber, both of Orford.

*Died.*] At Bury, 68, Mrs. Bridge.—79, John Watling, esq. formerly of Bacton.—Mrs. Sharpe.—64, Mr. J. Rackham, one of the burgesses of the corporation.

At Ipswich, Miss M. Manning.—79, Mrs. Jopling.—75, Mr. J. Adams.—80, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. Edge.—Mrs. E. Leath.

At Woodbridge, 77, Mrs. Pipe.—88, Mr. R. Plumpley, one of the Society of Friends.—At Framlingham, 78, Mrs. E. Clodd.

At Bredfield, 50, Mr. J. Ray.—At Framsden, 64, Mrs. Birch.—At Norton, 68, Mr. J. Bethel.—At Hadleigh, 76, Mrs. Fens.—At Coddensham, 64, Mr. G. Rushbrooke.—At Laxfield, 78, Mr. J. Botwright.

#### ESSEX.

A great number of farmers of this county lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, stating their great burthens, and their inability to pay their rents.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Elliston, of Chelmsford, to Miss S. Hale, of Ballingdon.—Mr. J. Cocks, of Barking, to Miss Porter, of Norwich.—Mr. G. Cooper, of Peldon Mill, to Miss Brown, of Laver de la Hay.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 42, Mrs. Bragg, much respected.—48, Mr. W. Woodcocke, jun. greatly regretted.—Miss Price.

At Chelmsford, 60, Mr. H. Reynor.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. S. Paul, much respected.

At Manningtree, Mrs. Bentfield.

At Steeple Bumpstead, 42, Mr. George Bird.—At Erwarton-hall, Miss C. Abbott, deservedly regretted.—At Bosted Green, Mr. Clarke, suddenly.—At Hatfield, Peverel, wife of the Rev. W. Walford.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Austen, to Miss A. Bradley; Mr. Crute, to Miss Archer; Mr.

J. Minter, to Mrs. Wilson: all of Canterbury.—William Fox, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss M. Mercer, of Folkestone.—Mr. Holmes, of Dover, to Miss E. Wickes, of Canterbury.—Mr. Burrows, to Miss Thomas, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Williams, to Miss E. Coveney, both of Folkestone.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 91, Mr. W. Willis.—Harriet, wife of Mr. Alderman Pout, greatly and deservedly lamented.—In White Horse-lane, 63, Mr. W. Plumb.—79, Mr. J. Blackley, sen. greatly respected.—In North-lane, 68, Mr. Darby.—In Broad-street, 46, Mrs. Boulden.

At Deal, 76, Mr. L. Easter.

At Faversham, 43, Mrs. Boulding.—55, Mr. Jas. Knott.

At Sandwich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Minter.—Mrs. A. Pettman.

At Hythe, Mrs. Queded.—At Ashford, 38, Mrs. Tunbridge.—58, Mrs. M. Dawson.—At Settingbourn, Mr. S. Peckham.—At Lydd, Mrs. Wood.—At Dymchurch, 34, Mr. W. Caistor.—At Bapchild, Mrs. E. French.—At Stockbury, 81, Mrs. Cheal.—At Lexham, Mrs. Bottle.—Mrs. Potter.

#### SUSSEX.

More than 50 families, chiefly farmers, in the neighbourhood of Chichester and Arundel, are about to emigrate to America, with the intention of establishing themselves on the banks of the Ohio.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Homewood, of North-street, Brighton, to Miss E. Crispe, of Great Buckland-house, Maidstone.—Sir H. Pyam, to Miss C. Jackson, of Petersham.

*Died.*] At Brighton, 50, Mrs. Newbold, widow of William N. esq.—67, Mrs. Wilmburst.—At Byam-house, West Cliffe, the wife of J. M. Raikes, esq.—81, Mrs. Benjamin.—Mr. T. Turner.

At Chichester, 32, Mr. C. Newman.—83, Mr. C. Ingram, suddenly.

At Hershham, 51, Mr. E. Burgess.—At Hellingly, 39, the Rev. J. Langle y.—At Walden, 63, Mr. S. Teller.—24, Mr. W. Jones.—At Poling, Miss Amore.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester Assizes, there were 86 prisoners for trial, and 12 received sentence of death:

*Married.*] W. C. Keele, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Ann Sophia, daughter of the late Ross Moore, esq. of Monghyre, East Indies.—Mr. Elmer, of Southampton, to Miss Edwards, of Newport.—John Greaves, esq. R.N. of Southampton, to Miss Belin, of Guernsey.—Mr. Reynolds, to Mrs. Bartlett, both of Winchester.—Mr. J. Wildey, to Miss S. Palmer, both of Portsmouth.—Lieut. Hyatt, R.N. to Miss Legg, of Gosport.—Mr. Marcer, of Andover, to Miss A. Stride, of Redbridge.—John Smith, esq. of Yaverland-house, to Miss E. Horlock, of Alverstoke.—Mr. G. Clarke, of the Grainge, to Miss E. Redman, of Alvesford.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Caroline, widow of John Christopher Ridout, esq. of Banguhurst,



Baughurst.—76, Mrs. A. Sidney.—At Bevis Mount, 44, Miss Emilie Heald.—Catherine, widow of Robert Roberts, esq.—74, Mrs. Watts.

At Gosport, Mrs. Aldes.—79, Mrs. Arminer.—Mr. T. Westbrook.

At Southsea, 75, Lieut. Green, late of the Veterans.

At Basingstoke, Ann, widow of John Mullens, esq.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Selve, of West Lavington, to Miss Barnes, of Little Chiverell Farm.—Humphrey Fugwell, esq. of Middle Hill House, near Box, to Miss J. Harding, of East Town Farm.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Harris, one of the best mechanics in the kingdom.

At Townbridge, Mrs. S. Pearce.

At Malksham, 26, Mrs. Purnell.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Petition from the Agriculturists of this county signed by no less than 100,000 persons occupying 4,000,000 acres of land, was lately forwarded to the House of Commons, stating their deplorable condition, and praying a remedy.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Rance, to Miss Veale, of Rivers-street; H. B. Ward, esq. to Miss H. A. Davis, of Portland-place: all of Bath.—Mr. Hoare, of York-street, Bath, to Miss E. Lankesheer, of Widcombe.—James Dupre, esq. R.N. of Bath, to Miss H. Wise, of Liverpool.—At Bath, Mr. T. Hutton, of London, to Miss A. Russell, of the Abbey Church Yard, Bath.—Lieut. Col. Cochrane, of the 3rd regt. of Guards, to Miss Charlotte Wiltshire, of Bath.—Mr. George Bevington, of Bridgewater, to Miss R. Southam.—Mr. Segar, to Miss C. Dyke, both of Ilminster.—Mr. J. Feaver, of Sandford Orcas, to Miss E. Gifford, of Galhampton.

*Died.*] At Bath, in the Abbey Churchyard, 65, Mr. William Meyler, bookseller, and joint proprietor and editor of *The Bath Herald*, of which he had been the principal conductor from its first establishment in 1792. No person will be more deeply regretted, or his loss more severely felt than that of Mr. Meyler. Considerate, kind, and compassionate, he was ever ready to render his best services to those who needed them; and most of the candidates for public fame, who have from time to time visited Bath, have experienced his fostering protection. A residence for half a century in this city, commenced in the infancy of its prosperity, procured him an acquaintance with most of the literary and scientific characters of his day; and the suavity of his manners, and his known goodness of heart, deservedly endeared him to all who had an opportunity of fairly estimating his character; whilst the respect in which he was held, obtained for him a civic gown among the Body Corporate, at a time when that Body was almost exclusively composed of gentlemen of

the Medical Profession. Mr. Meyler's pretensions to literature were of no ordinary class; and the public have often been favoured with the productions of his pen both in poetry and prose. As a critic, his judgment was not seldom referred to by the lovers of the Drama; but the kindness of his heart frequently softened the severity of criticism into admonition and advice. As a man, he was upright, humane, and just; as a husband and a father, he possessed every conjugal and paternal virtue in an eminent degree; and as a citizen and subject, his loyalty and his attachment to his country were deep-rooted and unqualified. Mr. Meyler for many years was a victim to the gout, which, from the severity of its incessant attacks, deprived his bed of rest by night, and his couch of comfort by day, but could not ruffle the urbanity of his temper, nor abridge the practical humanity of his disposition. We copy the preceding paragraph from *The Bath Herald*, but as a personal friend of the deceased, the Editor subjoins his testimony of the truth of the eulogium, having himself often benefitted by Mr. Meyler's urbanity, and being impressed with the conviction that a more worthy man did not live in his time. Generally speaking the proprietors of provincial papers are the most useful and intelligent persons in their districts, and of the entire class Mr. Meyler has for many years ranked as one of the most able and estimable. His paper was always distinguished for good writing and good taste, and those qualities recommended it to the patronage of many families in distant parts of the empire. It has also been often distinguished for priority of news, and for much information on subjects of temporary interest resulting from the active intelligence of its conductor.

*Died.*] At Bath, 95, Mrs. Minifie.—In Grosvenor-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Granger.—In Russell-street, Mrs. H. Cliffe.—J. W. Pender, esq. of Barbadoes, suddenly.—74, Mr. A. Fisher.—In Catherine-place, Thomas Macdonald, esq. late of Hinde-street, London.—In New King-street 73, Mrs. Drayton.—On St. Andrew's-terrace, 59, Mr. Marsh, deservedly lamented.

At Taunton, 69, Mr. Pring, sen.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Samuel Bowden Gundry, esq. to Miss C. Downe, both of Bridport.—The Rev. Jas. Venables, of Buckland Newton, to Miss M. C. Lewis.—Mr. J. Wainwright, of Milborne Port, to Miss A. Lovell, of Shepton, Mallett.—Mr. W. Smith, of Whitechurch, to Miss H. Elford, of Whatcombe.

*Died.*] At Poole, 87, Rebecca, wife of James Seagar, esq.—Mr. J. Waterman, respected.

At Wimborne, 51, Mr. T. Sims.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. S. Higgs, to Miss E. W. Snell, both of Exeter.—Mr. S. Crockwell,

well, jun. to Miss M. Cowell, both of Torquay.—John Venn, esq. of Payhembury, to Miss Patronella Pyle, of Westgate, in Tallaton.—John Wreford, esq. of Nicholmymet, to Miss A. Reed, of Efford.—The Rev. N. Cole, of Hurston, to Miss E. M. B. Morris, of Exeter.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in Paris-street, Mr. T. Hartley.—82, Lady Mary Hamilton.—58, Miss Frances Vye.—On Upper Southcrahy, 51, John H. Bluhm, esq.—Mr. Evans.—73, Mr. R. Cullum, highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Plymouth, in Pembroke-street, 71, Mrs. G. Easton.—In Waterloo-street, 51, Mrs. P. Beer.—In Navy-row, 74, Mrs. H. Ashman.—In Pembroke-lane, 78, Mrs. S. Williams.—In Cannon-street, 50, Mrs. Bray.—In Duke-street, 59, Mrs. Marom.—In Frankfort-street, 72, Miss Deeble, justly esteemed.

At Ashburton, Miss M. Eales, deservedly regretted.—At Saltash, Mrs. Scott, widow of John S. esq. of Plymouth.—At Gittesham, 37, Lieut. S. Dillon, R.N.—At Millbrooke, 100, Mrs. S. Broughton.

#### CORNWALL.

In consequence of a requisition signed by ten magistrates, the High Sheriff having refused to call the meeting, the freeholders, copyholders, householders, and inhabitants of this county, lately assembled at Bodmin: E. W. W. Pendarves, esq. was in the chair. Though the day was unfavourable, and two fairs were held within a few miles, the assemblage of the yeomanry was both numerous and respectable. The greater part of the magistrates and gentlemen who signed the requisition to the High Sheriff were present. The meeting was held in the hall generally used on these occasions. Several excellent resolutions were agreed to.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Richards, to Miss M. Edmonds, both of Falmouth, and the Society of Friends.—Henry Lambe, esq. of St. Austell, to Miss E. Symons, of Little Falmouth.

—Mr. E. Martin, of St. Austell, to Miss S. Row, of George-street, Dock.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. S. McDowall.—Christopher Saverland, esq. much and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Penzance, Andrew Purves, esq. of Roxburghshire.—67, Mr. R. Angwin.—50, Mrs. E. Cook.

#### WALES.

The following premiums have lately been offered by the Church Union Society, in the Diocese of St. David's.—1. A premium of £50, (by benefaction) for the best Essay

on “the Scripture Doctrines of Adultery and Divorce; and on the criminal character and punishment of Adultery by the ancient laws of England and other countries.”

--2. A premium of £25 for the best Essay on “the influence of a moral life on our judgment in matters of faith.”—*If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.* John vii, 17.—The Essays are to be sent directed to the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicarage, Abergwily, near Carmarthen, on or before the last day July, 1821, with the names of the writers in a sealed paper inscribed with the motto of the Essay.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Jenkins, to Miss Lawrence, both of Swansea.—Mr. J. H. Allen, to Miss Marriott, both of Neath.—John Rees, esq. of Carmarthen, to Miss R. Bowen, of Waunfor, Cardiganshire.—Mr. P. Backstock, of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. Dorley, of Bath.—Mr. T. Baynon, to Miss A. Pridham, both of Carmarthen.—W. T. Jones, esq. of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, to Miss J. Tickell, of London.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, rector of Llangowen, Merionethshire, to Miss E. Ellis, of Gwynfryn, Carnarvonshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mr. T. Bowen, deservedly regretted.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. W. Gruun.—At an advanced age, George Parry, esq.

At Llangolen, 43, Robert Price, esq. of Towr.—Mr. J. Davies.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] Dr. A. Fyfe, M.D. to Miss E. Charles; The Rev. James Walker, to Miss Madeline Erskine; all of Edinburgh.—James B. Scott, esq. of Leith, to Miss Jane Donaldson, of Horselydown.

*Died.*] At Glasgow, James Watt, M.D. At Aberdeen, Lady Hay, wife of Sir J. D. H. bart.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. A. Morris Stewart.

At Lockesby, Mrs. Janet Johnstone Smith.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] Robert Hutton, esq. of Dublin, to Caroline, daughter of Dr. Compton, of Easton House, Lancashire.—Lieut. Col. Ensor, of the Armagh militia, to Miss J. Parsons, of Dawson-street, Dublin.—Robert Otway, jun. esq. R.N. Highland Cottage, county of Cork, to Mrs. Seaton, of Bristol.—J. P. Unrake, esq. of Kinsale, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Rochfort, esq. M.P. for Westmeath.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Grafton-street, Miss Bayley.

At Limerick, C. O'Callaghan, esq. of Seaford, county of Clare.

*Our Windsor correspondent is informed, that the affected term POLARIZATION, is nearly synonymous with deflection, or relative direction.*

*A subscription has been opened for the widow and children of the late Mr. JOHN SCOTT, which we recommend to our friends.*

*The Promenades near Dorking, and the Tour in Wales in our next.*

*ERRATA.—Last Number, p. 126, line 1 from bottom, for quietly read “quickly,” and in p. 127, line 11, dele “thing;” and in some copies for Dr. Gom, read “Dr. Gem.”*

*This Number, in a few copies page, 210, line 3 from the bottom, for proportion read “properties;” and page 212, line 2 and 3, read “might be greater than if the planets were a fixed mass.”*

THE  
**MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

No. 353.]

MAY 1, 1821.

[4 of Vol. 51.]

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

**T**HE present age is remarkable for general improvement, amongst all classes of society; and whilst the arts and sciences are flourishing under the fostering hand of opulence, literature is upheld by the universality of education, and the thirst for knowledge which now so universally prevails, in consequence of the immense mass of mind which hourly issues from the free press of this country.

Amidst all these engines, whose mighty energies are directed to the melioration of man, an institution has been established in Bristol, which promises to become as important in its consequences as any of those which give to the present century its tone and character.

A few years since, Dr. Spencer, then a resident in Bristol, conceived the idea of forming an institution, in which the languages of Holy Writ and Scriptural knowledge should be taught gratuitously; as a means of affording to all mankind a method, whereby they may become more thoroughly acquainted with Scripture; and this institution he proposed to found upon the following principles:

1st. That which a person is competent to learn, if he be properly instructed, he will be able to teach.

2nd. That after a person has learnt any thing, it will be highly conducive to his improvement if he begin to teach it.

3rd. That a person will learn more easily and expeditiously in a class than individually.

4th. That it is more pleasant and easy to teach a class than one alone.

Upon these principles the Doctor commenced his plan, which he denominated “an Institution for acquiring and communicating an accurate and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in their original languages, free

of expense,”\* by taking four young men as students, whom he instructed in their own language grammatically, in rhetoric, logic, the Hebrew of the Old Testament, the Greek of the Septuagint, and of the New Testament; besides which the students read with him, the history of the empires with which the Jews were connected, the customs of the Jews, and other Eastern nations, Christian ecclesiastical history, &c. &c.

Previously, however, to his taking this class, he obtained from each individual a solemn promise (verbal only) that he would, at the expiration of three years, (the time required for the attainment of the objects in question) take four other pupils, and instruct them in all those things which should be taught him, in the institution he was then about to enter.

Thus the plan commenced, and I shall now proceed to show what is done in it, and how it is governed.

When a student has completed his studies, at the end of three years, he takes a class of four, who each engage to teach four others, as the last did; and when they have arranged amongst themselves the days and hours of meeting for the week† they proceed to business, which consists in

Reading - Watts's Logic.  
English Bible.  
English Testament.  
Scripture Geography.  
English Grammar.  
Rhetoric.

Learning - Hebrew Grammar.  
Translating Hebrew Bible.

This constitutes the work of the first year; it is, however, by no means necessary that the said books should be

\* Saving that of Books.

† The plan requires six hours in the week to be devoted to it, but the division of this time is quite immaterial.



read a great many times through; others are sometimes introduced at the discretion of the teacher; thus, in a class-book now before me, which contains an account of the labours of a class, I find the following arrangement, dated 3d March, 1821:

Read—Locke, Hum. Und. 4 pages.

English Grammar 2 chap.

English Bible - } 5 & 6 ch. Judges  
1 & 3 ch. Job.

French Testament 7 chap.

Hebrew Grammar 4 chap.

Hebrew Bible 1 chap. & passed

(This is the business of one evening, in a class which meets twice in the week.)

At the expiration of a year from the time of the class commencing, the teacher introduces the Greek language to his students, and the arrangement then is,

Greek Grammar.

Greek Testament.

Septuagint.

Hebrew Bible.

Shuckford and Prideaux.

English Bible and Test.

Scripture Geography.

Locke.

Josephus.

These works are not all introduced at once to the pupils, but in succession; when a work has been read through, the teacher examines the students as to their knowledge of its contents, and, if satisfied, introduces another.

The third year is employed in gaining a more complete, correct, and critical knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages, in comparisons of different passages with each other; and of the Septuagint with the Hebrew; the students are moreover taught the geography and natural history (as far as can be obtained) of the countries where the Scriptures were written.

The increasing character of this plan will be seen in the annexed calculation, where, supposing each individual to have adhered to his engagement, and to have taken his class at the expiration of his term of three years, we shall have

Founder 1

In three years completes the

education of 4 students,

who finish in 6 years 16

9 64

12 256

15 1024

18 4096

21 16,382

24 65,536

27 262,144

30 1,048,576 and so on.

It now remains for me to state the mode by which it is intended this society shall be governed in future.

1st. A general meeting of members\* and teachers is to be held annually, on the first Tuesday in July, when a committee is to be formed from amongst them, by general suffrage, on which day a report of the then state of the institution is to be brought up by the last committee; and other business of a general nature considered.

2nd. This committee to appoint its own secretary, who then becomes ex-officio a member thereof.

3rd. All propositions made at the general meeting to be carried by the votes—all questions of the committee to be determined by the ballot of the majority.

The business of the committee is]

1st. To receive reports† from teachers of the progress of their respective classes.

2nd. To examine into, and decide upon, the eligibility of persons applying for admission.

Having thus given you, in as succinct a manner as possible, an account of this growing institution, I have to observe, that it is founded upon the most liberal principles, excluding none who seek instruction, from a participation in its benefits and advantages: overlooking every party distinction and religious denomination, it presents itself alike to all.

In whatever light we regard the languages of Holy Writ, whether in relation to theology or literature, their acquisition must always be a matter of great importance; and although the present plan extends no farther in Greek literature than the Scriptures, yet it opens the way to greater acquisitions, and gives to the persevering and industrious student that degree of elementary knowledge which will be found sufficient to enable him to prosecute his studies in the Greek classics.

Considering the elevated rank which even the meanest individual now holds, in consequence of the prevalence of education by free schools, this institution presents itself, as a desideratum, to the middle classes of society; for as by the former the lowest is raised a degree in

\* Those who have finished the education of four persons are members—students have no vote.

† The present committee meets on the first Tuesday in the month, at 8 o'clock p.m.; its jurisdiction is confined to its own district.

‡ These reports are to be furnished to the committee by the teachers, the first Tuesday in April, July, October, and December.

by

the scale of intellectual attainment, so, by this, the middle ranks of society may advance still beyond them, and thus will the whole mass of society be moving forward in general knowledge, and demonstrating the possibility of the "perfectibility of the human species." To the philosopher this march of mind towards perfection, must ever be a subject of high interest and gratulation; nor will he be backward in giving that applause to those whose zeal and disinterestedness have been instrumental in promoting it, which their laudable endeavours so richly deserve.

Some of the most distinguished dignitaries of the church have sanctioned this undertaking, and some gentlemen alive to the important consequences resulting from universal education, have also interested themselves in this plan, some of whom, I have no doubt, will shortly give to the world their opinions upon it.

I could easily enlarge on the merits and advantages of such an institution as this, did I not fear that I have already trespassed too far upon your valuable pages; I cannot, however, conclude without expressing my grateful acknowledgements to the venerable founder, for the benefits I feel I have received from the plan myself; and it is this circumstance, added to that of the desire I had of giving greater publicity to the plan (now in its infancy) which has induced me to detail to you these particulars relating thereto, which I have had the honour of stating above.

J. P. BEVAN.

Bristol, 21st March, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE, at various periods, attended to the recommendation of *bore cole* or *Scotch kail*, as lately repeated by your correspondent, Mr. Middleton, (Feb. No. 350). The character he gives of it, as a winter and early spring food for cattle, I know, from experience, to be correct; and that it resists the frost when all our other articles are destroyed, or reduced to half their quantity. It has, however, one defect which, so far as my information extends, has ever proved decisive, as a bar to its culture in England,—the smallness of the quantity which can be raised. I have repeatedly made the experiment,

but with the utmost attention, about thirty years since, in Hants, when carrots and the large winter cabbage were my chief dependence. These last, although from seed of the highest character that I could procure, always failed me in a long and severe frost, when they were most wanted. That disappointment induced me to try a quarter of an acre of kail, which indeed remained sound and good throughout, but the quantity produced was so small as scarcely to repay the trouble of cutting and carrying to the yards. In the severe winter of 1788, I fed my cows with cabbages, which remained sound to the very end of that long frost. They were of great weight, and chopped in pieces with bill-hooks. The seed came from Hamburgh, and never before or since, have I seen cabbages decidedly *port-worthy*. I have heard, that in some parts of Germany, they have a method of preserving winter cabbages for cattle by piling and stacking them like turnips. It would be a lesson worth the learning.

*Above usque ad mala*—from cabbage to coffee. I lately saw, in some one of our periodicals, the lament of a studious brother on the degeneration of modern coffee. Wits jump. Wit or dullness, which you will, is attracted by its like. I feelingly recognized my own case. I have not, for many years, had the satisfaction to taste a cup of fine coffee, such as I could obtain daily, and with the utmost facility, in the year of our Lord 1773, either at the Chapter or Mount Coffee-house. I will freely own that the laugh goes against me among my friends, and in my family, where I am often assailed with the quotation from Gil Blas, on the peaches of Adam's days. A number of ancient friends, however, agree with me, that coffee is not now to be procured in London, equal in spirit and richness of flavour, with the commodity which used to be imported directly from Mocha, or from the Levant, previously to transplanting the berry to our West India colonies. Had Dr. Johnson, to whom, by the bye, I missed an introduction by a laughable accident, lived to witness this sad change, it might have furnished the subject matter of a grandiloquent and regretful essay. It is said, by the dealers, that the best of that which is now called Mocha coffee, is imported from some parts of the West Indies, and that the real Mocha is an inferior article. Probably

\* I do not feel myself sufficiently authorised to mention their names.



bably then, since the decline of the demand for northern Europe, the culture in Arabia has been proportionably reduced; and all, or nearly all, the best, or coffee *alla Sultana*, is sent to Egypt, for the Turkish and Mediterranean markets. But your commercial correspondents must be our authority on these points of the subject; and of them, many beside myself would be glad to know whether any of the finest Arabian coffee be yet procurable in London, and whether such be customarily imported from the Levant, since it seems agreed that we import little or none of fine quality from Mocha. It is scarcely within probability that we shall ever obtain wines from the Cape of Good Hope equal in goodness and potency to the original Madeira.

I have lately read in your Magazine, with high gratification, the proposals of certain humane and meritorious individuals for establishing societies in order to the protection of brute animals from those needless and wanton cruel inflictions to which they ever have been, and still are habitually exposed, in this enlightened and religious country. Such proposals have been periodically held forth to the public from the earliest period of my recollection, and I have never failed to give them that share of my attention which I could spare; but I regret to say, excepting with respect to the last proposers, of whose peculiar views I am yet uninformed, I have never met with any of these humane and worthy persons with whom I could thoroughly agree. With the best motives that could influence the human heart, they appeared to me not only defective in the necessary practical knowledge, but also in the real grounds and principles of that lamentable scheme, to the discussion of which they were impelled by a noble and legitimate enthusiasm. Thence it was impossible for me, with either hope or propriety, to concur, and it resulted, that my obvious duty was necessarily confined to my own personal efforts. These have extended, in various degrees, to full half a century, for I began early; but in the former periods I recollect many *lapses*, or actual transgressions, which afflict me with never-ceasing remorse. Such are the crimes of which I have to repent. But if that could avail, or help to work out my salvation in my own conscience, in this case I incline to think, that no man living has taken greater pains, either

personally within my own confined circle, or by addresses to the public, in defence of the feelings of brutes, than myself, within the last thirty years; and I have lived to enjoy the satisfaction of feeling assured, and of witnessing considerable success. In a number of volumes of my works, on the management of our domestic animals, to which I have been habituated from the cradle, their just and merciful treatment has never failed to form a prominent feature, and in some of them will be found, my endeavours, by the help of due discrimination, to reduce it to a system. The *Sporting Magazine* has also been a convenient channel for me, with the same views; and I should conceive, that my contributions to that Miscellany, within the last five and twenty years, would make an octavo volume. The *Monthly Magazine*, also, may be referred to on the same account, more particularly Vol. 24, p. 539.

I have imperceptibly extended this paper, and shall only add, that, with respect to the protection of unfortunate animals, there is a wide field yet open to those who have the courage to enter;—that much good may be achieved;—but, as a necessary condition of success, it must be attempted upon rational and practical grounds.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Somers Town, March 13.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AMONG literary men quotations pass current, of whose authority, at times, they are unable to give any account. Among these I might reckon the proverbial expression, "*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementit*," a phrase which, on the declaration lately issued by the confederate powers, who blasphemously have assumed to themselves the name of the Holy Alliance, seems particularly applicable to them. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform us where this expression is first to be found.

A verse is often quoted, which seems applicable to the present state of the times, when true liberty is in such danger between the rocks of despotism and the whirlpool of anarchy.—  
"Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim."

This verse is often repeated by persons, who think that there is classical authority for it; but did it ever appear before the thirteenth century? About the



the middle of this century lived Philippe Gaultier, who, in his poem entitled the *Alexandreis*, addresses Darius, in his flight from Alexander, in the following manner:—

“Quo tendis inertem

“Rex periture fugam? nescis, heu perditæ nescis,

“Quem fugies: hostes incurris, dum fugis hosce,

“Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.”

Legitimacy and legitimate government are now terms in common use; and, in my opinion, the persons who use them in this country frequently entertain sentiments which may almost be called treasonable. For the house of Brunswick is happily seated on the throne, not by the legitimate right, (which the pretended Holy Alliance seem to think requisite for a state to be acknowledged by it) but by a much higher authority, and a much better claim. On this subject it may, perhaps, be of use to state what I know to be a fact. A friend of mine was sent to Rome, a few years ago, on a mission relative to the Catholics in this country, which led him to frequent communications with Cardinal York, the lineal descendant of James the Second, inheriting, on the death of his brother, the claim to the British throne. This claim he had no means of enforcing, but he had medals struck to keep it in memory, one of which he gave to my friend, who brought it to England, and frequently shewed to me. The inscription on this medal was the same as on our coin, with the exception of the name, for, instead of George, it had *Henricus IX.* Henry the ninth, King of Britain, &c. Now, I should like to know, whether the King of Sardinia, who inherits the claim, has ever had a medal struck on the occasion, and who knows whether the Holy Alliance may not, at some time or other, call the proceedings in England in 1688 in question, on the very same ground that they have interfered with the changes that have taken place in Naples.

But whence did these terms legitimacy and legitimate government originate? They who use them are not aware, perhaps, of the classical authority that can be brought forward in their support. The phrase is to be found on a transaction in an early part of the Roman government, whilst it was under the domination of kings. Livy uses this phrase on the murder of Servius Tullius, with

whom he says, “*Justa ac legitima regna occiderunt;*” that is, there was an end of legitimacy and legitimate government. For his successor, Tarquin, he says, had no other right than that of force, “*ut qui neque populi jussu neque auctoribus patribus regnaret;*” he came to the crown by force, not by legitimacy, which depends on the election of the people; and perhaps if he had lived in our times, he would have said, without the authority of Parliament. Our sovereign is perhaps one of the few to whom the legitimate right of reigning cannot be denied. Wherever a sovereign assumes the crown by force, he can lay no claim to “*justa et legitima regna;*” that is, to legitimate government; and this use of the word by Livy is sanctioned by the common sense of all nations, though in some it may be dangerous to express it; and in our own, there are not a few who have forgotten the mode by which the Brunswick family were set on this throne, and from which no claim of modern legitimacy, however sanctioned by the pretended Holy Alliance, shall ever exclude them; at least, such is the wish of

Your constant reader,

POPPLICOLA.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES written during a late Residence at BUENOS AYRES, by an English Gentleman, formerly of Benet College, Cambridge.

(Continued from No. 351, p. 129.)

THE power and numbers of the priests are greatly diminished since the revolution; their power, from the progress of knowledge, and their numbers, from many who favoured the old Spanish government, having been banished up the country. Their increase is guarded against by a late decree, which prevents any man from taking the vows who is under forty years of age. The great body of them are ignorant, or at least know nothing modern; many barely know Latin, and “as for classics, they ne’er miss ’em.” The Bishop\* of Charcas, who was a friar in Spain, is said by them to be the only man in South America who knew Greek. The Vulgate is the limit of their knowledge, and half of them do not know but that it is the original.

Of their three vows, poverty, humility, and chastity, it is difficult to say

\* This man, *Moro*, archbishop of Charcas, died in Tucuman, in 1817.

which

which they disregard the most; from their general conduct, however, it may be inferred, that they deem the last the most perfectly ridiculous. Several of them are professed Deists, but not in the presence of their poor deluded countrymen of the lower class.

A gazette is published weekly; but the inhabitants have unfortunately very little curiosity, and give it no encouragement. It contains decrees of the government, chiefly news from Europe, translated from English papers, and occasionally original articles of great merit. Decrees, called *bandos*, are read aloud in the streets, at the drum-head. Thirteen numbers of a weekly pamphlet, called the *Independiente*, were published in the time of *Alvear*, with whose fall fell *Moreno*, its author. It was generally well conducted. There were, no long time since, the following periodical publications:

*Observaciones acerca de algunos asuntos utiles*, by *Camilo Henriquez*, evidently a man versed in the politics and literature of Europe, and particularly of England. Two others, called *La Prensa Argentina*, and *El Censor*, are political works of inferior merit; but that four periodical works should be published, where there was formerly but one, the Gazette, shews that the human mind has taken a start in this quarter of the world, and we may one day hope to see light where there has hitherto been naught but darkness—when the excellent capacities of the natives shall be improved as they ought by education. Many young men have displayed considerable poetical talents. Of this the Patriotic Song, No. 347, p. 429, is no mean proof; this is sung in the great square, by the boys from the different schools, every Thursday, and continually in the theatre.

From the nature of the language, the composition of verses is generally slow, easy, and common, even amongst the lowest class; some of these display much feeling. I was informed from good authority, that there are in this country many improvisatori, in Spanish, *palladores*, or *repentistas*, who will speak in extempore verse, on any subject which may offer. Whilst my acquaintance with the language was imperfect, I could not estimate properly, but always overrated a person's abilities; every thing sounded oracular, because spoken in a foreign language. This principle is noticed by Dugald Stewart.

The Spanish language is spoken with great purity by the higher classes in Buenos Ayres, but with two remarkable corruptions derived from the *Andalusians*, who were the principal colonists in this part. The *c* and *z*, which are just equivalent to the English soft *th*, they pronounce like the *s*, and the liquid *ll* like a French *j* or *z* in *azure*. The latter corruption, however, is confined principally to the lower classes. The cries of Buenos Ayres are as various as those of London, and are frequently in verse.

Their mode of living is peculiarly their own; a few of the higher class take coffee or chocolate in the morning, and of late years some drink tea in the evening; but the universal substitute of all classes, in the morning and evening, is the tea of Paraguay, called by the Spaniards *yerva*, and by the natives *caa*. Immense quantities of this herb are brought from the interior for the use of the town and its vicinity, and is retailed generally at about 3d. sterling per lb. It is prepared in a small gourd shell, called a *matté*, by pouring hot water on it, either with or without sugar, and the liquor is immediately sucked through a tube, at the lower end of which is a bulb full of small holes, to prevent the herb, which is nearly a powder, from passing to the mouth. The *matté* is repeatedly handed round to all present, being replenished from time to time with fresh herb and water. To a stranger it seems a very poor beverage, and the manner of taking it indelicate, as all suck from the same tube; but the natives are extremely fond of it, as are also some foreigners, who have been long in the country. Some take it four or five times in a day, which, from its being taken hot, is extremely injurious.

At their dinners are seen no puddings, pies, or joints of meat, but small slices of the latter instead, like beef steaks; soups and stews, with loads of grease, which oppress the stomach, and shew their effects in the cadaverous countenances of the Creoles. The *siesta*, after dinner in warm weather, is universal. A heavy supper is taken at night. The men are smoking segars half their time; the women occasionally and in private. Both sexes lead very sedentary lives, except country people. The vice of drunkenness is unknown amongst the better class of Spaniards, and rare in the lower ranks: they consider it a national vice of the English,



so seldom do they see one of us who is habitually sober. Dancing is a common amusement, and gambling is not rare. The theatre is a poor affair, but pretty well frequented: the actors are some old Spaniards and some mulattoes, and the actresses all mulatto women. At the back of the pit, during the performance, is stationed a party of soldiers, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. These people are only to be governed by force; a constable with his staff would be despised, and probably stabbed immediately; soldiers are always employed to apprehend and commit to prison the suspected persons.

Bull-fights are exhibited in a large circular area, inclosed by a wooden building, provided with seats for the spectators, who are generally very numerous. A bull, fed for the purpose, is goaded forth into the open space. Seven or eight fellows, called *Banderilleros*, tease and irritate him by brandishing small flags before his eyes. These he chases to all parts of the ring, and they retreat by narrow openings provided for the purpose. Small darts, with crackers affixed to them, are thrown into his neck, till the poor animal foams and bellows with pain and rage. The *Picador*, on horseback, goads him with a long pole strongly pointed with iron. Next comes the *Matador*, who, with a straight sword pierces him in the neck repeatedly. Then four peons come in on horseback, noose him, and drag him out, where, if not dead, he is killed, and immediately flayed. Thus I saw ten fine animals destroyed. To this mean, cruel amusement, a relic of the infamous gladiatorial shews of the Romans, the Spaniards are greatly attached. The detestable practice of cock-fighting is also common. Horse-racing is carried on to a moderate extent.

The carnival, which lasts three days, is devoted to amusement; the women at the windows and on the tops of the houses, throw water on all within their reach. Painted egg-sheels, stopped at the ends with wax, and filled with water, are sold by boys in the streets, and are thrown at the women by the young men. This is briskly returned with water, and the parties seldom escape

without a good ducking. Any one passing through the streets is sure to get wet to the skin, and it is better to take these things with good humour.

The 25th of May, the anniversary of their independence, is a day of great rejoicing. No work is done; the great square is illuminated at night, triumphal arches covered with olive branches are erected, emblematic devices are exhibited, with music, dances, &c.

In Europe we have mistaken ideas as to the opulence of the cities of South America. Nature has here done much — man nothing. Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Lima, or even Mexico cannot compare, in point of wealth, with Liverpool, Bristol, or Glasgow, — the trading towns of North America, New York, Philadelphia, &c. The Spanish towns contain some wealthy individuals; as a few ecclesiastics and some officers of the Spanish king, who cheat him and oppress the people; but our towns of the same population, can produce more instances of extraordinary opulence thrice told, and at least ten times as much wealth in the great body of the people.

A country of industry is a country of wealth: this, though by nature capable of any thing, is at present a country of laziness and poverty. A Spaniard's wealth appears great because it is all displayed: an elegant woman may be seen pacing the streets in silks and scarlets, who, the moment she enters her house, changes her clothes, and sits down to sow or make segars for a livelihood.

The stores and shops of the town are full of English goods; our cottons, woollens, hardware and pottery meet the eye on all sides, in profusion; our manufacturers, as is their custom, have overstocked the market.

The Spaniards frequently complain of the bad quality of many articles of British manufacture, but will not pay the price of a good article. As the general idea is that the English are rich, they are here, as in most foreign parts, regarded as fair game, and cheated accordingly. The Spanish shopkeepers have generally too small capitals, exact enormous profits on their goods, and ask for every article much more than it is worth, or than they mean to take.

There are in the town, British of all classes, and descriptions, as also French, Italians, and Portuguese. It may be remarked that these last soon mingle with the natives, and are lost in the common mass, whilst the British, from their

\* Musicians are stationed in a gallery the whole time, and play occasionally, and boys go about selling cakes and water. The cry is "*Aqua fria y punales*."



their very different habits, and their pertinacious adherence to them, as well as a striking difference in appearance, are always a distinct people. In the *Estancias*, and even amongst the *Pampas* Indians, are to be found numbers of British who deserted from the troops of Beresford and Whitelock, and live in contented barbarism, eating beef and horse-flesh.

Several respectable British houses are established here, and there are some British settlers, who, for the sake of being married to a Spanish woman, have become catholics; some, perhaps, from conviction, and some who before had no religion, now, at least, profess one. The people have, in general, but little respect for these converts, whom they call *Christianos parados*, or standing christians, because, when re-baptised after the catholic mode, they are too big to be held in the priests' arms, and are therefore sprinkled standing.

They are generally as stupidly jealous of foreigners as the old Spaniards, particularly if they seem to be getting money. All that a foreigner gains, they consider as their loss, and cannot be convinced that a country gains by the industry of its inhabitants, let them be born in it or not. In September, 1815, the shopkeepers, &c. made a representation against the competition of foreigners, but it was little attended to by the government, which is more enlightened than the people.

The country, as far as it is appropriated, contains generally three kinds of property, namely, *Quintas*, or market gardens, chiefly near the town; *Chacras*, or corn farms, a little further out; and *Estancias*, or grazing farms, still further back. On most of these the buildings are wretched, being made with sticks and rushes plastered with mud, and roofed with rushes. One large room, with a door of rushes or ox-hide, contained the whole family, and unless the cooking is carried on in a separate building, a fire is lighted in the middle of the house, and the smoke finds its way out at the door. Near these huts is sometimes planted a kind of tree, an *ombu*, for the shade which it affords, wood being useless.

In the *Quintas* are raised all kinds of fruits and vegetables; peaches, the most abundant fruit in this country, are sold very cheap during their season, February and March. In the country they may be bought for less than a

shilling sterling per bushel, and they are retailed in the town at from 20 to 50 for a *medio* (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.) sterling. Generally, 15 or 20 carts, each containing about 15 bushels of them, may be seen standing in the market at once. About this time also, melons and water-melons are abundant and cheap. Grapes, apples, pears, figs, nectarines, pomegranates, quinces, and apricots make their appearance during the summer, but none in such abundance as peaches. The apple-tree does not thrive on the south side of the river Plate; the fruit is poor and soon decays. The Monte Video side, which is, I believe, quite a superior country, produces them in abundance. Bitter oranges are common and cheap, as are lemons; sweet oranges are thick-skinned and of little flavour. Cherries and strawberries are scarce and dear. Gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and plums are unknown.

The common vegetables of Europe are sold in the market, but not very cheap, because labour is dear. Sweet potatoes and *tomates* are much used; the soil does not suit the common potatoe, which is watery, and not much larger than a walnut. Pumpkins are used to a much greater extent than in England.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.  
L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXI.

Dov' ape susurrando  
Nei mattutini albori  
Volò suggendo i rugli edesi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,  
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

IMPROVVISATRICI, OR EXTEMPORE  
FEMALE POETS OF ITALY.

AMONGST the "living curiosities" of Italy, it is well-known that the above "by nature gifted" stand prominent; distinguished by a ready effusion of masterly and impressive talent, so rarely to be met with under other climes, a spontaneous obedience to the dictates of the divine art of poetry, that has polished, has civilised mankind. Wherever it flourishes in most perfection, there nature and man may be said to have assumed the softest, the most pleasing aspect, and to have stamped their intercourse with the most alluring impressions.

The following Elegy to Spring is one of the sudden overflowings from one of our most inexhaustible torrents of modern "Improvisatrici," from a name, however sealed in silence, still sacred to all

all who reverè the elegance of Tuscan genius, who feel the charm of her potent spell over the mind and fancy, and who have had the fortune to be present in the Tuscan capital at those gratuitous distributions of flavoured poetic eloquence so liberally offered to the cultivated stranger in the enraptured circles of her two greatest poetesses, Signora Fontestici and Signora Mazzei.

The elegy is given in the original for the perusal of our readers, amateurs of one of the softest dialects known to the human race, and we subjoin a few of those explanations and translations for the amusement of others, which its ready beauties as a sudden effusion extort from us, or which its transitions may render necessary.

### LA PRIMAVERA, ELEGIA.

- "Gia sgombre miro le montane vette  
Dalle copiose nevi, un nuovo ammantò  
Vestir di verdi rugiadosa erbetto.
- "Fra le tenere frondi ascolto il canto  
Della già peregrina Rondinella,  
Che il nido intesse al caro sposo accanto.
- "Di mille vaghi fior si cuopre ed abbellà  
Il pria deserto prato, e quivi lieta  
S'asside col Pastor la Pastorella
- Più chiaro splende lo maggior pianeta  
L'irato soffio d'Aquilon si tace,  
E l'Oceano le procelle acqueta.
- "Amor scuotendo la divina face,  
Ardor novello nel creato infonde  
E il riso di natura e' più vivace.
- "Ahi! mentre il cielo, il mar, l'aere, le  
frondi  
Tutto ad amar ne riconsiglia ed invita  
Solo il cor mio con mesti Lai? risponde!
- "Da te divisa, o caro ben, smarrita  
Per selve, e piagge inospite m'aggiro  
E' m'è la solitudine gradita.
- "Quivi libera almen piango e sospiro,  
E rimembrando i troppo brevi istanti  
Di mia felicità, col ciel m'adiro.
- "Talvolta ad alta cima i passi erranti  
Volgo anelante in fin che al guardo mio  
Vasto orizzonte se discuopre innanti.
- "E con avido ed insieme folle deséo  
Cerco volgendo i lumi in ver ponerte  
Là Terra che ti chiude, Idolo mio!
- "Ma ahime! che l'anima si fa più dolente  
Nel ripensar, che l'ampio suolo, e il  
mare  
Trapposto, al deseì mete, anco dissente!
- "Son mio solo conforto allor, le care  
Tue sembianze, e mirando i lumi bei  
Pur sento in parte lo mio duol calmare.
- "Ma nel avorio dove pinto sei  
Non è quel brio che l'anima ti donna  
Che ti rose signor de' pensier miei.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 353.

- "Io ti parlo, ma oh Dio non si sprigiona  
L'amato labbro o quei soavi detti  
Co' quali Amor più l'anime imprigiona.
- "Caldi baci v' imprimo, ed i dolci affetti  
Qual ritorno scambievolmente non hanno  
Sola sorgente de' più gran diletti.
- "Ah! quando mai fia che il destin tiranno  
Per noi se cangi, e che pietoso amore  
Dolce compenso accorde al lungo affanno.
- "E quando avvien che cuore a cuore  
In estasi soavissime rapiti  
Fuggan per noi, quei brevi istanti, l'ore!
- "Ma oh Cielo! intanto sugli Elbani liti  
Forse altra Donna più de me vezzosa  
T'ama, e tu cedi ai molli inviti!
- "Ahi pensier crudo! dall'anima dogliosa  
Fuggi, che il cuore a lacerar mi sento,  
E me' la vita in tal sospetto odiosa.
- "Del Amor, se in seno all'idol mio fia  
spento  
L'ardor che accese una medesima face  
Mi giunga morte, e fia minor tormento  
Che in lui sta l'anima mia, sta la mia  
pace."

### TRANSLATION.

Spring is a grateful return of pleasure to all the inhabitants of the earth; an escape, however, from the deluges of an Italian winter, infuses additional animation into the joyous souls of the Italians; and our poetess, susceptible of its full force, addresses her assembled admirers in the first stanza, by an invocation of the earliest vernal prognostics, where the "mountain tops, disburthened of their copious snows, receive the new mantle of the dewy green, and the stranger swallow returns to build his nest, whilst between the youthful leaves we listen to his voice."

The meadow, covered and adorned with countless beautiful flowerets, where repose in joyful harmony the shepherd and his partner, the brightness of the greater planet, and the silence of the angry Boreas, whilst the storms of Ocean are quieted in the universal tranquillity, proclaim the splendid completion of the vernal triumph. Love, too, with the shake of his divine torch, infused a new ardour into the creation, by adding his grateful vivacity to the smile of nature.

Not so gladdened was the soul of our poetess, divided from the object nearest to her heart, she concealed not the anguish which devoured her, and exclaims, amidst the aspect of all the joys of nature, that "divided from her only solace, she wanders through the rugged and inhospitable woods, acceptable only to the melancholy of solitude, where free, at least, from human observation,



observation, she might bewail and sigh over the remembrance of the too short moments of her felicity, and grow angry with Heaven." At times directing her wandering steps to the mountain's brow, she views the circumference of the vast horizon, and with eager and mad desire, seeks the land which includes the idol of her heart. But, alas! the soul acquires only an increased sorrow, by considering that ample space and ocean intervening dissent from the mild request. Her only comfort, then, is the dear resemblance of her loss, and she feels in part her grief becalmed by contemplating his picture; but from the painted ivory that soul is absent which rendered him master of her thoughts. "I speak to you, but your beloved lip is not moved to liberty at those mild words by which love still more imprisons souls."

(Io ti parlo, ma oh dio non si sprigiona  
L'amato labbro a quei soavi detti

Co'quali Amor pui l'anime imprigiona!)

The latter stanzas of the elegy are filled with jealous suspicions, with cares arising from the protracted absence; but "cruel thought! fly from my grieving soul; life, in harbouring it, becomes a burthen."

"Ahi pensier crudo! dall'alma dogliosa  
Fuggi che il cuore a lacerar mi sento  
E me la vita in tal sospetto odiosa."

In this little elegy we have abundant proof of that fecundity of talent and imagination, although it may not be divested of that extraneous fancy sometimes applicable to the fertile nation whose language it speaks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

YOUR ingenious correspondent, R. S. has, in page 45 of your last number, introduced a subject, which, to the proprietors of Lime works, sometimes proves of considerable importance, particularly to those who may be engaged in the establishment of Limeries in new situations, and where, sometimes, without proper skill or caution in the workmen, much lime may be produced which is what has been called *dead* or *over-burnt*, and perfectly unsaleable.

The words of your correspondent would seem to imply his opinion, that any limestone could, by too long a continuance in the kiln, be rendered useless; this, however, was probably not his meaning, because I believe it to be a mistake, and that the purer, and more crystalline kinds of limestone, from the

Peak-hundreds of Derbyshire, and various other places, or the purer kinds of chalk, might be heated with considerable intensity through a long period, without undergoing any other change than parting with about 37 or 38 per cent. of water and carbonic acid; because these limestones contain not more than about 1 or 2 per cent. of the extraneous substances, which are very usually found combined in other limestones, viz. silex, clay, iron, and magnesia, some, or all of them, and sometimes others; and such purer limestones are little, if at all, disposed to melt, fuse, or mix together, compared with the inferior limestones, even under the hands of the most skilful and careful lime-burners, or, compared with the ordinary limestones, under almost any management in the burning.

It is well known to the scientific potter, enameller, glass-worker, &c. that *mixtures*, or combinations of various earths and metallic substances, in a wonderful degree promote the fusibility, or disposition to fuse, of masses of mixed matters which are submitted to intense heat; and since ordinary limestones are found throughout the country which contain from 3 to 10 per cent. of extraneous matter, and also other inferior limestones, usually denominated argillaceous, silicious, or magnesian limestones, which contain from 20 to 25 per cent. of the extraneous matter above-mentioned, which promote fusibility, almost in proportion as they abound and are numerous; it must cease to be matter of surprise, that the lime-burners sometimes fail of producing a good and useful lime, where it might have been practicable to have produced such.

I am not aware, that a kiln charged with a given weight of limestone, say 1000 lbs. of the ordinary quality, such as might be expected to lose 37 to 45 per cent. of water and carbonic acid,\* would, by a due degree of burning, be first diminished in weight in these proportions: say to 636 or to 550 lbs.; and that by a longer continuance in the fire, the

\* The very black and dark-coloured limestones, which yield a *white* lime, must discharge, while burning, a considerably greater proportion of carbonic acid gas than is here assumed; because these, as well as the swine stones, or those limestones which *smell* offensively on being struck, contain much bitumen, which, combining with part of the oxygen supplying the fire in the kiln, forms carbonic acid, and escapes.

weight



weight of the lime so formed would again increase, as, for instance, to 600 or 700 lbs., as the case might be, as would seem to be intimated by the words of your correspondent. If, therefore, Mr. R. S. should have witnessed, or knows of any experiments, or well attested facts, which shew this to be the case, in any instance, myself, and, I dare say, many others of your readers, would be thankful if he would communicate these particulars; adding, at least, the *names and situations* of the quarries and kilns, where the same may have been tried, and any other particulars which he may be able to supply, as to the colour, specific gravity, and composition, of the stone experimented upon; also, to which of the *strata* depicted on William Smith's maps, such limestone may appear to be referable, and as to the degree of repute or otherwise, in which properly burnt lime, from the same stone, may be held by the agriculturists, the masons, or others who may have used it.

The truth, I apprehend, will generally turn out to be, not that the actual weight of the lime has been again increased by over-burning, but that its comparative weight, or specific gravity, through the concentration, or closer running together, of each *lump* of lime, (or *shell*, of the Scotch Limeries) has been increased by this partial melting; and whereby, a bushel, or any given *measure* of such over-burnt lime, will be found to weigh more than a bushel of that which is properly burnt from the same stone.

After giving attention to several instances,\* wherein dead, or over-burnt lime has been produced, I had drawn the conclusion, that such lime had not been too long, but, on the contrary, too short a time in the fire. An injudicious lime-burner, by increasing the intensity of the fire, having, as it appeared to me, attempted to turn out a greater quantity, in a given time, than stone of that quality he was using was calculated to produce, of marketable lime. The form of the kiln, and the managing the draught of air through the same, so as to avoid too intense a heat, having, at the same time, the power of prolonging an equal and moderate heat, through a sufficient length of time, for effectually expelling the

water and carbonic gas from the limestone; and often, also, the sizes of the lumps with which the kiln is charged, have all appeared to me matters of weighty consideration with the burner of the ordinary limestones, and more especially so with those who have to deal with the inferior or less pure of our limestones.

The subject is of great practical importance, and I will not doubt, that having been started in your useful Miscellany, the same will receive a useful elucidation from some of your many able, scientific, and practical readers.

I am, yours, &c. JOHN FAREY, SEN.  
Howland-street, Feb. 10, 1821.

*For the Monthly Magazine:*  
EXCURSION through NORTH-WALES,  
in 1819.

(Continued from No. 350, p. 33.)

AS we wished to see Powis Castle,\* which we passed as we entered Welshpool; about a mile on our left, we followed a path issuing out of the road, near the town, which soon brought us to it, and we were so fortunate as to procure admission, although our expectation was by no means fulfilled to the extent we had anticipated. With the word *castle* is associated a number of chivalrous and pleasing ideas; we do not expect to see painted wainscots and gilded ceilings; these we may look at every day in London; but we wish for something in the venerable, rough, unostentatious, substantial style. Hence, however, we were grievously disappointed. Powis Castle has been *modernized*, by, we believe, its present proprietor, and occasional resident, Lord Clive, and contains little worthy of remark, if we except a small gallery of choice paintings, among which we observed two fine landscapes by Salva-

\* See some of them mentioned in vol. 2, p. 415, of my "Agricultural Report on Derbyshire: with Useful Hints to Lime-burners," in p. 411, and others of that volume.

\* This castle was founded in 1110, by a Welsh Prince, named Cadwgan ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn. In old Leland's time, however, there seem to have been two fortresses on the spot now occupied by Powis Castle. In his Itinerary he writes thus:—"Welsch Pole had two lord's Marcher's Castells within one walle, the lord Powys, named Greye, and the Lord Dudley, called Sutton; but now the Lord Powys hath both in his hande. The Welsch Pole Castell is in compas almost as much as a littel town. The Lord Dudley his parte is almost fallen downe, the Lord Powys his parte is nearly goode." Of these two castles no one but the writer just quoted and Camden make any mention; and the learned have not yet determined upon the authenticity of their statements.

tor, and a powerfully expressive head by Rembrandt. But in a retrospective point of view, this castle becomes an object of no trifling importance. The various savage and sanguinary feuds which it has witnessed; its numerous and stubborn contests, to which its possession has given birth, and the mirth and revelry to which its massy walls have echoed, will afford an ample and interesting subject for reflection. But a long succession of ages hath rolled on: tranquillity hath supplanted anarchy and bloodshed; and the last scene of war and tumult in which this fortress was engaged, happened in the civil wars of 1644, when its brave and loyal owner, Percy Lord Powis, was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary soldiers, after a gallant resistance of some days against a superior force; his property was confiscated, and his life only preserved by the influence and intercession of some powerful friends. The grounds belonging to the estate are extensive, and the park, which is well stocked with venison, is one of the largest in North Wales. Leaving the castle we regained the road and soon reached the summit of a chain of hills extending in a western direction along the northern extremity of Montgomeryshire. From one of the highest elevations on this ridge we obtained a most beautiful and extended prospect.

Now we gain the mountain's brow  
 What a landscape lies below!  
 No clouds—no vapours intervene,  
 But the gay, the open scene  
 Does the face of Nature show  
 In all the hues of heaven's bow,  
 And swelling to embrace the light  
 Spreads around beneath the sight!

DYER.

Rocks, woods, and meadows, intersected by a river, and "sprinkled o'er" with several picturesque habitations, formed a delightful scene, which it is impossible to describe either by pen or pencil; and seen as it was by us illumined by the ruddy tints of the setting sun, it presented so rich a *tout ensemble*, that we tarried for a long time gazing on the glowing landscape before us.

Beneath us in the soft and silent light  
 Spread the fair valleys; mead, and flow-  
 ery lawn,

With their calm verdure interspers'd, allay  
 The forest's ponderous blackness, or retire  
 Under the chequering umbrage of deep  
 groves,

Whose shadows almost slumber; far be-  
 yond

Huge mountains, brightening in their  
 secret gleams,

Their cold peaks bathe in the rich setting  
 sun.

Sweeps through the midst broad Severn;  
 deep and dark,

His monarchy of waters, its full flow  
 Still widening, as he scorned to bear the  
 main.

Less tribute than a sea.

Millman's Samor.

But the sun was fast descending behind the blue mountains in the west; the shades of eve were gradually falling on the woods and hills around us; and the liquid melody, which had enlivened our walk during the day, was sinking into silence. It behoved us, therefore, to regain the high road ere we were benighted on the hills, and leaving the mountain paths we had hitherto traversed, we soon reached it, and following its course, quickly arrived at the little village of Llanerfil, where we found very comfortable accommodation at the Cross Foxes. And we sojourned there till the morning.

The night we sojourned at Llanerfil was boisterous and stormy: as Mr. Wordsworth says—

There was a roaring in the wind all night,  
 The rain came heavily and fell in floods;

and although the rain had ceased before morning, the sky still looked very gloomy, and indicative of wet. We debated, therefore, whether we should continue our journey, or tarry at Llanerfil for the day. A chaise could not be procured, as the only one belonging to the house had gone to Shrewsbury the day before, and would not return till the evening, so that if we went we must *pedestrianise* it, and, as our host informed us, we should find the roads very uncomfortable for walking. Unfortunately we had sent our books (for we very seldom travel without a favourite author or two in our trunk) with the rest of our luggage to Dolgelly, and it was in no good humour that we stood watching the progress of the murky clouds, which the wind from the south-west spread sullenly over the heavens. However, before we came to any determination on the point, we resolved to breakfast, and sat down accordingly to a very sturdy repast—such an one as would not have disgraced the hospitable board of our good friend the Laird of Fillaway. We had finished our *jentaculum*, and were bemoaning our unhappy lot when a rich and sparkling gleam of sunshine peered through the window of the little parlour where we sat, and, like that



— ignis fatuus light

That charms and dazzles human sight.  
inspired us with such joyous hilarity,  
that we called loudly for our bill, dis-  
charged it without a murmur,\* and  
once more found ourselves on our way  
to the mountain-wilds of Merioneth-  
shire. But alas! transitory and delu-  
sive was that lovely beam of sunshine!  
We had scarcely walked three miles,  
before the rain fell in torrents, and  
wetted us to the skin in less than no  
time. Our companion proposed that  
we should make the best of our way  
back to Llanerfil. But no, said we,  
there were but little wisdom in turning  
back to be laughed at by the people at  
the inn; any thing rather than that,  
said we, (and we thought of poor Di  
Vernon as we said it), for as we had as-  
sumed the title of tourists, we deemed  
it derogatory to the dignity of our office  
to yield so readily to the adverse ele-  
ments; and on we strode most man-  
fully, and, in our own opinion, most  
heroically. Fortunately for us, for our  
situation was becoming truly pitiable,  
we espied a large building by the road  
side, which, a board fixed to the gable-  
end informed us, was the inn of Cann  
Office. The door stood wide open, and  
we entered and found ourselves in a  
good-sized kitchen, paved with broad  
blue flags, and plentifully stocked with  
mutton and swine hams, massy fitches  
of bacon, a dried salmon or two, and  
abundance of savoury herbs. A large,  
heavy, and antique looking settle, by  
the side of a blazing fire, was no despi-  
cable object to a couple of chilly and  
half-drowned travellers, and as it was  
luckily unoccupied, we took possession  
of it, called for some negus, and awaited  
the discontinuance of the storm most  
comfortably situated.

It was while seated by the fire-side  
at Cann-office, that we first observed

\* We are not quite convinced that we  
ought to have behaved thus laxly on the oc-  
casion. It is very often requisite, *pro bono  
publico*, to dispute an innkeeper's bill; but  
we are inclined to think that our host of the  
Cross Foxes did not charge us more than  
double what he would have received from a  
native. We submit the bill to the considera-  
tion of our readers, and they must decide  
for us.

Tea for two, with ham, &c.	£0	5	0
Beds for two	0	3	0
Breakfast for two, with ham, eggs, dried salmon, pickled pudding, &c.	0	5	0
	£0	13	0

any striking variation between the  
manners of the Welch and English.  
Every thing, from the simple and some-  
what primitive hostess, to the rude set-  
tle on which we sat, was different from  
what we should have seen at an inn of  
the same standard in England. Here  
was no spruce waiter or consequential  
landlord with his exorbitant charges.  
Every thing was neat, plain, and pleas-  
ing; and the same portion of respect  
and civility was paid to us, drenched  
and dragged as we were, by our at-  
tentive landlady, Mrs. Roberts, as could  
possibly have been shewn to the prop-  
rietor of the most splendid equipage.\*

The rain, which was too violent to  
continue long, had entirely subsided  
before we left Cann-office. To the  
tempest, which had driven us for shel-  
ter to this lonely inn, succeeded a scene  
of inspiring brightness. The morn-  
ing sun shone majestically through the  
silvery mist, which rolled slowly down  
the sides of the distant hills, diffusing  
life and gladness over the glens and  
vallisies of Montgomeryshire. All na-  
ture seemed animated by the cheering  
influence of the glorious orb, which was  
magnificently rising into the now  
cloudless heaven; and, in common  
with every object around us, we felt  
an accession of health and happiness  
from the genial and invigorating beams  
of the ascending luminary.

With kindred joy  
We heard the lark, who from her airy  
height,  
On twinkling pinions poised, poured forth  
profuse  
In thrilling sequence of exuberant song,  
As one whose joyous nature overflowed  
With life and power, her rich and rapturous  
strain.  
The early bee, buzzing along the way,  
From flower to flower, bore gladness on her  
wing  
To our rejoicing sense, and we pursued,  
With quickened eye alert, the frolic hare,  
Where from the green herb, in her wanton  
path,  
She brushed away the dew.

\* The name of this inn is a corruption  
of Cannon's Office, and it was so called from  
having been fortified during Cromwell's  
civil wars, by a party of loyalists. Behind  
the house there is a small circular mount,  
or *tumulus*, said to have been formed by  
the Romans. Our landlady, speaking to us  
respecting it, informed us that she intended  
to have it railed round, and to have seats  
fixed on the summit, for the accommodation  
of visitors; "the English gentry," she ob-  
served, being "fery fond of walking to *ta*  
top." The



The further we now advanced, the bolder became the aspect of the country, and it seemed, as we ascended from the comparatively level plains in the vicinity of Cann-office, that we were about to explore a wild and unknown region, whose dark and lofty mountains towered before us in sublime and stupendous majesty; and when we considered that we should soon be in the midst of the vast assemblage of grandeur which we beheld, we were not entirely free from emotion of the purest and most exalted character. There is certainly a pleasure, and a most elevated pleasure it is, in contemplating nature in all her varied forms; whether in her most lovely and gentle attire, or in her most rugged and tremendous habiliments. And none, perhaps, experiences this delight so forcibly as the young and ardent poet. "The contemplative race," says an agreeable and sometimes elegant writer, "even in the first steps towards nature, are receiving that secret instruction which no master can impart. The youth of genius flies to some favourite haunt, to which his fancy has often given a name; he populates his solitudes; takes all shapes in it; finds all pleasure in it; converses silently with all about him; is an hermit, a lover, a hero. The fragrance and blush of the morning, the calm, still, hush of evening; the mountain, the valley, and the stream—all nature opening to him, he sits brooding over his first dim images, in delightful reverie, and is transported to far distant scenes of love, and glory, and magnificence, which exist only in his own fervid imagination."

Endowed with all that nature can bestow,  
The child of Fancy oft in silence bends  
O'er the mixed treasures of his pregnant  
breast

With conscious pride. From then he oft  
resolves

To frame he knows not what excelling  
things,

And even he knows not what sublime re-  
ward

Of praise and wonder——

There are few persons of cultivated minds who have not felt a spark of this pure and holy rapture. "Who," asks a modern critic, "remembers not an hour of serious ecstasy, when, perhaps, as he lay beneath some old tree, and gazed on the setting sun, earth seemed a visionary thing, the glories of immortality were half revealed, and the first notes of an universal harmony whispered to his soul? Some moments,

when he seemed almost to realise the eternal, and could be well contented to yield up his mortal being?—some little space, populous of high thoughts, and disinterested resolves—some touch upon that "line of limitless desires," along which he shall live in a purer sphere?" Who, indeed! He who has not enjoyed the exstastic visitation, has lost so unsullied and rapturous a pleasure, that—we pity him. But *revenons à nos moutons.*

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken the freedom of addressing you on a little circumstance that has lately come under my notice, respecting domiciliated birds. The cage of my little Canary Bird being broken about twelve months ago in such a manner that his water could not be supplied from the outside, I therefore, as a resource of necessity, filled a tea-cup with clear water, and placed it inside his cage. He soon exhibited signs of great delight in washing and bathing in it; observing this, I have since taken care to supply him with fresh water nearly every day, into which he generally jumps, sometimes ducking his head and covering his back, and always cleaning his breast and wing-feathers with his back, with singular satisfaction.

He has not his equal among my neighbours for singing, and far exceeding any that I see in health and cleanliness, being totally free from gout or mumpishness. The family of this bird is nearly extinct, not having had the privilege of these salutary ablutions. I have much regretted that so many hundred pretty warblers who are confined for life, should have their health ruined by this deprivation, and also by the general practice of putting lumps of sugar into their cages, which is a strong stimulant, and being of a very glutinous nature, must be injurious to their stomachs. I conceive that a little sweet-bread or sponge-biscuit, also ripe fruits are very wholesome for them.

"But water is best of all." *μὴν ὁδὼν.*

ARISTON.

Regent's Park, March 3, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent in your last Number, page 136, thought that he was in this country in the exclusive possession

possession of the secret of the *virgula divina*, or divining rod. Now I can assure the gentleman from unquestionable authority, that the use of the divining rod has been known in Spanish America and in this country, for nearly two centuries. Don Alonso Barba, many years director of the Spanish mines of Potosi, wrote a treatise on metals, mines, and minerals, which was translated into English by the Earl of Sandwich in the year 1669, which treatise I have got.

Barba, after giving some very clear directions for discovering metals and minerals, (as according to de Humboldt Spanish America contains almost all the metals and minerals,) says the next work is to try the operation with the *virgula divina*, and is thus performed: 'About Midsummer, in a calm morning, I cut up a rod of hazle, all of the same spring's growth almost a yard long, then I tied it to my staff in the middle so that it did hang even like the beam of a balance; thus I carried it up and down the mountains where lead grew, and before noon it guided me to the orifice of a lead-mine, which I tried, having one with me that had an hatchet of iron and a spade, and within two hours we found a vein of lead ore within a foot of the grass. The sign that it sheweth is to bow down the root end towards the earth as though it would grow there near unto the orifice of a mine; when you see it does so, you must carry it round about the place to see that it turneth in the string still to the same place on which side soever you stand, as the needle of a mariner's compass, however you turn it will when at liberty still turn to the north.'

The reason of this attraction I conceived to be of kin to the loadstone drawing iron to it by a secret virtue inbred by nature, and not by conjuration, as some have fondly imagined.\*

Green wood is found to be a conductor of electricity, and by Dr. Watson's experiments he found that the electric fluid proceeds from the earth. Metals and water are both conductors;

may not that be the cause of the divining rod bowing down to the earth over metals and water, the rod itself being a conductor.

I was at the Mendip coal mines some years ago, and was there informed that the divining rod was frequently used in searching for coal.

Mr. Partridge's rod not working over a wooden bridge may be attributed to its being an imperfect conductor, as dry wood is known to be so, nor will it work, he says, when the hands are covered with leather gloves; perhaps the leather is a non-conductor, and the rod is then insulated.

Bletonism is a faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; the term is modern, and derived from a Mr. Bleton, who for some years past has excited universal attention by his possessing the above faculty, which seems to depend upon some peculiar organization. Concerning the reality of this extraordinary faculty, there occurred great doubts among the learned; but M. Thouvenel, a Frenchman of some consequence and a philosopher, seems to have put the matter beyond dispute in two memoirs which he has published upon the subject. He was charged with a commission to analyse the mineral and medicinal waters in France, and by repeated trials he had been so fully convinced of the capacity of Bleton that he solicited the ministry to join him in the commission. All this shows that the operations of Bleton have a more solid support than the tricks of imposture or the delusions of fancy.

In fact a great number of his discoveries are ascertained by respectable affidavits. The following is a strong instance of Bletonism. For a long time the traces of several springs and their reservoirs in the lands of the Abbey de Verains, had been entirely lost. It appeared, nevertheless, by ancient deeds, that these springs and reservoirs had existed. A neighbouring Abbey was supposed to have turned these waters for its benefit into other channels, and a law suit was commenced

\* Our ingenious correspondent's solution is but another mode of describing conjuration. We hoped that our "Philosophical Enquirer" had removed from the minds of all our readers the superstitious notion of inbred or innate attraction. Even in regard to the magnet, he has shewn, and late experiments have proved, that the pheno-

mena result from circulations of rare media. But in his next paragraph Mr. Hall gives a solution which removes the necessity for his "secret virtue inbred by nature." It is high time that the language of philosophy should be cleared of such terms as secret virtue, sympathy, attraction, repulsion, and the like.—E.D.

upon this supposition. Mr. Bleton was applied to, he discovered at once the new course of the waters in question: his discovery was ascertained, and the law suit was terminated.

M. Thouvenel assigns principles upon which the impressions made by subterraneous waters and mines may be naturally enough accounted for. Having ascertained a general law by which subterraneous electricity exerts an influence upon the bodies of certain individuals eminently susceptible of that influence, and shown, that this law is the same whether the electrical action arises from currents of warm or cold water, from currents of humid air, from coal or metallic mines, from sulphur, and so on; he observes that there is a diversity in the physical and organical impressions which are produced by this electrical action according as it proceeds from different fossible bodies, which are more or less conductors of electrical emanations.

There are also artificial processes which concur in leading us to distinguish the different focuses or conductors of mineral electricity, and in these processes the use of electrometrical rods deserve the attention of philosophers, who might, perhaps, in course of time, substitute in their place a more perfect instrument. A most singular and important phenomenon Mr. Bleton met with, which was that over the iron mines alone the electrometrical rod assumes a motion of rotation diametrically opposite to that which they exhibit over all other mines. This phenomenon takes place with the same distinction when iron and other metals are extracted from their mines and deposited under ground.

But the most remarkable circumstance in this distinctive action of these metals, is, that it has an uniform and constant direction from east to west in all metals, iron excepted, just as iron rendered magnetic has an action directed from south to north. In the supplement to M. Thouvenel's memoir, there is an accurate account of the processes that have furnished these invariable results. They will naturally suggest the idea of constructing an electrical compass which may be of as eminent use in experimental philosophy as the magnetic compass in navigation. The natural and spontaneous direction of metallic emanations towards the west being ascertained, it only remains to render them palpable by the

construction of an instrument which may be substituted in the place of the electrometrical twig that goes vulgarly by the name of the divining rod.

C. HALL.

*Ansty, March 19, 1821.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NARRATIVE of a Voyage to, and five Months' Residence at, the MOUTH of the GREAT FISH RIVER; being an accurate description of the condition of the Emigrants lately settled in that part of Southern Africa. By W. W.

(Concluded from our last.)

EVERY necessary arrangement being completed, we commenced our march for the interior on the 14th of April with a train of near 100 waggons, (which are not, however, much larger than our carts,) each being drawn by from 12 to 16 oxen, we presented a very curious spectacle, the whole procession reaching nearly a mile. We were escorted by a party of Dutch Farmers on horseback, each carrying a musket, with the Landrost (Col. Cuyler) at their head. The first night we halted on the banks of the Zwart-Kops River after a very pleasant journey of about six hours. The next morning we were awoke at day-break by the cracking of whips; this being the method the boors pursue to call the Hottentot boys with the cattle. We proceeded on our journey through a most delightful country, abounding with game of every description, which are, however, extremely difficult to get near, and many of our party preferred walking with their guns to enjoy the sport. We continued our march for about six hours, when we halted in a large valley surrounded on every side by immense thickets, for a few hours, when we resumed our journey and encamped that night at a military post on the banks of the Sunday River, here we received rations for two days, as we had hitherto done. We were informed that a party of Caffres had very lately paid them a visit and helped themselves to some of their cattle.

The next morning at sun-rise we crossed the Zonday Riviere, and proceeded to a fine plain, about three hours journey from thence, where we halted a few hours, as was frequently done. This day we passed innumerable droves of deer as well as a few quaggas or wild horses, but had as yet seen nothing to create the slightest alarm.

We



We halted this night at another military post at Bushman's River, where we remained till day-break the next morning. We then proceeded to Hassagai Bush, where, after halting for a few hours, we re-commenced our journey, and reached a farm belonging to Major Frazer about 11 o'clock, where it was intended we should stay the remainder of the day and the next night; most of our party took a ramble as far as Theopolis, a missionary Hottentot school. We were informed that the Caffres had lately stolen all their cattle, but they were still possessed of some thousand head of fine oxen. Several days prior to our visit two Hottentots belonging to the school had set out for the purpose of destroying a large bull buffalo that had been seen in a neighbouring thicket, after some hours search they discovered and killed it; the day being very sultry, they laid down under a large tree, where they had not remained many minutes before they discovered what they at first conjectured to be another buffalo breaking through a large thicket directly opposite them, but which proved to be two Caffres, who not perceiving the Hottentots, proceeded *sans ceremonie* to help themselves to the choicest morsels of the prize. The Hottentots immediately fired upon the Caffres, one of whom fell, the other immediately made the best possible use of his legs, and though closely pursued by his enemies, all vestige of him was lost on their reaching the edge of the rocks on the N. E. side of the mouth of a small creek; aware that he could not possibly have escaped to any great distance that way, they were some time before they thought of giving up the search, but continued to examine the recesses of the rocks without success; at length one of the Hottentots imagined he saw something now and then rise to the surface of the water, about 20 yards from them, and as it ultimately proved he was not wrong in his conjecture, for they soon discovered this to be the poor wretch, who was thus endeavouring to elude his pursuers by keeping merely his nostrils above the surface of the water; they kept a strict eye upon him, and soon had an opportunity of dispatching him. Similar circumstances are by no means uncommon. At this place (Major Frazer's farm,) there is a fine grove of orange trees, which is all the vestige of a flourishing farm the Caffres left in their last descent, when we understood they had murdered all they could

lay their hands on; the proprietor was fortunately from home at the time.

As we anticipated much difficulty in crossing the Sea Cow River, Mr. Allbright (the missionary,) kindly offered to render us every assistance in his power, and with a number of his Hottentots, proceeded with us at day-break the following morning, and we arrived at the edge of the river at about 10 A. M.

Here we were obliged to wait till about 4 in the afternoon for the tide, when, after several attempts with an empty waggon to try if we might attempt to pass with safety, we made a successful attempt, and all reached the opposite shore without accident. But the greatest obstacle remained still to be surmounted, the ascent on the side we had just reached being almost perpendicular for near a quarter of a mile, three spans or teams of oxen were unsuccessfully tried by many of the waggons, and it was not till late the following day that we all reached the summit.

Here the country put on quite a different appearance, being more open with little wood except in the valleys; this certainly appeared to us to be by far the most eligible spot we had seen to settle upon, and we have since had reason to regret our not selecting it; as, in all probability, had we applied for it at that time, we should have succeeded in obtaining it: this spot is now in the possession of — Thornhill, Esq.\* In this place is a krale of buffalo-hunters belonging to Theopolis, where we were enabled to purchase fowls, &c. at a reasonable rate.

In the afternoon we re-commenced our march, and proceeded to a beautiful plain about four miles from the mouth of the cline of Montges; here we remained till one o'clock the next morning, we then resumed our journey, intending to cross the river at low water, which happened about 2 o'clock in the morning; fires were lighted at convenient distances to mark the track they were to follow; this was the last and most miserable part of the journey, the night was excessively dark, an awful silence prevailed, which was now

\* By an extract of a letter from a settler in the Observer, it seems that they have succeeded in getting a small vessel into the Cowie; should this really be the case, it will be a circumstance of infinite importance to the neighbouring locations.

and then broken by tremendous peals of thunder or the roaring of some wild beast,—the rain fell in torrents, every thing conspired to make our situation most deplorably miserable, and although several of the waggons upset, fortunately no accident happened. After crossing this stream we arrived at our destined place of location at seven o'clock, though it was some time before we could be persuaded to believe that this was actually considered the most eligible spot for the purpose. We were, however, given to understand, that we had better make the best of a bad bargain, and proceed immediately to unload the waggons; but to give some description of it, our town allotments, which it was found could contain but two acres instead of six, as originally intended, were to be measured along the side of a tremendous mountain, composed of huge masses of rock and sandstone, at the bottom of which rises a small stream, the water of which is certainly good, though not in any great abundance; on the opposite side is a large wood, from which we are plentifully supplied with that material.

It was found that this place would not admit of all being located on the same spot, so that more than one half of the party were to have allotments in another part, which being left to our own choice, was certainly the most preferable alternative of the two. Our head (with whom we had not been for some time on the most amicable terms) with a select party of his own, taking their land at about two miles distant, after having bestowed on our town the name of *Salmagundy*, but this has since been altered to Cuyler Ville in honour of Col. Cuyler, to whom we are under many obligations.

The waggons being unladen on each individual's allotment, we were left to the pleasures of anticipation, which at this period were certainly not of the most gratifying nature; nothing was for a time thought of but the best means of returning, and though every obstacle was laid in the way of those who endeavoured so to do, some did succeed; however, the longer we remained in the place the more we became reconciled to it, and in the course of a month things began to wear a better appearance; as soon as the weather would permit, we most of us began to erect some sort of a shelter against the winter season, which was now fast approaching. We have several modes of building among us, but the most

common, most expeditious, and most serviceable way is, in the first place, to cut about twelve good posts (according to the size you intend to build) of about eight inches in diameter, and about ten feet long, with two longer ones for the gable ends, these we let into the ground about three feet, and at a convenient distance from each other; we next procure three longer ones and not quite so thick, for the plates; the roof is then prepared in the same way as a house in England would be to thatch, we then procure a sufficient quantity of small sticks of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and four feet long, and wattle all round between each two posts, alternately one in and the other out; this done we dig till we come to some good clay, which is by no means scarce, and with this we mix an equal quantity of cow-dung, we then plaster it inside and out several times, and this, with a good thatch of rushes that grow in great abundance, form the houses of most of the settlements; some have endeavoured to build with stone, others with turf, but no way answers by any means so well as the way I have described. Few of the settlers are without some sort of a house, and many of them are particularly neat with inclosures, laid out in a very tasty manner. Their cattle-krales (pens) for the sake of security, they generally contrive to have pretty near the houses. We are at present receiving rations from government, consisting of (per day)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of mutton or beef, 1 lb. for women, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. for children, with 1 lb. of bread a man,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. for a woman, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for a child; three rations are drawn monthly by the head of the party in live stock, (which is killed as occasion may require,) from a settlement called Bathurst;\* this being considered the most central spot, was judiciously considered the best calculated to issue them from.

Here it is that justice is administered, and all business is transacted connected with the district. Among the articles that are issued from the government store for the use of the settlers are ploughs, harrow-tines, spades, forks, pickaxes, mattocks, hoes, rakes, shovels, saws, hammers, nails, gimblets,

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\* Bathurst is about seven miles from the mouth on the N. E. bank of the Sea Cow River in the midst of the Grot Bos or Great Bush; it is situated in a most beautiful country, and bids fair to be a place of some importance.



reap-hooks, sickles, scythes, chisels broad-axes, felling-axes, latches, catches and keepers, locks, padlocks, bill-hooks, files, smiths' tools, screws, tents, camp-kettles, painted canvas, bedding of every description, &c. &c. &c. These articles, as well as the rations, are issued on the responsibility of the heads of parties at three years' credit, but we are given to understand that government will never be pressing; indeed I cannot speak in terms sufficiently grateful for the assistance we have received at the hands of our country, she has left nothing undone that can contribute to our comfort and well-doing, and is still doing every thing that can establish and consolidate our interests. The country we are in possession of, is nearly uninhabited. A few Hottentots are found here and there in kras, passing their time in smoaking, to which practice both men and women are particularly addicted. They breed a number of horned cattle, but no sheep, subsisting solely on milk and meat; being excellent marksmen, they are seldom at a loss for the latter, as haart beasts and quaggas are considered great dainties among them; they live in a state of great inactivity, without any mark but their persons to distinguish them from the brute creation. We have little to fear from our neighbours, the Caffres, as they have suffered dearly for their late encroachments; the only chance one can have of even seeing them is by going into their territories with the party of soldiers, who go to the Keiskamma River, generally once a week, where they sound the bugle, as a signal for them to bring them milk, and whatever they may have to dispose of.

They are a very fine race of people, and lead a very active life; the only weapon of defence they use is a spear of about five foot long, which they throw with great exactness to a surprising distance; the only implement they use for making them is a stone, which answers the purpose both of hammer and anvil. Stories concerning them would scarcely be credited, but from their tallying one may be induced to believe them. On their defeat at Graham's town (upon which place they made a descent about 18 months since,) a party of soldiers consisting of 25 men, one woman, and one child, the garrison of the military post at Hassagai-bush, on their way to reinforce their comrades at Graham's-town, fell in

with a party of about 3000 Caffres; upon the approach of the soldiers the Caffres made a stand, the soldiers doing the same, resolving to sell their lives as dearly as possible, as death seemed inevitable; the day being excessively hot, from the fatigue of a hard day's march, they were almost famished with thirst; on the left hand at a few hundred yards distant, ran a small rivulet, but as they dare not all leave together, they dispatched five of the men with the woman and child for the purpose of procuring some water; at the expiration of an hour the Caffres wheeled about without throwing an Hassagai; in the mean time the five men not returning, their comrades began to feel alarmed, they immediately went in search of them, and found their mangled bodies behind some bushes entirely naked, some with their hands cut off and thrust into their mouths, others with their eyes put out, and cut across the belly with the entrails hanging out, and the woman and child were literally quartered. Many stories equally horrible are related of them.

A few weeks back a party of about 500 made their appearance a few miles from Bathurst, killed a Hottentot and effected their escape as far as the opposite banks of the Fish River, with a number of oxen he was herding. They were here overtaken, and five men and two women were killed; the cattle of course were recovered.

Among the animals that are to be found here, are the lion, elephant, tiger, leopard, hyena, wolf, tiger-cat, rhinoceros, buffalo, wild hog, camel-leopard, hippopotamus or sea-cow, zebra, and quaggas; rabbits are here in abundance. Armadillos, ant-bears, mangooses, raccoons, squirrels, ichneumons, are also found here; animals of the antelope kind are particularly numerous, and known by the following names: the spring bock, stein bock, bosch bock, reit bock, derker bock, gries bock, bonti bock, and haart beast, common deer, large antelope, small antelope, and little spotted-deer, not larger than a hare; horses, sheep, goats, oxen, and dogs, constitute the chief part of their domesticated animals. Monkeys are very numerous in the vicinity of the locations, and of various descriptions, the baboon and bear-ape are extremely mischievous. The feathered race are very numerous, eagles, vultures, kites, crows, &c. &c. are found here,



here, with a great variety of wild peacocks, ostriches, parrots, pelicans, penguins, cormorants; divers and many species of the crow kind, as also cape snipes, ducks, teals, widgeons; partridges, pheasants, grouse, quails, woodcocks, pigeons, &c. &c.; several species of small birds of the thrush, bullfinch, and sparrow kind, also humming birds and fly birds, remarkable for their diminutive size: among the venomous reptiles, are to be found the hooded-snakes, the puff-adder, the spring-adder, the boom-snake, the grass-snake, and water-snake; the bite of any of these is considered mortal; scorpions, and centipedes are very numerous; the black spider is also reckoned among the venomous creatures; red and green locusts at certain seasons of the year do great damage to the vegetable productions.

The botany of Southern Africa is more rich and peculiar than any other country, and most of the singular and beautiful inhabitants of our green-houses have been hence produced; numbers, however, equally remarkable, remain behind; which, from their size or from accident, or from the necessity of selection among a multitude, are as yet strangers to European cultivation. The class of bulbous-rooted plants might be selected as peculiarly characteristic of the Cape, for no where else are they found so abundant, so various, or so splendid. Nor is it at one season of the year that this splendid scene is exhibited, every month has its peculiar beauties, composing scenes of unrivalled magnificence, where the eye wanders with delight from beauty to beauty, till fatigued with splendour it reposes on the light silver foliage of the protea argentea or the vigorous green of the spreading oak, or still deeper hue of the aspiring stone pine. The myrtle grows to a great height, laurels, laurentinas, geraniums, jessamins, al-bucas, and hyacinths, grow spontaneously in many places. A species of indigo grows wild, the cotton-tree is to be found in some parts. The cape-olive is very good of its kind; the cabbage-tree grows in great abundance, the stalk of which, when boiled, resembles our cabbage in taste.

Among the fruits that this country produces, are oranges, plantains, gauloes, pumpkins, melons, squashes, water-melons, strawberries, pomegranates, &c.; peaches, apricots, apples; and pears, are reared in great abundance, but are

neither so various or so good in quality as our own; chesnuts, walnuts, and almonds, grow equal if not superior to other countries; bilimbies, tamarinds, and several fruits of an acid quality so common in India. The vines are not suffered to grow up or spread out their branches, except one or two particular species, which produce the grapes used at table or dried for raisins: they are never suffered to grow more than three feet high, and have the appearance of low currant-bushes.

The castor-oil shrub and coffee-tree are to be found here. Every species of game is found here, and the botanist has a wide field for exercising his ingenuity; this country is inhabited by Boors, who, in their manners, habits, and dispositions, seem a race entirely distinct from those of the more civilized parts of the colony; and one indeed sees, with surprize, the 'country Dutch,' as they are called, and those residing at Cape Town, and its vicinity. Though this country abounds with whatever can make life comfortable, yet these inhabitants seem not to have the power of enjoying those blessings within their reach, and absolutely in their possession. Oxen they have in abundance, but seldom use any for food. Milk and butter overflow with them. Their houses are poor, mean, and incommodious, although they might easily be rendered comfortable, even without their own bodily labour, as they have a sufficient number of slaves for all their purposes; their rooms are dirty and smoaky in the extreme; their articles of furniture are few, an old table, two or three broken chairs, a few plates or kitchen utensils, with a couple of large chests, commonly comprise the whole. Indifferent bread and vegetables stewed in sheep's fat, are their usual fare, and when they eat meat, masses of mutton are served up in grease. This luxury they devour in great quantities, bolting it down as some of our porters would do for a wager: smoaking all the morning and sleeping after dinner constitute their greatest luxury, unwilling to work themselves, they lord it over their slaves and hired Hottentots. At a middle age they are carried off by dropsy, or some disease contracted by indolence and eating to excess: they make use of that poisonous hot spirit Cape brandy, and when they cannot get that they drink Geneva. The women pass a lazy, listless, and inactive life: after having re-

galed herself with a cup of coffee for breakfast, the lady of the house sits at her ease in a corner till the next meal time, seeming absolutely fixed to an old clumsy chair; little of female delicacy can be expected about her, a coarse loose dress thrown about her shoulders leaves many parts of her person altogether exposed. Of beauty the females can rarely boast, they generally go bare-footed, their feet are washed by the male as well as the female slaves, nor do they make any ceremony of having this office performed before strangers; no amusement varies the scene, but one day is like all the rest of the year with them. Upon contemplating the various circumstances respecting the Dutch, with the line of conduct they have pursued since their first settlement, one cannot without surprise observe, that they have, during so long a residence, continued to remain entirely ignorant of the vast improvement of which their possessions are capable, the dictates of common sense or common prudence without any external instruction, might surely have been sufficient to point out the thousand advantages which force themselves upon the attention of the observer, and yet seem entirely to have escaped the notice of the colonists. There is, in this part of the world, an instance to be found of European adventurers entirely destitute of enterprise, and completely indifferent to the art of bettering their situations. On observing the innumerable local advantages which the colony possesses, the infinite means of becoming opulent and comfortable which nature holds out to the inhabitants, one cannot but express a degree of regret that so fruitful a portion of the globe should be assigned to those who are so little capable of estimating its value.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The climate of this place is subject to great varieties, but there is seldom any rain except in the summer-months, when it is accompanied with much thunder and lightning; the heat at this season of the year would be intolerable were it not for the violent storms that frequently arise, which are absolutely essential to the health of the inhabitants. The spring, which commences the beginning of September and continues till the entrance of December, is, undoubtedly, the most pleasant season of the year; the summer from December till March, is sultry; the autumn, from March to June, is dis-

tinguished by a variety of weather; and the winter, from June to September, is generally rainy, cold, and stormy; the transitions, however, from heat to cold, and from rain to fine weather, are much less sudden than in England, throughout the year, and upon the whole the climate of the Cape appears to agree well with Europeans.

The soil consists, for the most part, of a black loomy mould, so exceedingly fertile, that every vegetable substance, whether sown or planted, grows with great luxuriance. English garden-seeds, for the most part, thrive well, though the coldness of the nights have had some ill effect upon them, but have little doubt that if sown at a proper season of the year, we may insure a plentiful return. A good garden engine will, at certain seasons of the year, be found a valuable acquisition. A malt mill, or some other machine for the purpose of grinding wheat, will also be found of the greatest utility, as there is at present no means of grinding corn nearer than Utenhage, which is more than 100 miles from Bathurst. A settler will do well to furnish himself with a good saddle, as nothing is to be done here without a horse, and a saddle here will cost as much, (or perhaps more,) than he will give for the horse itself.

Several descriptions of tea grow in the colony as well as a sort of wild coffee; the former will be found a good substitute, but the latter we have not at present had an opportunity of giving a fair trial, as August is the month in which it ought to be picked. Letters are forwarded from Bathurst (where you pay 1s. 6d. for the postage to Cape Town,) by a Hottentot boy on horse-back to the next post, where he delivers his charge to another; they are thus conveyed there in a few days. A good rifle, or a piece with a very large bore, would be found extremely useful, as there is little use for small pieces. The chain of settlements at present extends about fifty miles. All officers, whether naval or military, are entitled to 500 acres each; so that those on half-pay may do exceedingly well here. The clothing worn by the Dutch farmers consists chiefly of tanned sheep-skins made into jackets and trowsers; government have even supplied the settlers with some thousand of these for that purpose. The price of oxen has rather increased with the demand, they now fetch from twenty to thirty rix dollars each



each, (a rix dollar is 1s. 10d.,) sheep, which sold on our arrival for two rix dollars, now fetch  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and three. A horse will cost from fifty to 300 rix dollars.

As government are fast withdrawing the troops from the frontiers, they are furnishing the settlers with the means of defending themselves; the following circular was issued from Bathurst the beginning of August last:—

“To heads of parties and individuals of settlers located in the district of Albany.—A small supply of arms and ammunition having been provided by His Majesty's Government for the use of the settlers' heads, whose parties actually require them, will be pleased to send small requisitions to the Provincial Magistrate at Bathurst, and it is distinctly to be understood that persons receiving them will be held responsible for their being kept in a state of thorough cleanliness and repair. By order of the Magistrate, J. Hiles, Bathurst, August 1, 1820.”

A canteen for the sale of spirituous liquors has lately been established at this place. Having omitted nothing within our observation that is likely to be of any interest to the new colonists, or those who may intend to become so, we now come to a conclusion, assuring the reader that should this little narrative contain any information he may profit by, it has answered the most essential object of W. W.—

Hertford, Feb. 6. 1820.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE provisional committee for encouragement of industry, and reduction of poor's rates having submitted outlines contemplated as the basis of a proposed bill for the purpose of supplying employment to the unoccupied of our industrious classes, by the cultivation of land, a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the same, will lie at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, for signatures. At this period of its labours, it has been thought desirable to review the steps which have been pursued, terminating in the above result.

From the information received, and facts communicated from almost every quarter as well as rank in our community, (and for which the provisional committee desires its grateful acknowledgements,) it was evident that the abject circumstances of our industrious population, by the miserable effects of which every portion of society is now

oppressed, could alone be efficiently redressed by the interference of the legislature. Unprotected in the remuneration of their labour,\* and generally devoid of a resource, which was once so important, in keeping them independent of parochial aid—the use of commons, and of small slips of land, the agricultural labourers, although employed, have been gradually alienated from their former condition and comforts. Manufacturers, in very considerable numbers, have been of late added; and as the valuable improvements in the application of mechanic powers will preclude the possibility of a large proportion of such persons being again occupied in their accustomed employments, it has become also necessary that permanent provision should be made for them. Under these circumstances, and recurring to the sagacious statute of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, than which there perhaps scarcely exists a nobler monument of human intelligence, we there find that provision was made for the employment of the unoccupied. The circumstance of things having, since those times, undergone very considerable alteration, an enactment was passed in the last parliament of the late reign (59 Geo. III. cap. 12, sec. 12 and 13.) and upon the subject of which this institution had the honour of receiving communications, by which every parish is authorised to occupy 20 acres of land for the purpose of employment and letting; thus recognizing the important principle above cited, and the acknowledged interest of the beneficial effects of the cultivation of the soil.

It has, however, been demonstrated, that obstacles exist to the carrying these salutary provisions into effect. The attention of the legislature has since been otherwise occupied. Still the tracts of our waste, and other lands, are offering themselves most prominently, to dissipate the gloom of our prospects; and what is so loudly demanded by the

\* The remark of the Lord Chief Justice (Kenyon) some years since, cannot be too much admired: “The law of England will lose the best part of its objects, if it do not attend to the interest of the lower classes; as they have no protection but the law of the land; and undoubtedly all judges of every description feel that the poor and undefended have a right to call on them for protection; and when they do they will not call in vain.”



public interests, will doubtless be the care of the public; thus restoring, under Divine Providence, the tone of our British society, and renewed prosperity to our native land.

BENJAMIN WILLS, Hon. Sec.  
*King's Head, Poultry, March, 1821.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**BOUT sixty years since, Mr. Adams of London, undertook to furnish granite paving-stones, in the form of blunt wedges, for the carriage-way of the streets of the metropolis, then in a state of miserable disrepair. To accomplish this, he brought a considerable number of industrious men, with their families, from the North Highlands to Aberdeen, for the purpose of raising these stones from the quarries near the termination of the Grampians, south of the River Dee, where that stone is found in inexhaustible quantity, for many miles along all the rocks which mark the boundaries of the German Ocean in that district.

These industrious people were superintended by skilful persons, who taught them the use of the pickhammer, and they soon became very expert in quarrying, and in the formation of the stones. The business was carried on with a considerable degree of briskness and spirit, for many years, but as the London streets were finished, the demand slackened, and the workmen of course betook themselves to other employments, some as labourers, others as woolcombers, and other branches connected with the then state of manufactures at Aberdeen.

They, however, had in a manner domesticated themselves with their families here, the fathers, mothers, and some of the elder children, all speaking the Gaelic language, to which they had been accustomed from their infancy, and in which they had been instructed from the pulpit in their native districts of the North. They were all Protestants, and, it is believed, in general, strict Presbyterians, according to the system of Calvin. Accustomed to receive religious instruction in their native tongue, and not so intelligent in the idiom and phraseology of the English language, they were desirous of obtaining the advantage of public worship, if possible, in the Gaelic tongue.

Their funds, as might be expected, were small, but they were sober and

industrious, and as they themselves expressed it, had a firm dependence on "Providence," who had hitherto been their guide.

Their association for a purpose so commendable, met with that countenance which it justly merited from several respectable individuals from the Highlands, who were resident in Aberdeen.

That they might, however, proceed with prudence, they requested some citizens, in whom they had confidence, to assist them as managers, and occasionally to afford them aid in their secular affairs. In the first instance they made choice of Mr. Colquhoun McGregor, merchant; Mr. J. Chalmers, printer; Mr. Patrick Robertson, leather-merchant, and Mr. John Ewen, merchant.

In the year 1789, or 1790, these gentlemen drew up a petition, and presented it to the magistrates and council, requesting the use of St. Mary's Chapel, under the East Church, as a temporary place of Worship, for these industrious and well-disposed people. With prompt liberality, this request was most cordially granted; and, with the sum of £26, the only fund they were then possessed of, seats and a reading desk were immediately furnished.

Several merchants and manufacturers, in whose employment different members of the congregation had been, influenced by the good opinion they had formed of them, agreed to afford them a little pecuniary aid; and the managers, thus encouraged, opened a subscription in which they themselves readily joined, and by this means, a sum, little more than £50, was raised. To this was added the produce of the small collection of the congregation, on the Sabbath Day, at the door of St. Mary's Chapel. In this place they chiefly contented themselves, in the outset, with reading a portion of Scripture, prayer, singing psalms—and occasionally, a short exhortation by members of the congregation: but soon after in the year 1791, they found that by a little enlargement in the collections they might be enabled to employ a preacher, to whom they could afford to give a small annual salary. The Rev. Ronald Bain, then residing in Elgin, and who was pastor of a congregation there, had afforded them in their first establishment, much beneficial aid—and his friendly advice was never wanting

wanting when any peculiar circumstance in their situation required it. He occasionally preached and lectured to them in Gaelic, while they occupied St. Mary's Chapel—and when their funds had only acquired a small increase, his brother Mr. Kenneth Bain, was made choice of by the congregation as their first preacher.

In a short space, much gratified with their choice, they fixed his stipend at £40, and ultimately at £50. Mr. Bain having received a call from the Gaelic congregation at Glasgow, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie was chosen by the congregation in his stead. By this time, 1795, and 1796, the affairs of the congregation had, under prudent management, so prospered that they had taken in feu, a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Belmont-street, and built a very handsome chapel, which enters from a public passage, hence called Gaelic-lane. The stipend to their officiating clergymen was now considerably increased. Several of the pastors chosen having been occasionally presented to different livings in the church of Scotland, they have had a succession of clergymen, all much attached to the congregation, as well as the congregation to them, and they have invariably separated from each other with sentiments of mutual regret.

Their present pastor is the Rev. Duncan Grant, to whom they manifest strong attachment, as he does to them, and public worship is at present conducted, by the existing rules of the congregation, so that the service is alternately in Gaelic and English in the forenoon and afternoon of every Sabbath day. To Mr. Grant they allow an annual salary of £150. The society are, in their rules of establishment, in strict subordination to the ordinary Presbyterian government of the Church of Scotland, and countenanced by the established clergy of Aberdeen.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper, and other ordinances, are regularly administered in the chapel. Indeed the members of this congregation are an example of industry, decency, and decorum, highly meriting that just commendation to which they are so well entitled from all classes of the community.

Since this narrative was written, by a gentleman who has been a *lay Ma-*

*nager*,\* chosen with others, by the congregation from its early establishment in St. Mary's Chapel, the wish of the senior members was expressed and acquiesced in, that regular worship, in the Gaelic language should be performed in the forenoon and afternoon of every Sabbath day. This plan has been followed for some time, and their present pastor, the Rev. Donald Sage, to whom they are much attached, uniformly gives a lecture or sermon, also on the evening of every Sabbath-day. The congregation have also been recently taken under the more immediate patronage of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, and have been recognized by this reverend body, agreeable to the rules of the Established Church of Scotland.

*Aberdeen, Dec. 1820.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**D**OUBTLESS great numbers of your readers are, with myself, obliged to the patriotic Member of Parliament, who, in your last number, page 112, pointed the attention of the public to the gross *job* attempted in the last sessions, for extending offices, emoluments, and patronage, through *the abolition of the several Turnpike Trusts in the environs of London*, and placing these roads under a treasury-appointed board of commissioners, a general surveyor with new and unheard-of powers, &c. And I am sorry to say, that the rumour alluded to by your correspondent has been so far realized, as to the bringing in of a bill, which is now before the House of Commons, exhibiting nearly all the objectionable features of that which was preferred by the same jobbers in patronage, in the last sessions.

It appears, from the preamble of the present bill, that there are sixteen different, and each I believe very numerous, sets of trustees, acting in as

\* The lay managers originally chosen by the congregation, were Mr. Colquhoun M'Gregor, merchant; Mr. James Chalmers, printer; Mr. Robertson, leather-merchant, and Mr. John Ewen, merchant. These afforded them every assistance in their secular affairs, but never interfered in their religious concerns, nor in the choice of their pastor. Mr. Ewen now only remains who has regularly written, hitherto, at their desire, every call sent to the person chosen to be their pastor.

many distinct *Road Trusts* in the environs of the metropolis; which, in alphabetical order, are usually denominated as follows: viz. The *Bethnal Green Trust*, *Brentford and Isleworth*, *City Road*, *Hackney*, *Harrow*, *Highgate and Hampstead*, *Kensington*, *Kilbourn and Edgware*, *Marylebone*, *New Cross*, *Old Street*, *Stamford Hill*, *Surrey and Sussex*, *Surrey New Roads*, *Uxbridge*, and *White Chapel and Essex Trusts*.

The roads in these sixteen trusts, are by this bill proposed to be classed into three divisions, one on the south and two on the north sides of the River Thames, which, beginning westward in each, are proposed to be as follows: viz.

*The South Division of the London District of Roads*, to consist of

1st. The *Surrey New Roads*, which at present are managed under the powers and directions of six several acts of parliament, (four of them obtained by the Waterloo Bridge Company,) the first of these acts, (which have all been *temporary*, and in no case exceeding terms of 21 years,) being the 26 Geo. 3d, c. 13,\* and the last or current acts for these roads being the 47 Geo. 3d, c. 115, and the 58 Geo. 3d, c. 28.

2d. The *Surrey and Sussex Roads*, the first of whose two acts mentioned, is the 42 Geo. 3d, c. 76, and the last, the 58 Geo. 3d, c. 76. and

3d. The *New Cross Roads*, the first of whose two acts is the 42 Geo. 3d, c. 63, and the last, the 49 Geo. 3d, c. 128.

*The North-West Division of the London District of Roads*, to consist of,

1st. The *Brentford and Isleworth Roads* now under four acts of parliament, the first being the 7 Geo. 3d, c. 88, and the last or current act, the 43 Geo. 3d, c. 16.

2d. The *Kensington Roads*, under two acts, the first being the 35 Geo. 3d, c. 142, and the last, the 51 Geo. 3d, c. 13.

3d. The *Uxbridge Roads*, under six acts, the first being the 1 Geo. 1st, c. 25, and the last, the 42 Geo. 3d, c. 77.

4th. The *Marylebone Roads*, under five acts, the first being the 7 Geo. 1st, c. 26, and the last, the 48 Geo. 3d, c. 100.

5th. The *Harrow Roads*, under four acts, the first being the 41 Geo. 3d, c. 129, and the last, the 59 Geo. 3d, c. 102. and

6th. The *Kilburn and Edgware Roads*, under five acts, the first being the 10 Anne, c. —, and the last, the 39 Geo. 3d, c. 13.

*The North-East Division of the London District of Roads*, to consist of,

\* Chap. 13 is mentioned in words in p. 19 of the bill, but chap. 131 is the marginal reference in p. 1.

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1st. The *Highgate and Hampstead Roads*, under three acts, the first being the 29 Geo. 2d, c. —, and the last or current act, the 41 Geo. 3d, c. 40.

2d. The *City Road*, under three acts, the first the 1 Geo. 3d, c. 26, and the last, the 43 Geo. 3d, c. 68.

3d. *Old Street Road*, under five acts, the first the 26 Geo. 2d, c. 87, and the last, the 52 Geo. 3d, c. 8.

4th. *Stamford-hill Road*, one act only being recited, viz. the 55 Geo. 3d, c. 59.

5th. *Hackney Roads*, under five acts, the first, the 11 Geo. 2d, c. 29, and the last, the 54 Geo. 3d, c. 233.

6th. *Bethnal Green Roads*, under four acts, the first the 29 Geo. 2d, c. 41, and the last, the 45 Geo. 3d, c. 6. and

7th. *Whitechapel and Essex Roads*, under two acts, the 25 Geo. 3d, c. 124, and the last, the 43 Geo. 3d, c. 66.

Whence it appears, that the powers, authorities, and directions for managing the roads in the immediate vicinity of London, are at present scattered, in part at least, through no less than 59 acts of parliament! the sixteen renewals of which in every 21 years at the most, but more probably at intervals of twelve or fifteen years on the average, appears to be thought too good a thing in the estimation of the parties with whom this bill originates, for them to have proposed the least alteration or simplification in this respect; on the contrary we find that this immense and heterogeneous mass of legislative acts, with the present one in addition, in three portions, viz. 11 acts for the south division, 27 acts for the north-west division, and 24 acts for the north-east division, inclusive of the new act, are to be handed over to three new sets of trustees for the divisions; who are proposed to be chosen by, and out of such of the present trustees in these divisions, who are *freeholders*, in either Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, for the south division; either in Middlesex or Hertfordshire, for the north-west division; and in either Middlesex or Essex for the north-east division.

It seems to have been calculated upon by the experienced jobbers in patronage concerned in preparing the bill, that this mode of selecting the proposed division trustees, would have propitiated and brought over all the most influential or leading men amongst the present sets of trustees; but in this expectation they appear to have somewhat failed, except perhaps with the trust last mentioned in our alphabetical list, since, it appears, that deputies from



all the other fifteen trusts held a meeting at the Crown and Anchor on the 16th inst. at which they passed a set of resolutions, highly condemnatory of the changes contemplated by this bill.

Another set of men, who often are, although sometimes secretly, amongst the most influential persons in a road trust, viz. the attornies or solicitors acting as clerks, or as treasurers to such trusts; these the present bill takes care of, by proposing to enact, that no attorney or solicitor, but those now in possession of the good things attached to these offices, in one or other of these sixteen trusts, shall be eligible to either of these offices under the new trusts.

The bill does not stop here, but contains a blank for certain names, which its framers have probably ere this supplied, as "general Trustees of the London districts;" whose chief office it seems intended to be, to mix and act with the division trustees, on all occasions when *patronage* is available; as for instance in the appointment of a principal clerk, and principal treasurer, and more especially of a general surveyor, and his three assistants, &c.

To the *general surveyor* so to be appointed, most unusual powers are intended to be given, viz. that he should, apparently, without power to the district trustees for interfering, appoint all sub-surveyors, inspectors, labourers or other persons, (meaning, apparently, the tradesmen of every description) to be employed throughout all the three divisions; and to dismiss, discharge, or change any such, whenever, and as to him shall seem meet.

Such are the features of a bill, which, it is to be hoped, may never pass into a law, because of the public and private injury which it would occasion, particularly to the present road-surveyors in the several trusts; who are no ways noticed in this bill, except, as an unjust censure on them is implied in its preamble; and a continuation of their services, generally, is understood not to be in the contemplation of a certain would-be "general surveyor, of the London district of road," *by, and for whom*, in a principal degree, all the late and present novel attempts in road legislation are understood to have been made.

It is a fact apparent to every one, that the roads round London are *now in a good state*, and that such of the surveyors upon them, as stood in need thereof,

have well profited by the lessons they have received in Mr. M'ADAM's publications, particularly as to *the use of hard and small broken stones, to the exclusion of smooth and round ones, except in small and clean-sifted gravel* (wherein unavoidably, smooth and round stones, when small, must be admitted to a place on the road) *and to preserving a proper but moderate rounding of the road.*

AN OLD ROAD SURVEYOR.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT is distressing to the friends of civil and religious liberty to be obliged to differ in opinion from such a man as Mr. Brougham; his Education Bill has disappointed men of all parties, and both Churchmen and Dissenters find just cause of complaint in several of its clauses. However, I think the strongest objection lies against the compulsory principle of this bill, and its connection with the poor-rates. Thus the country is already groaning under the burden of these wretched laws; it seems madness to bring forward any system of national education composed of such materials. If the knowledge of reading and writing is to produce any benefit to the common people, it must consist in raising them up from that state of dependence into which they have been thrown by the parish-rates. But how is this to be accomplished if they are taught to reverence these friends from their infancy, and if the benefits of education are to be conveyed to them through these channels?

I do not like the principle of taxing any man for purposes of this kind, it seems to me a positive infringement on the liberty of conscience to oblige a man to pay for a system of instruction of which perhaps he cannot approve. And in this country it is legislating quite on new ground, which, if it be once admitted, may hereafter reach to all our other charitable institutions. Indeed, I think there would be greater justice in assessing me towards a country hospital, than towards a village-school, because no man can doubt whether the mending of legs and arms is not a public benefit, but many people have serious scruples, whether we are doing good or harm by our plans of national education. And it is nothing to say, that these people are mistaken. If they are honest in their scruples, they ought to be treated with tenderness and forbearance

forbearance. Argue with them you may—but you have no right to tax or to starve them out of their opinions; for if this be once admitted, you may go on to burn their bodies to save their souls, and introduce the whole machinery of the Spanish inquisition.

The more I reuelct on this subject the more I am satisfied that in this country it is better to leave the education of the people to the course of public opinion, and to the care of benevolent individuals, and of our voluntary associations. The interference of parliament can only injure the cause, and I doubt whether even a parliamentary grant of money to either or both of our school-societies, would not do them more harm than good in the eye of the nation. For this reason I would carry the principles of Adam Smith into full and complete effect on this subject, and oppose legislative interference of every kind. The progress in building schools will not be quite so rapid; but what the people do by their own exertions, they value and prize at its whole amount; whereas if any grant were made by the public, they would be apt to neglect the schools when their novelty had passed away. As for fastening them on the rates, it is madness to think of it, for this would render them odious and despicable. Besides, it would lead to jobbing and abuses of every kind, just like those which have been discovered in so many of our ancient charitable endowments. It is amazing that Mr. B. who has so long been engaged in detecting these abuses, should now be desirous of creating hosts of new ones. But "*nemo omnibus horis sapit*," and it appears to me, that in attempting to legislate on the subject of national education for England, this gentleman has afforded a complete triumph to his antagonists, and has given us another illustration of the old adage—"*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*."

WATCHMAN.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the *Origin and Progress of the present ROYAL HOUSES OF EUROPE.*

(Continued from No. 351, p. 108.)

NAPLES and the TWO SICILIES.

THE present king is of the Spanish line of the Bourbons. He also has experienced the signal favour of fortune in being restored to sovereignty after expulsion and exile. After having decreed that Naples and Sicily should be, but one monarchy, he assumed, on

the 8th of Dec. 1816, the name of Ferdinand I. King of Naples and the Two Sicilies.

#### PORTUGAL and BRAZIL.

Portugal is at present *kingless*, but it continues to receive royal mandates from Brazil. It is the youngest branch of the Burgundian line of the Capets, which now rules over Portugal and Brazil. It draws its origin from the grandson of Hugh Capet, named Robert II. Duke of Burgundy. Alphonsus I. great grandson of Robert, ascended the throne of Portugal in 1142. His legitimate posterity became extinct in 1383, in the person of Ferdinand; but a natural son of this prince, John I. was elected regent, and in 1385 acknowledged king. The legitimate descendants of John the Bastard became extinct in 1580, and Philip II. king of Spain, took possession of Portugal, which was, during sixty years, under the dominion of the Spaniards. In 1640, the Duke of Braganza, descended from a natural son of John the Bastard, released his country by a revolution, which lasted only nine days, and cost but little blood, as the conspiracy was general. The Duke ascended the throne, and from him descends the present king, who, since 1803 has established his residence at Rio Janeiro, the capital of the Brazils.

#### THE LINE OF AZO D'ESTE.

Under this line, the name of which is now scarcely recognized as relating to the Royal Family of Great Britain, we have to class the most powerful House now in Europe. The Houses of Brunswick, Hanover, Great Britain, and Lichtenstein, as well as that of Modena, whose male descendants are just now extinct. All derive their origin from the Marquis of Este, Azo I. a very powerful Lord of Lombardy. His grandson, Azo the Rand, married, in 1050, the heiress of Guelph II.

#### BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG.

From this marriage sprung Guelph II. (1101) Duke of Bavaria, whose descendants, one of whom was Otho, surnamed the Child, founded, in 1252, the House of Brunswick-Lunenburg. The ancient House of Lunenburg became extinct in the third generation, 1384. Magnus Torquatus of Brunswick was the founder of the middle House of Brunswick-Lunenburg, which ceased in the line of Brunswick in the person of Frederick Ulric, of Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfenbittel. In 1546, Ernest of Lunenburg Zell began a new dynasty,

dynasty, through his sons Henry (1598) and William, the youngest (1592.)

#### BRUNSWICK.

Augustus, son of Henry, a prince of considerable talents, inherited, by the death of Frederick Ulric, the principality of Wolfenbuttel and the county of Blankenburg. He had, besides, at a later period, the undivided possession of the town of Brunswick. His descendants now reign in a collateral line, that of Brunswick Bevern.

#### HANOVER AND GREAT BRITAIN.

William, the youngest son of Ernest above-mentioned, obtained for his share of patrimony, the best half of the countries pertaining to the house of Brunswick Lunenburg, or Hanover. His grandson, Ernest Augustus, was raised, in 1692, to the electoral dignity. This Prince had espoused Sophia, daughter of the unfortunate Frederick V. Elector Palatine, and of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. King of Great Britain. The throne of Great Britain having become vacant by the death of Queen Anne, daughter of James II., the son of the Elector of Hanover succeeded, under the title of George I. on the 31st of October, 1714. It is, therefore, to a marriage, and to their profession of the Protestant religion, that the House of Hanover owe their call to the British crown. George Lewis, better known as King George I., obtained the electorate in 1698, and greatly increased his estates in Germany. The electorate of Hanover was erected into a kingdom under George III. and is now governed by a viceroy (H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge) and its own parliament.

#### MODENA.

Albert Azo II. having married, in second nuptials, Ismengard, Countess of Maine, had by this union, Foulque, Marquis of Este. One of the descendants of this Marquis, Obizzo II. although a bastard, took possession (1293) of Modena and Ferrara. This lineage was extinct in the person of Alphonsus II. in 1397. A cousin of the last sovereign Cæsar d'Este, whose father issued from a *morganatic* marriage (an union with a woman of no rank) obtained, by the favour of an exception which the Emperor Rodolph II. had made in his behalf, the Duchies of Modena and Reggio; but the court of Rome took possession of the Duchy of Ferrara as a fief which devolved to it by the decease of Alphonsus. It is from Cæsar d'Este, in the fifth generation, that the Duke Hercules Rinaldo descended, whose wife

brought him for a dowry the principalities of Massa and Carrara. In 1797 he ceded his territory to the French government, and obtained in exchange the Brisgau and the Ortenau. These he yielded in his life-time to his son-in-law, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (1806) brother to the Emperor Joseph II. and Leopold II.; but the Archduke was obliged to give them up to the House of Baden, by virtue of the treaty of peace of Presburgh. By the establishment of the hereditary right, whose legitimacy was acknowledged in 1814, Francis, son and successor of Ferdinand, has been reinstated in the possession of the Duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola; but at the same time, Mary Beatrix, widow of Ferdinand, recovered Massa and Carrara, his maternal right, which, at her death, will be united with the other possessions of his son.

#### LICHTENSTEIN.

It is also from Azo d'Este that the foreign house of Lichtenstein is derived; with however less historical facts in the details. Ditmar, who first assumed the title of Lord of Lichtenstein, is stated in diplomatic documents, to have descended from Adelbert, one of the offspring of Azo. Hartman, 4th of Lichtenstein, 1585, one of the descendants of Ditmar, left three sons, Charles, Maximilian, and Gondacre, who were raised to the rank of prince; the first in 1618, and the two latter in 1623. Maximilian dying without children, his brothers founded separate lines, the one the line of Charles, the other that of Gondacre. John Adam Andrew, grandson of Charles, bought the manors of Schellenberg and Vadiz, which at his disease were transferred to Prince Antony-Florian in 1712, the epoch of the extension of the line of Charles. The manors, adjoining together, were united and raised to principalities by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1720, they then assumed the name of the principality of Lichtenstein. John Nepomuc Charles, grandson of Antony-Florian, died without male issue in 1748, and the principality passed to the line of Philip Erasmus, younger brother of Antony-Florian, which possesses at this day the important estates of the House of Lichtenstein, some as sovereignties, others only as simple manors in Austria and in Prussia.

#### THE LINE OF HOHENZOLLERN, PRUSSIA, &c.

According to some genealogists, the family



family which now sways the sceptre of the Prussian monarchy, and which flourishes in the sovereign houses of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen takes its origin from an ancient stem of Azo, according to others, from that of Guelph, or as some will have it, from the blood of Pharamond, King of West Franks. It appears that a Count de Zollern, (Thassillon) died about the year 800. One of the descendants of this Count, in the ninth generation (1165) named Rodolph, 2nd Count of Zollern, left two sons, one of whom Frederick IV., we are told, founded the present house of Hohenzollern. The other, Conrad, the family of the Burgraves of Nuremberg. Certain it is that the Counts de Zollern had long been invested with the Dignity of Burgo-master of Nuremberg. Frederick, a descendant of Count Conrad, received the investiture of this Burgraviate from Rodolph of Habsburg in 1274, as a hereditary principality. In 1363 the Emperor Charles IV. raised Frederick the Vth to the rank of a prince of the empire. The Burgraves made several acquisitions in Franconia, and Frederick VI. bought in 1415, the electoral March of Brandenburg, which made him the founder of that dynasty of Electors of Brandenburg, and of kings of Prussia, who four hundred years after the acquisition of the electorate, have seen their power extend over a great part of Germany.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XII.

*Quarterly Review, No. 48.*

WE have often felt, in the perusal both of this journal and of the *Edinburgh Review*, that a middle work was wanted, steering equally clear of the party politics of the one and of the other, but formed somewhat according to their plan. In the number before us of the *Quarterly*, we find new reasons for the opinion which we have here expressed; but if there were no other than the *first* article, entitled "the Freedom of Commerce," we would consider it sufficient, for under the garb of great candour and some acquaintance, certainly, with the science of political economy, it advocates the narrow views with respect to the subject so often expressed by, and so justly ascribed to, the King's ministers. In

the first place, it affirms that the restrictive system must be good, because it has originated in the earliest ages of political society, that is, when those with whom it originated were in a state of comparative barbarity, and because it is still upheld by all existing governments. The "principles of restriction, exclusion, and encouragement," says the reviewer, "occurred at periods of the earliest application of the mind to the means of advancing the public wealth, and have been the rule of conduct for governments for centuries past. They appear in the oldest enactments of the statute book, commencing with our first Edwards and Henrys, were long inculcated as incontrovertible, and at this day prevail in every stage of society; in China and Turkey, in England, France, and the United States, the most ancient and the last instituted; under every form, the freest and the most arbitrary governments alike act upon the system." Now if the reviewer had been describing the history of any existing universal prejudice or superstition, he could not have used terms very different from these, and we should think that, any mind giving its attention to this statement respecting the restrictive system, would immediately conclude that a system of such universal usage, and originating in the narrow-minded policy of barbarity, could scarcely fail to be erroneous in its principles. The reviewer, in fact, is sensible of this, and, as he proceeds, is obliged to acknowledge that the restrictive system of Great Britain stands in need of revision. He does not certainly make this acknowledgement quite so explicitly, but we gather as much from the view which he endeavours to give in his observations relative to the theory and to the practical effect of the principles of political economy, as they have been developed in a scientific form, by such speculative critics as Adam Smith and that single-thoughted adversary of social life, and apostle of abominations, Malthus.

While the world consists, and it is likely ever to do so, of separate political communities, the restrictive system, we apprehend, must be continued; it seems inseparable, and necessarily growing out of the natural order of independent states and nations; but it does not follow that therefore the theoretical principles by which its injuries to the interests of mankind are

are unfolded, must be wrong merely because circumstances render them impracticable. Nor, we believe, have the sound and sane advocates for the abolition of the system among ourselves, ever maintained that Great Britain should entirely depart from it, with respect to foreign nations: they have only urged that the whole empire, in concerns of trade, should be put upon the same footing; that monopolies, except as the reward of personal skill and ingenuity, should be abolished, and that no restriction should be continued upon our own subjects, which has the effect of throwing what ought to be a natural branch of our own trade, into the hands of another country. And if this is not common-sense, we should be glad to know what is, or how those very men whom we have seen substitute paper for specie, the old and universal medium of value, can affect to hesitate about the abolition of well-known monopolies and restrictions upon the pretext of the dangers of innovating too rashly on the established order of commercial intercourse.

Of the *second* article, "Melmoth the Wanderer," we shall say but little. The work itself we think contemptible and absurd; after vainly attempting to read it through, we threw it from us in disgust, but not with stronger feelings than we have endured in the painful task of reading the article in question. Mr. Maturin's book is less the subject of the criticism than himself. It is this audacious personality that renders the *Quarterly Review* so often only fit for the depraved appetites of the sweltering maggots of corruption. Mr. Maturin, it seems, confesses that he is driven by the necessity of his circumstances to work at that sort of trumpery for which he is so well known. And upon this the pure and immaculate reviewer assumes great moral indignation, and exclaims, "Mr. Maturin is well aware, it seems, that he appears in an unseemly character, but pleads his necessities. Like the other man who *sold poison*, his poverty, but not his will, consents;—but we apprehend that this plea would be as invalid at the Old Bailey, as it is disgraceful every where to a man of liberal education and honourable mind. If he thought he was doing nothing derogatory, nothing wrong, we might pity Mr. Maturin's weakness of understanding; but when he owns that he does

wrong knowingly, but for hire, we add to our contempt for his understanding, scorn of his principles!" This is very wicked; it assumes that Mr. Maturin is sensible of having written "NON-SENSE," of his "WANT OF VERACITY," of his "IGNORANCE," of making his characters speak "BLASPHEMY AND BRUTALITY," and of writing "OBSCENITY—dark, cold-blooded pedantic obscenity." These charges, to be sure, are not very intelligibly made out—but having stated them, the reviewer, because Mr. Maturin speaks of his productions as hasty and defective literary works, falsely infers that he is sensible of writing books of the deleterious kind implied in the accusations which he has brought against Melmoth. This, we repeat, is very wicked, and totally incapable of excuse or extenuation.

The *third* article is an agreeable analysis, if so it may be called, of "Murray's Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia." The writer treats the book with moderation and respect, but the work itself belongs to the humblest walk of literature, though it also belongs to the most useful class of books. We are surprised, however, to find that it afforded so few interesting extracts; the following, quoted by the reviewer, is about the most so in the article. "It seems certain," says Mr. Murray, "from the language of this writer (Carpini), that gunpowder was used in the east of Asia, at a time when it was unknown in Europe. In the passage to which Carpini alludes, the army of Prester John are said to have had images of copper with fire in them, which they placed on horseback, while a man, with a pair of bellows, got up behind. When the horses were drawn up against the enemy, the men behind, he says, '*laide, I wot not what, upon the fire within the images, and blew strong with their bellows, whereupon it came to pass, that the men and the horses were burnt with wild-fire, and the ayre was darkened with smoke.*'"

With respect to Marco Polo, whose representations of Eastern circumstances and customs, like those of Abyssinian Bruce, were condemned and ridiculed as fictions and extravagant exaggerations, it would now seem that he is, upon the whole, as much entitled to credit as many travellers who have seen less and written more. His account of the famous old man of the mountains,

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the chief of the assassins, and from whom the name, as applied to murderers, is derived, is interesting. But the story of Marco Polo, when stripped of its colouring, is simply that the term "impious," was applied by the orthodox Mussulmans, to an odious and fanatic sect who began to flourish about the year 1090, and dwelt in the mountainous district of Kohistan.—Hassan (the hero of the tale of Abu Hassan in "the thousand and one nights,") was the name of the founder. In the time of Marco Polo, the reigning "old man" was, as he says, Aloeddin, against whom and his son, an expedition was undertaken by the Moghuls, on account of their numerous massacres and other cruelties; and it is now quite certain that Hulagu Khan, the grandson of the renowned Gengis, put this chief and 12,000 of his followers to death. But we must not attempt to enter into a discussion of the merits of Marco Polo, in noticing an article in a review.

The *fourth* article is a dull endeavour to be witty and facetious on "Frederick Accum's absurd Treatise on Adulterations of Food and Culinary Poisons." We are sorry that the reviewers should have troubled themselves about a publication which is only fit to be ranked with the works of the late Dr. Colquhoun, concerning, and having respect to, the police of the metropolis. All such things are quackery, and as such should be despised. We cannot possibly afford to bestow a less flippant expression of our contempt for them.

The *fifth* article, which bears the attractive title of "Modern Novels," relates only to those of Miss Austin. As she does not put her name to her works, of course the reviewer is aware that it is agreeable to herself that he speaks of her so openly, otherwise he must be sensible that it is not very courteous to take such liberties with unassuming genius. We have often regretted that in these cursory notices of periodical criticism our limits should be so circumscribed, but never more than on the present occasion, as we have long wished for an opportunity of expressing our opinion on novel-writing in general, as well as on that kind of it which has lately come into vogue. The reviewer, in the present instance, seems to have stolen some of our ideas by anticipation, and therefore we re-

commend his introductory remarks with unqualified approbation.\*

The *sixth* article is about a dispute, almost of a personal nature, between the reviewer and Mr. J. Valpy, the printer of the New Greek Thesaurus, and is not interesting to the public.

The *seventh*, on "the Rise and Progress of Horticulture," contains a pleasant and judicious historical view of the subject. It is drawn up in the very best manner, and conducted throughout with an agreeable temperance and good sense that at once recommends the matter and the author to the favourable consideration of the reader.

The *eighth* paper—really this is too bad—we had fondly hoped that the Greeks and their manners were done with. But it seems that the Quarterly, like the Edinburgh Review, when it has got hold of a good thing, cannot come to an end. We are likely to be punished for our approbation of the late articles relative to the Greeks—upwards of forty pages are again thrust upon our attention,—the subject will not bear it. Major Cartwright on Reform, Mr. Haydon about himself and the fine arts, Mr. Owen on his new view of society, every Edinburgh advocate about the superiorities of Sir Walter Scott—and the Edinburgh Review on political economy, with the Quarterly on classical literature, are the greatest bores extant, except, perhaps, Mr. Vansittart and the Courier newspaper, on the flourishing state of the finances. The paper on the manners of the Athenians, is doubtless from the pen of the translator of Aristophanes—the note at the bottom of the first page betrays the secret. Pray is the translation read? and how long time will it take any rational man, not under narcotic influence, to read the forty-two pages which we have here met with in our task, like a piece of sandstone in a slice of plumb-pudding. There is no enduring this prodigality of classical knowledge. It is sheer spendthrift cleverness. It may be very pleasant to the writer, but it is almost useless to every other body, and to some annoying—as witness ourselves.

But if we are wearied with this

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\* It was unjust in such an article not to notice with respect the amiable productions of Miss CULLEN, in the same line of composition.



eternal *schoolmastery* about the Greeks, a delightful relief is provided in the *ninth* article, an account of that late popular, but now almost forgotten preacher, William Huntington, sinner saved—who, when the inexpressible part of his apparel was worn out, prayed for a supply, and received a new pair. In the character of this man there appears to have been much knavery mingled with enthusiasm in the latter part of his life; but up to the period when he became a preacher profitable to himself in this world, his narrative bears many evidences of truth, and his account of some of his fanatical “experiences” is impressive and even affecting. His quarrel with Rowland Hill is amusing and characteristic. That benevolent eccentric said, it seems that if he preached such doctrines as Huntington, he would expect horns to grow out of his head, and his feet to become cloven. “The Sinner Saved,” at the conclusion to an address in consequence of this, said to Rowland, “that you may discover less pepper and more purity; less heat and more holiness: that you may perform good works and say less about them; that you may part with your tea-table stories for heavenly tidings, and your old wife’s fables for gospel doctrines; that you may sound the gospel trumpet more, and your own trumpet less, is the desire and prayer of him who frankly forgives you all that is past, and hopes to take patiently all that is to come.” The controversies of Calvin and Luther afford nothing so good as this. The whole article in the review would be interesting, if the subject was not stale, but there is one sentence tacked to it by the editor, more coarse and contemptible than any thing we ever met with in the records of hypocrisy and fanaticism. “Perhaps some of our readers,” says the editor, “may think that in the days of Alderman Wood, Jeremy Bentham, and Dr. Eady, whose fame is written in chalk upon all the walls, we have bestowed too much attention upon an inferior quack.” We wonder if there is any one mind in this country so dead to all right feeling as not to turn with loathing and disgust from the political baseness and moral depravity which dictated such a combination as this.

The *teith* article gives a tolerably fair account of the merits and demerits of Mr. Hope’s “Anastasius:” a novel in the style of the best and the worst of Lord

Byron’s poems; and the *eleventh* and last, is a very long article on the exhausted topic of “Pétrarque and Laure, by Madame la Comtesse de Genlis,” one of the latest works of that celebrated lady.

Upon the whole, the Quarterly Review does not fall off, and excepting the article respecting Melmoth, and the last sentence in the review of Huntingdon’s Works, we see little else in number forty-eight that requires particular animadversion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been my task more than once to remind the public of a duty neglected towards one of its most useful and deserving servants; a man to whom the world owes the spread of education, not only in England and Ireland, but in Asia, Africa, and America,—the opposition to whose system has produced benefits equal to its first establishment, and conferred on us all the advantages of our church schools, commonly called Bell’s institutions. Which are most useful I will not examine, but I feel and know, with numbers of others, that we owe the whole to the indefatigable perseverance of *Joseph Lancaster*; whom neither want, misfortune, imprisonment, insult, neglect, or ingratitude, have been able to drive from the field, even when they, who ought to have supported him, drove him by their unkindness from the country.

That we should have a pension list and not see his name in it, speaks more against its abuses than all the clamours of factious demagogues and radicals can do; and to read of grants of parliament to pretended road-makers, who have cunning enough to pass upon ministers for what they are not, by intrigue and subtlety—while men who have conferred such inestimable benefits on the community are passed by, is really more likely to produce disaffection to government, than any thing that the most virulent writers can advance. I know there are men in the House of Commons who think with me in this case, and who only withhold their motions on this subject, from a conviction that there is a prejudice and party against this valuable man—a prejudice mixed with envy, originating in his unbending character; for, like Luther, he will not bow, or compromise his objects to those who would build their

own exaltation on his depression—neither to the sect he has adopted, has he ever been known to relinquish his own opinions,—neither to those who have erected their temples of fame on his foundations has he been found accommodating.

Here, then, are the extent of his sins, which they seem determined never to pardon; and because he is a little vain, they are become excessively cruel; but let them take care and be wise in time, or they will, by this weak conduct, stain their own reputations at last—reputations founded greatly on false pretences to more humanity than other men; not on the rock of labour and utility, as his is, but the cant and whine of sentimentality. But let the King once know the truth, that he has never had a subject in his dominions more useful than *Joseph Lancaster* has been to him and his people, by pushing useful education—and the House of Commons become acquainted with the real facts of his continued exertions against all opposition in this good cause, and he will not be long without his well-merited reward.

*Bristol, April 4. G. CUMBERLAND.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the REGALIA, now exhibiting in the Jewel-House, Tower.

(With an engraving.)

THE NEW IMPERIAL CROWN is about fifteen inches in elevation; the arches, which rise almost to a point, instead of the inelegant flatness of the former crown, are surmounted with an orb of brilliants, seven inches in circumference. Upon this is placed a Maltese cross of brilliants, set transparently, with three pearls at its extremities, of remarkable size and beauty. The arches are wreathed and fringed with diamonds. Four Maltese crosses, formed of brilliants also, surround the crown, with four large diamond flowers in their intervening spaces. On the centre of the back cross is THE ANCIENT RUBY, which was worn at Cressy and Azincour, by the Black Prince and Henry V., while that of the front cross is adorned with an UNIQUE SAPPHIRE, of the purest and deepest azure, more than two inches long, and one inch broad. The ermine is surmounted with a band of large diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, and immediately under these, a fillet of beautiful pearls. The

lustre of this unequalled crown is heightened by a dark crimson cap of the finest velvet; and its general effect confirms the opinion of all who have seen it, that his present Majesty is the first British sovereign who has possessed a diadem worthy of this proud and potent empire.

The mode of its exhibition has most judiciously varied from the former custom. Instead of being partially shown by a small part of the case being opened, the cover is now lifted off, and the crown is *entirely* seen, on a white satin cushion embroidered with gold: while the circular motion of its stand enables the spectator leisurely to observe all its splendour and elegance.

THE ANCIENT CROWN is still exhibited; but, though it has been repaired and beautified, has little attraction beyond its recollections, and the contrast which it displays, both in shape and splendour, to the magnificence of the new diadem.

The two ORBS, the DIADEMS, the Prince of Wales's CROWN, the five sceptres, and the CONFESSOR'S STAFF have all been renovated. The ancient *Gallic* ornaments of the King's CORONATION SCEPTRE have been replaced by golden leaves, surrounding the large Amethyst; each bearing the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle: the symbols of the three kingdoms.

THE CORONATION BRACELETS have been newly enamelled; and golden buckles and embroidered velvet straps added to THE CORONATION SPURS.

THE CURTANA, and the SWORDS of Temporal and Spiritual Justice, have been ornamented with new scabbards, of velvet splendidly embossed and embroidered, and golden mountings.

The GOLDEN WINE-FOUNTAIN, the SALT-CELLAR, the model of the WHITE TOWER, the COMMUNION CHALICE and PATEN, the EAGLE, the SPOON, &c. of the Coronation Solemnity; the massive chased TANKARDS, and the TWELVE SALT-CELLARS, for the banquet in Westminster Hall, have all been repaired. To these last twelve, golden PLATES and SPOONS, have been now for the first time added.

The above is a very faint outline of the present state of the JEWEL ROOM; which, with the curtain and lining of scarlet cloth, whereby the splendour of the several articles is greatly heightened, never till now presented a spectacle so dazzling to beholders.

For the Monthly Magazine.

# NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. V.

A NEW translation of Tasso is an event of considerable importance in the poetical world, and the specimen which is now before us is so rich in promise, that we gladly turn from the original nonsense with which we are overwhelmed, to the translated beauties of that

“Prevailing poet whose undoubting mind

“Believed the magic wonders which he sung.”

In his new translation of “JERUSALEM DELIVERED,” Book the Fourth, just published, by J. H. WIFFEN, the author comes to the task he has undertaken eminently gifted for the purpose, with a chastened taste, a fine ear, and a rich imagination. His former productions justify us in saying thus much. The present specimen is prefaced by a sensible and liberal criticism on the merits of those who have preceded him in this great work. The pretensions of Hoole, which, to the astonishment of all who are acquainted with the subject, have been so long suffered to pass unquestioned, are ably and judiciously exposed; and the version of Fairfax, so much talked of, and so little known, receives the tribute of praise which is its due, unmixed, however, with any portion of that slavish admiration which mistakes blemishes for beauties, and want of taste for exuberance of genius. The result of Mr. Wiffen’s enquiries is inevitable—that a new translation is necessary, and that at present we possess none which gives any adequate idea of the original.

The specimen of the intended translation consists of the Fourth Book, in which the beauties and blandishments of Armida are so admirably portrayed. Mr. Wiffen has, we think, judiciously, made use of the Spenserian stanza. This is the noblest rhymed measure in the world, and that which bears the greatest resemblance of any in our language to the stanza of Tasso—for we look upon all the attempts which have been made at naturalising the *ottava rima* to have been ipere abortions, excepting, perhaps, in burlesque poetry. But we hasten to justify our opinions by extracts from the work.

The portrait of “the grisly king” is admirably painted in the very colours of the original.

They took their station right and left around

The grisly king; he, cruel of command,  
Sate in the midst of them, and sourly frowned,

The huge rough sceptre in his brandished hand;

No Alpine crag, magnificently grand,  
No rock of th’ sea in size with him might vie;

Calpe and Atlas, soaring from the sand,  
Seemed to his stature little hills: so high  
Reared he his horned front in that stupendous sky.

There was a majesty in his fierce face  
That deepening others’ fears increased his pride;

His eyes were bloodshot and instinct with rays,

That like a baleful comet far and wide  
Diffused a venomous splendour which outvied

The fascinating snake’s; barbarous and hoar

His grand beard swept his breast, and gaping wide

As deep Charybdis on the Sicil shore,  
Yawned his terrific jaws besmeared with foaming gore.

His breath was like those sulphurous vapours borne

In thunder, stench, and the live shotstar’s light,

When red Vesuvius showers, by earthquakes torn,

O’er sleeping Naples in the dead of night,  
Funereal ashes! whilst he spoke, affright  
Hushed howling Cerberus, Coeloeno’s shriek;—

Cocytus paused in his lamenting flight;  
The abysses trembled; horror chilled each cheek;

And these the words they heard the shout-  
ing giant speak.

The description of Armida’s charms is exquisitely rendered:

Never did Greece or Italy behold  
A form to fancy or to taste more dear!  
At times the white veil dims her locks of gold,

At times in bright relief they reappear.  
Thus, when the stormy skies begin to clear,  
Now through transparent clouds the sunshine gleams,

Now, issuing from its shrine, the gorgeous sphere

Lights up the vales; flowers, mountains, leaves and streams,

With a diviner ray—the spirit of bright beams.

New ringlets form the flowing winds amid  
The natural curls of her resplendent hair;  
Her blue eye, rolled beneath its shadow-  
ing lid,



Locks up its wealth with more than miser  
care ;  
The rival roses upon cheeks more fair  
Than morning light, each others' claims  
oppose,  
But on her lips, whose breath the love-sick  
air  
Woos for its violet scent, the crimson rose,  
Its whole voluptuous bloom in crowned do-  
minion throws.

Ripe as the grape just mellowing into wine,  
Her bosom swells to sight ; its lily breasts,  
Smooth, soft and sweet, like alabaster  
slime,  
Part bare, part hid by her embroidered  
vests ;  
Whose jealous fringe the greedy eye arrests  
But leaves its fond imaginations free  
To sport, like doves, in those delicious  
nests,  
And their most shadowed secrecies to see ;  
Peopling with beautiful dreams the lively  
phantasy.

Again how beautiful are the follow-  
ing lines :—  
Her fresh cheeks sprinkled with those  
living showers,  
Which to her vesture's hem down gliding,  
cling,  
Appear like jasmine and carnation flowers,  
Humid with May-dews, when romantic  
spring,  
In shadow of the green leaves whispering,  
Spreads their shut bosoms to the laughing  
air,  
Flowers to which sweet Aurora oft takes  
wing,  
Which with gay hand she culls with such  
fond care  
In morn's melodious prime to bind her  
vagrant hair.

The emotions painted on the coun-  
tenance of Armida, when she at length  
succeeds in her suit, are thus expres-  
sed :  
Then the dark aspect of her face grew  
fine,  
With her white veil she dashed the tears  
away,  
And gave a smile so brilliant and benign,  
You would have thought th' enamoured  
God of day  
In sunshine kissed her lips, whose sparkling  
shamed his ray.

The subsequent passages, in which  
the seductive arts of the lovely de-  
ceiver are described, are perhaps even  
superior to what we have selected ; but  
we must set limits to our extracts.  
Indeed we should transcribe the whole  
pamphlet if we were to shew all that  
has pleased and delighted us. The  
whole is splendidly and powerfully  
written, and the sense and style of the

original scrupulously preserved. Some  
of the extracts we have given, beauti-  
fully as they are versified, are almost li-  
teral transcripts from Tasso. Most sin-  
cerely do we congratulate Mr. Wiffen  
on the success of his labours, and we  
hope that it will not be long before he  
fully realizes the hopes which so prom-  
ising a specimen must necessarily  
excite.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

AT a time when the distresses of the  
country are felt in every direction,  
it becomes every real patriot, and every  
friend to humanity and morality, to  
exert himself to the utmost, to fulfil  
the duties of any public office to which  
he may be called, whether it be of a  
religious or civil nature. The office to  
which I at present advert, for the pur-  
pose of offering a few observations, is  
that of overseer of the poor.

Favoured as we are nationally by  
providence with a fertile soil, fruitful  
seasons, agricultural skill, and mecha-  
nical genius, there is nothing to hinder  
us from being a great, powerful, indus-  
trious and happy nation, but the mis-  
management of our governors. It is  
no excuse to say, that the distresses  
under which we labour are the conse-  
quences of a long war. *Wise and ho-  
nest* statesmen would never have en-  
gaged in a war that would have pro-  
duced even half the evils of the one  
just passed. Overwhelming taxation  
has paralyzed the government, the  
industry and the exertions of all  
classes of the people. The farmers  
have long been unable to employ the  
poor so as to keep up their industrious  
habits, and their love of independence.  
Want of employment has produced  
indolence of character ; and every mo-  
ralist knows, that this will, as a matter  
of course, generate many new vices.  
It will make such a peasantry as is now  
commonly seen in this nation. They  
are envious of each other when relief is  
obtained ; they endeavour to deceive  
and over-reach the parish officers ;  
sometimes spending the money they  
obtain by lying and treachery, in an  
extravagant manner ; and abusing those  
who they know must support them.  
They are brought to a state of mind,  
in which they glory in being supported  
without labour ; consider it an achieve-  
ment to get money by falsehood and  
deceit ;

deceit, and esteem their legal benefactors as tyrants and oppressors, because they are unable, or unwilling to give what is often insolently demanded.

Now, Sir, if the legislature cannot alter the laws respecting the poor, what can be done to improve the degraded character of our once industrious and honest labourers? Permit me to propose two or three questions: which I shall feel exceedingly obliged to some of your numerous correspondents to answer; and for the insertion of which in your miscellany, I shall be equally thankful to you.

1. How may the poor be best employed in agricultural districts?

2. What is the best method of preventing the impositions that are practised on overseers?

3. If small portions of land have been let to the poor in any parish, how has this plan succeeded?

The maintenance of the poor can never be considered a subject of minor importance: and when their support can only be insured by an inordinate charge upon those whom the laws oblige to provide for them; and when it is considered how many vices are produced by the present state of things, it will appear to all a matter of great magnitude.

W. WRIGHT.

St. Ives, April 6th, 1821.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ADDRESS TO SPRING.

FROM bowers of amaranthine bloom,  
O lovely, lovely Spring, draw near,  
And hence dismiss chill Winter's gloom,  
And wake with smiles the new born year.  
With light green leaves, and opening flowers,  
Once more perfume, and dress the grove,  
And shed thy fostering dews and showers,  
Fair Sylvan "Queen of rural love."

To yon dark cell as Winter fleets  
While Flora spreads her mantle gay,  
Collect those rich luxuriant sweets,  
Which bind the rosy brows of May!

Whilst I with nymphs, and "village hind,"  
In lively dance, and frolic play,  
As round thy beauteous landscape shines,  
To thee fair Spring our homage pay.

T. ENORT SMITH.

Lamb Green, Bermondsey-street.

### STANZAS.

Is there a woe without alloy;  
A grief without *one* gleam of gladness;  
A heart that ne'er may taste of joy;  
A settled sadness  
That crushes hope, that damps desire,  
That chills the glow of youthful fire,  
Or hurries on the soul to madness?  
A holy joy, a soothing calm  
Falls on the heart like healing balm  
When o'er the tomb or grassy sod  
Where sleeps the humble man of God;  
Or the wife of our bosom, the stay of our age  
The parent that reared us;—the *One* that  
we loved,  
Or the friend that was ours thro' life's drear  
pilgrimage,  
In sorrow unchanged and in splendour  
unmoved.

We drop the tear, nor mingle there  
The moody fierceness of despair,  
But call the tranquil thoughts that twine  
Around the Christian's hopes divine,

To still the tumult of the breast  
And speak of hope and Heaven,  
And that serene and cloudless rest  
The grave to them hath given.

Aye—aye—the *only*, aye the *single* grief  
That brooks not, nor can feel relief;  
The *one* unmixed agony,  
From which the soul can never fly,  
Springs from the broken hopes of youth  
When too confiding trust we lend  
To worldling's friendship, vows, and truth,  
That, sapling like, they twist and bend

As suits their purpose: Then we learn how  
deep

A grief is seated when we cannot weep;  
For when the reed we leant on stabs our  
side,

What boots the gushing of the briny tide,  
BERTRAND.

### THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

FAREWELL, dear Maid, from thee I part,  
O Lucy with a leaden heart;  
But lo, my country calls!  
Love sweetly whispers, "Soldier stay,"  
But Glory beckons me away,  
And points to Egypt's walls,  
Love sweetly whispers "Soldier stay,"  
But glory beckons me away.

Again farewell—again we meet,  
By thee inspir'd I danger greet,  
And hail the sound of arms;  
And should a laurel wreath be mine  
That laurel, Lucy, will be thine.  
Obtained by Lucy's charms.  
Love sweetly whispers "Soldier stay,"  
But Glory beckons me away.

### THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

LET me fly to the girl whom my wishes  
adore

Now Fortune has favoured her friend—  
The day is our own, and the foe is no more,  
No longer their legions contend.

Plac'd

Plac'd amid the battle's thunder,  
Tumult wild and deeds of wonder,  
Love would whisper with a smile  
Lucy sees thee all the while.

What a change of the scene—what new prospects I see,

From the triumphs of war I remove  
To the cottage of peace, and sweet Lucy to thee,

To be blest on the bosom of love.

Plac'd amid the battle's thunder,  
Tumult wild and deeds of wonder,  
Love would whisper with a smile  
Lucy sees thee all the while.

### THE MANIAC.

SEE yonder sits, with sad and vacant eye,  
Which scarce the wind can hush, his length-  
ened sigh,

One lost to reason, lost to all her powers,  
Lost to the world with all its conscious  
hours :

He hears the wind that howls around his  
head ;

He hears the storm, but all its terrors fled ;  
The thunder rolls, the quiv'ring light'nings  
play,

But all their horrors cannot wake dismay :  
'Twas said the cause was love, but ill be-  
stowed,

When the fair fickle object he had loved  
Left all, her little home, and friends beside,  
To be another's, and a stranger's bride :

And ever since that hour, that parting day,  
That saw the ship convey his love away,  
He wanders wild, along the sea-beat shore,  
Nor heeds the billows that around him roar,

Himself more tossed than the stormy waves,  
While reason totters, and the maniac raves ;  
" I'll give," (he cries,) " these pretty shells,

I'll give  
Them all, ah, all, to Delia, if she live.

See, see, she comes, I'll haste to give her  
these,

In her white hand, and on my bended knees,  
Ah, nearer see, no, no, I but mistake,  
My eyes grow dim, beclouded much of  
late ;

'Twas but the shade that glides along the  
hill,

Those airy vapours that allure me still :  
Oh, horror, madness all, I had forgot,  
Away, ye baubles, leave me to my lot,

She's gone, and left me, wretched here to  
die ;

Left me to perish in my misery ;  
Once I could weep, but now I cannot weep,  
Nor will these eye-balls pour their kind  
relief ;

O! sleepless ocean, ever foaming near,  
Could I but tell thee all my sorrows here,  
Thy heaving bosom then would throb the  
more,

And briny tears would deluge all the shore.  
Hush! did my Delia speak? it cannot be?  
I have no Delia now, that thinks of me,

'Twas but the whispering of the passing  
wind,

That sighs in pity, and is far more kind :  
No more of this, 'twill crack my brain, no  
more,

I call on you, ye vultures, as ye soar,  
And ye, all tow'ring eagles, as ye fly,  
Whose habitation soars amid the sky,  
To have some pity on this grief-worn head,  
And from your dizzy nests in swift-  
ness sped,

To dig a little grave along this shore,  
Where I can slumber, and be seen no more :  
Here shall the waves run dancing o'er my  
bed,

And here the sea-gull hover o'er my head,  
The talking wind shall tell its nightly lore  
Thro' the dread night, when I am heard no  
more ;

Here rest this wasting, and this haggard  
frame,

Nor love, nor madness, more disturb this  
brain."

March 23d, 1821.

J. S. H.

### RAIN.

Drops from the sea,  
Kiss'd into clouds by the warm sun  
When his rays placidly  
Descend and run.

Divided streams,  
Like radiant tears which fall from eyes,  
When Hope with pleasure beams  
To brighter skies.

The welcome gems  
That cool Earth's feverish brow,  
And shine on young green diadems  
Of flower and bough.

Sweet Rain!—when blown  
By the soft breath of circling space,  
From angels fingers thrown,  
Without a sigh,  
To christen and to sanctify  
The Human Race.

Islington.

J. R. PRIOR.

### LINES,

*On seeing a Portrait of* LADY RUSSELL.

There's a charm of loveliness on those lips,  
That seem to breathe unutterable things ;  
Sure nature, parent goddess, did bestow,  
And with her dewy fingers, soft imbibe  
The rosy fragrance, drank from Heavenly  
dews,

To pour the luscious nectar, soft impress'd,  
Upon those breathing, pencil'd lips of red ;  
Ye heavens, and those eyes, in all their  
thinking

Posture to adorn,—whose hanging eye-lids  
Sweep the bright orbs that sparkle from  
beneath,

Like heav'n's canopy, in the night pro-  
found,  
Drops her dark shade, to grace the spangled  
sky ;

Sure



Sure there's a soul inhabits there,—the  
eye

Fair beaming; and forehead wide expanded,  
All bespeak, with silent eloquence, more  
Divine than words;—a spirit breathing  
there,

Kin even to angels, and immortal forms,  
Or seraphs, or bright intelligences :

Ah! while I gaze upon this semblance fair,  
And in a thoughtful mood, transfixt behold  
The bosom'd wife of him, who bled and died  
The untimely victim of his country's  
wrongs ;

My soul recalls those burning words of  
love,

Lit by the torch of Hymen—unsullied,  
Pure, and spotless as herself,—when speak-  
ing

Of her dear, bleeding Lord, she hopeless  
sighs,

Once more with him to talk, to walk, to  
sleep,

With whom again, she ne'er shall speak no  
more :

But thou, sweet spirit, art for ever fled,  
No longer doom'd to traverse these bleak  
shores

Alone, and desolate, shrieking in each  
blast,

That howls its sad and solitary way ;  
But call'd to brighter, more exalted scenes,  
Where the light zephyrs, meet no adverse  
gales,

Nor the clear skies, the black'ning clouds  
of Heav'n.

Oct. 5th, 1820.

J. S. H.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS OF VARIOUS EMINENT PERSONS, WITH THEIR AUTOGRAPHS.

### LETTER I.

From DR. ADAM SMITH  
Kirkcaldy, 26th Jan. 1768.

DEAR SIR,—I wrote to you, I think  
it was some time in July or August  
last, inclosing a bill for twelve pounds  
eleven shillings sterling, drawn by Grant,  
Malcolm and Co. upon their house at  
London. Of this, ten pounds was for  
payment of a bill of your own, and two  
pounds eleven shillings was for payment  
of a small debt to Dr. Morton, secretary  
to the Royal Society. As I have heard  
nothing from you since, and begin to be  
afraid that the letter may have been  
mis-carried, (I should not be uneasy  
about this, was it not for the small sum  
which Dr. Morton had been so good as to  
lay out for me,) I beg to hear from  
you, that the bill may be renewed in  
case it has been mis-carried. I shall not  
be in London this winter. The Duke  
of B. told me he had not paid you for  
his books, when he was in Scotland  
last; let me know if you are yet paid;  
and ever am, dear Sir, respectfully and  
sincerely yours,

*Adam Smith*

### LETTER II.

From LAWRENCE STERNE.  
Paris, May 15th, 1762.

DEAR SIR,—Be so good as to put the  
two enclosed letters into the post-office  
the day you receive this, because they  
are upon business. I hope, by this, you  
received mine by Mr. Tollett, and have  
forwarded the small packet to my wife;

she will be sooner in town than I ex-  
pected, in her way to France, and pos-  
sibly you will see her the middle of  
June. Why I mention this you know  
by my last. If you have not already  
wrote to me, write to me by the return.  
I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

*L. Sterne*

P.S. I am very hard at work, and  
when I am got down to my house at  
Toulouse, in the South of France, you  
will soon see about what.

### LETTER III.

From DR. LIND.  
Windsor, 31st May.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just received  
your kind note by your servant, and  
sincerely hope that your being presented  
to Her Majesty next Monday will take  
place; but God knows what may hap-  
pen in this world of uncertainty. This  
mysterious attempt on the life of H.

R.H. the Duke of Cumberl and  
has thrown our dear good  
Queen and all the family  
into much distress. The

Prince arrived here at nine o'clock this  
morning with the account; and the  
Duke of Cambridge returned with the  
Prince to town, and we are now all  
anxiety, at present (7 p. m.) to hear  
the particulars of this most mysterious  
affair, and to know the real state of the  
Duke's wounds. The Queen was at  
Frogmore with Princess Elizabeth at  
noon, and I hear was much agitated;

so did not put myself in the way to speak to her, and to thank her for her gracious and truly friendly kindness to us, which was my intention to have done. If I have any particulars before your servant calls for this I shall inform you. About five minutes after I received your note, I received a few lines from dear Lucy, informing me of her meeting with you at Brentford, and her kind reception by your good family, and her subsequent arrival at Russell-square. Nothing is yet arrived, so shall bid you adieu; requesting my best regards, &c. &c. believe me ever, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,

*James Lind*

## LETTER IV.

From GEORGE DEMPSTER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—The bearer of this, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Perth, has come to town to protect, by a patent, a new invention of his, for raising water by fire, but without the intervention of steam, and, of course, on a cheaper and easier principle than any as yet discovered. His great and natural ambition is to acquaint the first man in the kingdom with the nature and principles of this machine before it be known to the world at large.

I have told him my idea of accomplishing this object is by his seeing you, and talking with you about it. If you should chance to be convinced of its ingenuity, you will have the goodness, I am sure, to put him in the best way of laying himself and his invention at the foot of the throne. But I have given him no reason to believe that any other circumstance but a conviction of the merit of the invention, will induce you to take any trouble about the matter. By this, therefore, he must stand or fall. May I beg you will excuse this liberty, and believe that I am, dear Sir, &c. &c.

*George Dempster*

Knightbridge, June 5th, 1787.

## LETTER VI.

From THORKELIN, TRANSLATOR of MILTON into ICELANDIC.

London, Sept. 19th, 1786.

DEAR SIR,—I render you my warm-

est thanks for your goodness towards me at the English Eden. Indeed, never I enjoyed greater pleasure than with you; and the moments I saw their most sacred Majesties were the gladdest in my life. They and their blessed family deserve the name of gods; and your Albion to be called happy as long as it can be ruled by the wisest, nay the best sovereign, king, and father under the sun.

To his Majesty you will, according your promises, present my collection of Danish seals. The prospect of Stopa, and the two maps, shewing the late vulcanic destruction in Iceland, are for your library. With best compliments to the Society, I remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

*J. Thorkelin*

## LETTER V.

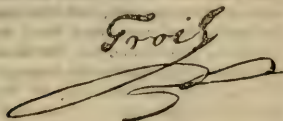
From DR. TROIL, THE TRAVELLER:

DEAR SIR,—A letter from Mr. Troil will, I hope, be so dear, as rare a phenomena for you; and assure you, that after I left London I many times have thought about to let you know any thing from me, but travels and other hindrances have detained me from so delightful an occupation. Now, I will benefit by the opportunity of Dr. L. a native German, but a clever fellow, and a very good Englishman, my friend. After staying some time in Sweden he is to go to Holland, and I know no man to recommend him to who will receive him with more politeness than you; and as your friend, I take me therefore the liberty to procure him your acquaintance. I suppose you know what have arrived me soon after my coming to Sweden. I took directly the orders, and was happy enough to get a very good living as chaplain in the King's army; certainly I pass my time without many troubles, but I should wish to have back again that I have

passed with you, for to live so happy a moment once more. If you have been well after that I left you I should be very glad; but I have not heard any

thing about it, only that you was going to Edinburgh soon after that I left London. I hope that you will let me know something about this affair. The only news that can interest you from Sweden is, that Sir Charles—— are in live.

We have now in Germany got the first *volume* of a new edition of his works, with many additions. From Edinburg I should be glad to know how does Mr. Hume, Robertson, Hutton, Black, Hamilton, Young, and Ramsay. Pray, Sir, give them all my best compliments. The reverend Burnet you must not forget, I wish him well. Sometime when you are going on Arthur's seat remember your old fellow traveller. To remember you will be the most sensible pleasure for your most humble friend and servant,



Stockholm.

LETTERS from Dr. SOLANDER and Dr. BURNET relative to COOK'S Second Voyage.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—As I am sure you cannot but be very anxious about knowing what has been done during Capt. Fourneau's circumnavigation of the globe. You will remember that in July 1774, the Resolution, Capt. Cook, and the Adventure, Capt. Fourneau, left England. Both ships kept company to the Cape of Good Hope, which place they left the end of November, and steered almost due South in search of Cape Circumcision, which they did not find; notwithstanding that they tried several longitudes: they then resolved to steer eastward, and appointed Charlotte Sound on New Zealand, a place of rendezvous in case they should separate, and always proposing to proceed in as high southerly latitudes as possible. They, therefore, sailed south till they in lat.  $67^{\circ} 10'$  met with so much ice that they could not go farther, and were obliged to make northerly, as the ice grew very troublesome. A little afterwards the ships parted by accident in a foggy night; Capt. Cook all along sailing in lat. s.  $60^{\circ}$  till he at last bore up for New Zealand, and found a very good harbour on the southernmost part of *Tavai puenamo*, in the bay which we called *Dusky Bay*, where he staid six or seven weeks, and surveyed that southern part of New Zealand, which we saw but indifferently. He found a passage within a large island, from *Dusky Bay* to *Doubtful Harbour*. Capt. Fourneau,

after the separation, steered a more northerly course, in about lat.  $55^{\circ}$ , and at last making *Van Dieman's Land*, upon New Holland, he anchored in *Frederic Henry Bay*, where he saw deserted huts, but no people. He staid there but a short time, desirous of seeing that part of New Holland which lays between Van Dieman's Land where Tasman left it, and *Point Theibs*, where we fell in with it; he sailed close to the coast, and now and then saw a few inhabitants just such as we saw, but had no intercourse with them. A strong SW. gale made it necessary for him to leave the coast, when he was within fifteen or twenty miles of Point Sheebs; but from smobs, high mountains, &c. he is sure that it is *one land*; Capt. Fourneau arrived into *Charlotte Sound*, six weeks before Capt. Cook came from his southern surveys. During all this time and after Capt. Cook's arrival, the inhabitants behaved remarkably. Mr. Bayley, the astronomer, lived on shore nine weeks in a tent, with six men, and was never molested. The two ships afterwards set out for Otaheite; they made their sailing in variable winds, very generally in lat. s.  $45^{\circ}$ , till they came in the longitude of Otaheite, then steered N. for it; they staid at Otaheite nine days, where there again had been a most cruel war, in which the King of Little Otaheite had been successful against the King of Great Otaheite. Many of our friends had been killed in the two battles which were fought about nine months before their arrival. Tutahā (the Regent) was killed, and Oborhea reduced to such poverty that she would not come down to the ships; sheep were very scarce. *Huaheine* was the next island they visited, there they found plenty, and friendly assistance, which the Adventure's people wanted much, as most of them were afflicted with the scurvy. During their five day's stay in this island, a native of Ulaitea embarked on board the Adventure; he is now here with us; and a native of Bola Bola embarked on board the Resolution. From Huaheine they went to Ulaitea, where they staid but 5 days, got more hogs, &c. than they wanted. Thus refreshed they resolved to go to the southward, and in their way called at *Middleburg* and *Amsterdam*, at the former they anchored, but for one day, and at the latter they staid five days. These two islands are remarkably fine, abounding with



with every thing that is found at any of the former. Cultivation seems there to have come to a greater degree of regularity, as all their plantations were enclosed within Bamboo Hedges, and regular roads led up to the very mountains; at their leaving these islands they again appointed Charlotte Sound their rendezvous. In going into *Cook's Strait* round *Cape Palliser*, the wind proved very unfavourable. The Resolution being the better sailing ship, got in on the 29th Nov. last, but the Adventure was obliged to bear away and run down to the northward, and at last got into *Tolaya*, where the inhabitants seemed to be very happy in seeing them, inquiring after *Tabaya* and us all. After three or four days stay in that place, Capt. Fourneaux again steered to the southward, attempting to get into Charlotte Sound, but strong south-westers kept him six weeks a cruising: at last when he came in, he was informed by a letter in bottle, that Capt. Cook had left the place four days before, and had proceeded southward without appointing any new place of rendezvous, only saying, if nothing interfered, he would, in the March following look out for Davis's Land. Upon this Capt. Fourneaux resolved to prepare himself for a search after lands to the southward of the South Seas. During his stay in Charlotte Sound he was unlucky enough to lose ten of his people by the following accident. He sent out a boat with an acting Lieutenant (Mr. Rowe,) a midshipman, the ship's steward, his own servant, and his common men, to gather wild sellery. They were sent out on the Saturday morning, not returning that day nor the Sunday morning, another boat was sent out in search of them, the boat landed at two heppas (villages) where the people seemed very friendly, but at last, when they came into Grass-cove, they soon saw what the fate of their comrades had been. They first found in a canoe a hand or two, which they well knew, and afterwards a great many baskets full of lately-roasted human flesh, some still warm. They also found the entrails of the killed people, and at last saw the inhabitants upon a little eminence, rejoicing around a large fire. At last the inhabitants came down to the shore, when they fired several volleys upon them, and killed many; the dusk of the evening prevented them from doing any thing more. Before the ren-

contre, and even the day of assassination, the inhabitants had behaved very well, so one should imagine the rest of the inhabitants of Charlotte Sound knew nothing of what was done in Grass-cove. In all probability a suddenly provoked quarrel. Upon leaving New Zealand, Captain Fourneaux drew up to the southward, and between the lat. 55° and 60° sailed eastward towards Cape Horne, and after he had in vain looked out for *St. Sebastian's Land*, with the Bay of Chrysaline, he proceeded again east, and run many degrees of longitude in the latitude of Bouvett's land of *Circumcision*, for fear that they formerly had not been west enough, but all without success. He then made the best of his way to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived safe at Spithead about two days ago. From the above you can easily find that Captain Fourneaux has made a voyage much to the satisfaction of every body. He has circumnavigated the globe in higher latitudes than any ship before has been. He has proved that there is no large southern continent or land. He has also proved that Mons. Bouvett's Land of *Circumcision* was in all probability nothing but ice. It is also certain that the last French discoveries, made by Mons. Fremarce de Cargeullan, Mons. Morien, and Mons. Croyet, and by them described as a large land, called *La France Meridionale*, can be nothing but small islands, if any thing but ice. Besides the ice they saw to the S. of the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Fourneaux saw a good deal of ice to the southward of the south seas. All the ice they have seen was floating ice, and chiefly very high ice mountains. They have twice seen the aurora australis.

Your sincere friend,

*Jan Solander*

London, July 17th, 1774.

Hertford, Aug. 19, 1774.

DEAR SIR,—In my last letter, wherein I gave you a complete account of what has been done by Captain Fourneaux during the last South Sea expedition, I mentioned that he has brought with him a native of one of the Society Islands; I will now give you an account of him:—his name is *Omai*; he was born in *Ulaitea*, where his father was a man of considerable landed property; but about twelve years ago the king of *Bola-bola* conquered that part of *Ulaitea* where *Omai's* father had his es-

tates, which still are possessed by the conqueror's friends. Omai's father was killed in one of the battles, and the boy obliged to leave the country with a few servants; Omai then retired to Otaheite, where he was when Captain Wallis arrived thither. Omai was wounded with a musket bullet in his side the famous day when Captain Wallis fired upon the Otaheitans on *one tree hill*. The wound is still very visible. He has also been wounded in his arm with a spear, in one of their civil wars. After Captain Wallis's departure Omai bound himself 'prentice to a priest, or wise man of Otaheite; in this capacity we found him at our arrival in the *Endeavour*. He still was a boy, and not so remarkable as to make us remember him, but he perfectly well remembered all of us who had been there. A short time after our departure from Otaheite he retired to Huahaine, where he lived as a private gentleman of a small fortune, when Captains Cook and Fourneaux, last year, came there. He soon became a favourite of the surgeon and the armourer, and resolved to go with them to Europe. He had four servants, who all endeavoured to persuade him from going, so did also the king of Ulaietea, but Omai was resolute, and parted from his own country in high spirits, after he had formally taken leave of the king and all his friends. The king of Ulaietea recommended him to Captain Fourneaux's attention. He is not above twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. He has grown a little during the time he was on board of the ships. He is very brown, almost as brown as a mulatto; not at all handsome, but well made; his nose is a little broadish, and, I believe, we have to thank his wide nostrils for the visit he has paid us, for he says that the people of his own country laughed at him upon the account of his flattish nose and dark hue; but he hopes, when he returns and has so many fine things to talk about, that he shall be much respected. When he saw Mr Banks, who happened to have no powder in his hair, he knew him instantly. The first interview with me was droll enough; I came into Captain Fourneaux's room, and began to converse with him, which Omai heard, who was in the next room, and came running in, calling out, "I hear Tolano's voice," (obs. Tolano Solander) but coming into the room, he re-

collected not my figure, so he walked quite round me, constantly looking at me; but at last thought himself mistaken. He then desired Captain Fourneaux to make me speak, which I had no sooner done than he cried out he was sure I was Tolano; but much increased in bulk. We soon made ourselves known by conversing pretty freely with one another in his language. It has been very pleasing to us, to him, and many others, that Mr. Banks, myself, and Mr. Banks's servant James, have not forgot our South Sea language, so we all can well keep up a conversation with him. He first of all lived at Mr. Banks's house, and afterwards removed to Hertford, where he has been inoculated by Baron Dimsdale. He is now quite recovered, and to-morrow we propose to go up for good to Town. Mr. Banks and myself have almost constantly been with him here at Hertford; and Mr. Banks's servant, James Roberts, and the surgeon of the ship he came home in (Mr. Andrews) have lived in the inoculation-house with him during all the whole time. Omai is a sensible communicative man, so he is a valuable acquisition. He has pleased every body, and is quite contented and pleased with his reception here. We *think* that the king has promised to send him back; it is a thing so much wished for by us, I mean that another S.S. expedition should take place, that I have only said we *think* so. I am sure the king said so—But—Lord Sandwich and Mr. Banks are now quite cordial again. We are soon to go down to Hinchinbrook. I suppose you are tired by this time of reading so much upon a subject which can't be much interesting to you. But I can hardly get any thing else in my head to write about, especially as my friend Omai sits by my side, quite elevated by having been informed that he to-morrow is to leave this place of confinement. Omai don't yet speak any English, but I think he will soon learn it, as he has got several words, and begins to pronounce s tolerably well; as yet he cannot pronounce k, but I am sure he will even conquer that, as he is desirous of learning to speak English. He is well behaved, easy in his manners, and remarkably complaisant to the ladies.

DAN. SOLANDER.

P.S. By what I wrote to you last, you see that the late French discoveries are not so considerable as they gave it out. La France

France Meridionale can be nothing but small islands—and perhaps most of what they have seen may be ice. It is pretty certain that Mons. Bouvet's Cape de Circumcision was nothing but ice.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Some days ago Capt. Cook's journal and charts came by an Indianman, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Admiralty. As soon as they arrived Mr. — was so good as to send for me, and I had time to look over them before they were sent to the king. I will now give you an account of what I then learnt. I will begin with what happened to Capt. Cook, after he separated from Captain Fourneaux, at the entrance of Cook's Straits, in New Zealand, when the Resolution being the better sailing ship, got into Charlotte's Sound. As soon as Captain Cook left New Zealand, he steered almost due South till he came into  $60^{\circ} 30'$ , there the ice became so troublesome that he did not venture to proceed further. Here he saw mountains of ice so high that their tops were covered with the clouds. As in the middle of the southern part of the south sea was a place not at all visited, he resolved to go up and cruize there for land; he therefore went up as far as  $54^{\circ}$  without seeing any thing but sea. He again resolved to stand to the southward, and with great difficulty and danger penetrated as far as  $71^{\circ} 10'$ , which is farther than any one has been before. Here he met with a solid sheet of ice as far as he could see, and no probability of going farther. The season was come on for leaving the cold regions; he therefore stood to the northward, and in his way looked out for Juan Fernandez's land, by some geographers laid down in  $47^{\circ}$  south—did not find it, and does not believe its existence. From thence he went in search of Davis's Land, which he was lucky enough to find, and inhabited by friendly, well-behaved people. From thence he proceeded to the Marqueza's, in  $10^{\circ}$  south, where he also was well received. Afterwards he went back to Otaheite, where he, to his great surprise, found great alterations for the better, especially in regard to utensils, houses, and canoes, all better than formerly, and all owing to the iron tools which had been left with them. They were so conscious of that advantage, that they now behaved towards their European benefactors all well again as before, almost to adoration, and persuaded Cook to stay

among them above a month longer than he had intended. The case was the same in the other Society islands. Upon leaving them he re-visited Rotterdam and Middleburg, and as he had at month or two to spare, he went to the northward as far as  $10^{\circ}$  south—saw many islands, some new, and, in his way to New Zealand, fell in with a large island between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $20^{\circ}$  south, which he calls Nova Caledonia, notwithstanding there grow no thistles! He describes it to be a paradise, and its length to be 80 leagues. He then left the glorious part of the south sea, where mankind live spontaneously, after having every where met with a kind reception, and proceeded to Charlotte Sound, in New Zealand; and during the time he staid there observed nothing but good and friendly behaviour. From New Zealand he sailed the shortest way to Terra del Fuego; where he took in wood and water. In his way from thence to the Cape of Good Hope, he fell in with two islands, one in  $54^{\circ}$ , by him named Georgia, the other in  $59^{\circ}$ , called Ultima Thule, both uninhabited, and almost covered with snow and ice. I think if we had been with him we should have been able to help him to better names. He again looked out for Cape Circumcision, did not find it, and is sure it does not exist. The land of St. Sebastian's was only in Dalrymple's brain. Mr. Foster, in a letter to Mr. Barrington, says he has discovered 260 new plants, and 200 new animals, which I and many more think too few. Your faithful friend,

DAN. SOLANDER.

London, St. Martin's-st.

Leicester-fields, 12th Aug. 1775.

DEAR SIR,—It has frequently given me great concern that your last letter was not immediately answered; but for some time past the want of health and of leisure have made me guilty of many omissions of that kind which are painful to reflexion. After so long a silence I should have been ashamed to address you without some excuse, which seems as necessary now for my letter appearing at all as for its not appearing sooner. When you last favoured me with a letter I remember, and have constantly remembered, that you wished to be apprised whether any new expedition was in meditation for the South Seas. I could get no intelligence worth communicating sooner, as nothing was resolved on during the absence of Captain Cook;



Cook; but now he is come home, and has made considerable discoveries, another expedition is not only talked of but *determined* to take place between this time and next Christmas. I yesterday dined at the Admiralty, and had the information from Lord Sandwich himself. Two ships are to be sent out, in one of which I believe my son, who had already been a circumnavigator

with Captain Fourneau, will go out lieutenant. Captain Cook has been made a post captain since his arrival, and so has Captain Fourneau. If this intelligence will be of the least use or satisfaction to you, it will be a very sensible pleasure; being, dear Sir, yours, &c. &c.

CHARLES BURNEY.

Dr. John Lind, Edinburg.

## CORNUCOPIA,

*Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.*

### SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S CREED.

THE Supreme Being governs all things, not as soul of the world, but as Lord of the Universe; and upon account of his dominion, he is styled the Lord God, Supreme over all. The Supreme God is an eternal, infinite, absolutely perfect Being; but a being, how perfect soever, without dominion, is not Lord God. The term God, very frequently signifies Lord; but every Lord is not God. The dominion of a Spiritual Being constitutes him God; true dominion, true God; supreme dominion, supreme God; imaginary dominion, imaginary God. He is not eternity and infinity; but eternal and infinite. He is not duration and space, but his duration of existence is present, and by existing always and every where, he constitutes duration and space—Eternity and Infinity. Since every part of space, and every indivisible moment of duration, is every where; certainly the Maker and Lord of all things, cannot be said to be in no time, and no place. He is omnipresent, not by his power only, but in his very substance; for power cannot subsist without substance. God is not at all affected by the motions of bodies, neither do they find any resistance from the omnipresence of God. He necessarily exists, and by the same necessity he exists always and every where. Whence also it follows, that he is all similar, all Eye, all Ear, all Brain, all Arm, all Sensation, all Understanding, all Active Power; but this not in a human, or corporeal, but in a manner wholly unknown to us, therefore not to be worshipped under a corporeal representation.

### KEPLER'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Kepler, who ultimately discovered many important truths, was, through life, the dupe of vagaries founded on

the superstitions of the age. In one of his early works he imagined the planets to be huge animals, who swam round the sun, by means of certain fins acting upon the ethereal fluid, as those of fishes do in the water, and agreeably to this notion, he imagined the comets to be monstrous and uncommon animals generated in the celestial spaces; and he explained how this excited this animal faculty.

### ENGLISH AQUEDUCTS.

#### Pontcysyllte.

Length of the Iron Work of the	ft. 0 in.
Aqueduct - - - - -	1007 0
Height from surface of the rock, on the South Side of the river, to the top of the side plates - - -	126 8
Breadth of Water-way, within the Iron Work - - - - -	11 10
Number of Stone Pillars, besides Abutments - - - - -	18
Distance from each other, from top - - - - -	45 0
Depth of iron plates for canal part - - - - -	5 3
Length of earthen embankment, south side of river - - - -	1,500 0
Height of ditto, at south abutment - - - - -	75 0

#### Chirk Aqueduct.

Ten Archès	
Length, including abutments	696 0
Height from the surface of the meadow to one foot above the level of the top-water in the aqueduct - - - - -	65 0
Width across the top of the aqueduct - - - - -	22 0
Length of the base of each pier, at the surface of the meadow -	32 0
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	12 0

### DUTY of PUBLISHING TRUTH.

Keep your opinions to yourself, said Queen Caroline to the honest William Whiston. If, said Whiston, Luther and Calvin had kept their opinions to themselves, where would your Majesty have been?

## FREE ENQUIRY.

To prohibit an enquiry into the truth of religion, is like asserting that God may be gratified with the service of a lie.

## TRADE against LAND.

When the late Mr. Whitbread's father first opposed the Duke of Bedford's interest at Bedford, the Duke informed him, that he would spend £50,000 rather than he should *come in*. Whitbread, with true English spirit, replied, that was nothing; the sale of his grains would pay for that.

## RESTRICTION.

The vapour of discontent is always most dangerous when it is confined.

## THEATRICAL BILL.

At a play acted in 1511, on the feast of St. Margaret, the following disbursements were made as the charges of the exhibition:—

To musicians, for which, however, they were bound to perform					
three nights - - - - -	0	5	6		
For players in bread and ale - -	0	3	1		
For decorations, dresses, and play books - - - - -	1	0	0		
To John Hobbard, priest, and author of the piece - - - -	0	2	8		
For the place in which the representation was held - - - -	0	1	0		
For furniture - - - - -	0	1	4		
For fish and bread - - - - -	0	0	4		
For painting three phantoms and devils - - - - -	0	0	6		
And for four chickens for the hero	0	0	4		

## PAINTING IN OIL.

John ab Eyck, the pretended inventor of oil painting, learnt that art in this country. The evidences of his having been in England, are three paintings, one an altar piece at Chiswick, representing Lord Clifford and his lady kneeling, the other the consecration of St. Thomas à Becket, and the other the original portrait of Chaucer, the property of Sir R. Phillips.

## SWIFTNESS of MEN.

Men who are exercised in running out-strip horses; or at least hold their speed for a longer continuance. In a journey too, a man will walk down a horse; and after they have both continued to proceed for several days, the horse will be quite tired, and the man as fresh as in the beginning. The king's messengers of Ispahan, who are runners by profession, go 108 miles in 14 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and Savages who hunt the elk, tire down and take it; and are said to have performed a journey of *three thousand six hundred miles in less than six weeks*.

## PROPHECY on REFORM.

When a lawyer sheds tears while he's striking a docket;  
 When assessors heave sighs while they empty your pocket;  
 When reviewers feel pangs like the authors they cut up;  
 When conscience for sale shall no longer be put up;  
 When placemen, unask'd, throw up sinecures;  
 When any quack medicine performs any cures;  
 When women of eighty confess they're in years;  
 When they make such confession without shedding tears;  
 When poor curates thrive, while fat bishops get skinny;  
 When a note with a shilling is preferred to a guinea;  
 When there's peace, because monarchs are weary of killing;  
 When a good thumping loaf's to be had for a shilling;  
 When, like cattle at market, base voters ar'n't sold;  
 When tea-scandal ceases, and fish-fags don't scold;  
 When ale's made again from good malt and hops;  
 When corn-Jews are found to rejoice at good crops;  
 When truth shall no longer be deemed a foul libel;  
 When men follow precepts they preach from the Bible;  
 When symptoms like these shall be seen through the land;  
 They'll seem to portend—"A Reform is at hand."

## SINGULAR ADVANCEMENT in LIFE.

The Roman Emperor, C. Julius Æmilianus, was a Moorish slave.

Aurelian, the Emperor of Rome, was the son of a poor peasant.

Pope Alexander the Fifth was a common beggar in the Isle of Candia.

Pope Adrian the Fourth was a poor English monk.

## PAST FOLLIES.

In the church-books of Tewkesbury, which have been preserved for a long time back, are the following entries: "A. D. 1578. *Payd for players geer, six sheep skins for Christ's garments.*" And in an inventory recorded in the same book, 1585, are these words: "*And order eight heads of hair for the apostles, and ten beards, and a face or vizor for the devil.*"

## NELL GWYNN.

The early part of the life of Eleanor Gwynn is little known. Having a very pleasing

pleasing voice, she used to go from tavern to tavern, to amuse different companies with songs after dinner; this procured her an engagement at Drury-lane, where King Charles first saw her. She had her influence over him, till not many hours before he died, for he begged the Duke of York "to be mindful of poor Nell!"

She resided at a splendid house in St. James's-square, the back room of which, on the ground floor, was (within memory) covered with looking-glasses; over the chimney was a beautiful picture of herself; in another room was that of her sister. In this house she died, in the year 1691, and was pompously interred in the parish church of St. Martin's in the Fields; Dr. Tennison, the then vicar, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching her funeral sermon.

The sermon was afterwards brought forward at court by Lord Jersey, to impede the doctor's preferment; but Queen Mary having heard the objection, answered, "Well! and what then? This I have heard before, and it is a proof that the unfortunate woman died a true penitent, who through the course

of her life never let the wretched ask in vain!"

#### DIAMONDS.

The cost of diamonds are only known to the Asiatics; a despot employs a whole territory, ten or twenty thousand souls, for a term of years to wash the alluvial soil, and allows them a mere trifle per month or year. If the labour of ten thousand souls employed ten years is worth a great sum, how vast must be the worth of the diamonds found by them?

The Brazillian mines have a great advantage over those in the East Indies. First, the diamonds are more numerous, and there are fewer inferior in proportion; and secondly, a quantity of gold is commonly found with them. The wages to the owners of negroes who let them in this pursuit, is 6d. to 8d. per day; and with every advantage these mines do not clear to the treasury 40,000l. per annum.

A company of English gentlemen made a fund of 10,000 some years ago in India, to work a diamond country for ten years; but at the expiration of six years they gave it up with very considerable loss.

## NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

NOTICES *relative to the STATE of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION and the FINE ARTS in SPAIN.*—By M. G. A. LORENTE.

THE literature of Spain, which has been so long subject to the greatest abuses, is likely to revive from its fatal torpor, and to acquire that respect which is paid to real learning, when fixed on a firm foundation. The decrees of the Cortes, for a general plan of studies, are excellent; they merit praise also, for their recommendations of books, which are well selected, with regard to their general tendency to promote science, art, and literature.

The study of theology is to be pursued on the ingenious and useful plan of Lyon; in his "Institutions," a work calculated to allure the mind from the rigid employments of the old school divinity, which was so mischievous, considered in all its various effects. Spanish theologians will learn that a new road is opened to the labours of erudition, and that a reasonable respect may be due to the successors of St. Peter: but sincerity must make the avowal that the abuses of that court

and government have long interfered with the rights of men, and that all their zeal, application, and activity have ever tended to augment the pontifical power over the churches in their communion. They will find, agreeably to the testimony of the Apostle Paul, that a bishop possesses all the great requisites of spiritual authority within his diocese; that the extent of his particular authority may be exactly ascertained, without a reference to the Holy See; that there is no want of adequate knowledge to regulate matters of exterior discipline, and that there is no real occasion to appeal to Rome, unless for a serious enquiry into some dogma that may call for long and repeated consideration. They will proceed to learn, (what the philanthropy of Christianity suggests) that there is an impropriety, an inconsistency with every principle of religious duty, in sending away the money of Spain to swell the treasures of Rome; that bulls and briefs were not expedited during the first eight ages of the church, and have only been known in Spain since the 12th century. And lastly, they will learn the fundamental



mental doctrines of real Christianity, which draw a line of distinction between the spiritual power of priests and that temporal authority which Providence has placed in society, to order the springs and wheels of its mechanism. Lyon employed his time and labour in the investigation of religious truth; and the Spaniards will be freed from a servitude expensive and prejudicial, when they study and practise the maxims contained in his work.

For the plan of study in politics, the Cortes have decreed, that the course of constitutional politics, published by M. B. Constant, in Paris, shall be assumed as a given basis to proceed on, as competent in all its parts, to be scientifically taught in the learned institutions, universities, colleges, &c. The wisdom and policy of this measure cannot be arraigned, and it may produce abundant advantages to the public service of the state. Principles which go to the humiliation of tyrannical power, to the emancipation of young minds from intellectual oppression, which appear to be sound and spirited, as in the productions of Constant, are well adapted to a country where a constitutional and representative government has been established.

As to the present state of the fine arts in Spain, their condition is not so deplorable and degraded as may be thought; there are departments which demand applause, and which, if distinguished in the true point of light, would appear to great advantage. There are painters in that country who display eminent abilities: the names of the following may be given as a partial specimen:—Gorga, Lopez, Velasquez, Aparicio, Madrazo, Rivera, for history; Montalvo and Sanchez for landscapes and sea-pieces; Parra and Lacoma for flowers; Rivellez, Galvez, &c. for decorations.

Connoisseurs may well appreciate the knowledge and taste displayed by Gines, Agreda, and Alvarez in sculpture, each of whom have been in Rome for the sake of instruction and diligent imitation.

In architecture, Spain possesses men of considerable intellectual endowments; such are Perez, Agnado, Velasquez, and Moreno. In the line of engraving, Carmona, Esteve, Amulleer, and Blanco deserve particular attention. A degree of concomitant merit may be fairly assigned to Sepulveda and Sagan, as engravers in coins and medals. One individual, Cardano has recently esta-

blished a lithographical press; and in his engraving appears to have exhibited several correct copies of hydrographical charts.

Schools of design are met with in all the principal cities, where patriotic societies have been organized. In Madrid there existed one attached to the Academy of Fine Arts, and known by the name of San Fernando. To the praise of extensive usefulness this has no legitimate claim, being confined, at present, to the imitating of antique models with plaster, to copying models from nature, to preparing colours, and selecting such as the different subjects may require. There is much, however, to commend in the two establishments recently founded by the academy, and superintended by its directors. These have been justly considered as vehicles of instruction to a number of young students, male and female; to whom ingenious and excellent lessons are delivered alternately, (by professors highly qualified for the task, in design, in the elements of geometry as applied to design, in perspective and ornamental drawing.

To facilitate the study of painting, Government has provided a museum near the promenade of Prado, open to the public once a week. This valuable acquisition has already received 332 paintings, by fifty-five Spanish masters of eminence and authority, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. It will soon possess a rich and original addition, from a recent order of the King, that all the Spanish originals in the Royal palaces of Madrid, Aranjuez, Retiro, and some from royal country houses, should be removed to the royal museum. The law which suppressed the convents has appropriated to the same depôt, a number of fine paintings belonging to monks of the first class, Benedictines, Bernardines, Hieronymites, Chartreux, Basilians, Premonstratensians, and Trappists. Philip II. had compressed, within many of those convents, and especially in that of the Escorial, many paintings, affording the best models; and his successors built on his substratum, by accumulating, with due discrimination, all the best pieces of the ancient Italian, Flemish, and Spanish schools.

At the head of this museum appears M. Ensevi, painter in miniature to the King, and duly capable of being a guardian of the arts in this asylum. His mind has been expanded by ideas acquired

quired (with his superior abilities) in tours through France, Italy, England, and other countries, where his capacity and industry fitted him for a thorough acquaintance with the ancient schools, and the distinctive characters of each master.

A descriptive catalogue has been printed at Madrid, of the paintings contained in this museum. A little time and experience will evince the efficiency of the plan, and Spain will possess such a property in the arts as could scarcely be expected in the present state of her public affairs.

Europe cannot shew, in any other public establishment, so remarkable a selection as has been already formed and incorporated in this new arrangement; forty-three by the celebrated Murillo, whose works are now so scarce; forty-four by Velasquez; forty-two by Melendez; twenty-eight by Ribera, surnamed L'Espagnoleto, fifteen by Johannes, and eight by Cano; with those of several other painters of the old Spanish school.

Twenty-four modern paintings merit the compliment paid to them, of being

inserted here, and of being contemplated with a species of congenial veneration; they are by Bayen, Paret, Goya, Aparicio, Madrazo, Maella, Sanchez, and Montalvo.

The inventive talents of Spanish painters have been of less value, comparatively, from their being more especially occupied on subjects of religion; the museum possesses, however, more than a third unconnected with this subject; fourteen represent battles, fifteen history or fiction, twenty-eight views of towns, harbours, gardens, and other landscapes, thirteen of flowers, eight of fruits, forty-two of hotels and inns, fifty-two portraits of well-known characters, and twenty-one of imaginary persons, half of whom are of a grotesque description.

The rapid and successful movements of this museum will doubtless become an object to a numerous class of artists and amateurs, in whose minds it will facilitate the formation of new ideas, and to whom it will prove a store-house from which the imaginative faculty will draw its materials.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

#### *Premiums offered for 1821-22-23-24.*

##### No. I.—*Soiling.*

**T**O the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments on soiling upon fresh-mown green food, roots, and straw, for one whole year, the greatest number of milch cows, fatting beasts, or other cattle, (horses excepted,) not fewer than ten in the whole.—*Fifty Guineas, or Plate to that value.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, under the preceding conditions of trial, an account, the second in merit—*Twenty-five Guineas, or a piece of Plate of that value.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, an account of experiments which shall be third in merit—*Ten Guineas, or Plate to that value.*

##### No. II.—*Soiling.*

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment of rearing cattle on the soiling system; stating the process from calving till three years old, with detailed accounts of the food given, state of health and weight from one to three years old, with any other

remarks which may elucidate the practice.—*Twenty-five pounds.*

##### No. III.—*Stall-feeding.*

To the person who shall, by experiments, ascertain in the most satisfactory manner, the means of supporting the greatest stock of cattle by stall-feeding, throughout a year; soiling them in summer, on natural, or artificial grasses, or other green food—*The Gold Metal or Fifty Guineas.*

To the next—*Twenty-five Guineas.*

##### No IV.—*Storing Turnips.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments on drawing and storing turnips for winter or spring use, on wet, loomy, or clay soils, preparatory to a wheat crop—*The Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

##### No. V.—*Food of Horses.*

To the person who shall keep the greatest number of horses, not fewer than six, during the space of six months from the 1st day of November, 1820, to the last day of April, 1821, on potatoes, carrots, Swedish turnips, or other green food, with a view to the diminution of hay, or any other mode which can accomplish

comply with the saving of food, and the ascertaining the comparative expence.

—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Thirty Guineas.*

No. VI.—*Mangel Wurzel.*

To the person who shall, in the year 1821, cultivate the greatest number of acres (not less than ten,) under Mangel Wurzel, applying the same to the support of live stock—*The Gold Medal, or Twenty Guineas.*

No. VII.—*Rust or Mildew in Wheat.*

To the person who shall communicate to the Board the most important information, founded on actual experiment, of the causes of the rust in wheat, and the means of preventing it—*One Hundred Guineas.*

No VIII.—*Salt as Manure.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments to ascertain the advantages or disadvantages which have attended the use of salt as a manure, either simple or mixed with other substances—*The Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

No. IX.—*Burnt Clay.*

To the person who shall communicate to the Board, the best account of the effects of manuring land by burnt clay, or soil ashes, supported by direct experiments—*The Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall communicate to the Board, under the preceding conditions of trial, an account, the second in merit—*The Silver Medal, or Twenty-five Guineas.*

No. X.—*Bogs.*

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments on the improvement of deep peat-bogs, and bringing them into a state of profitable cultivation—*The Gold Medal, or Fifty Guineas.*

No. XI.—*Best Cultivated Farms.*

The Board of Agriculture propose to give their Gold Medal, or a Piece of Plate, to each of such County, or large District Agricultural Societies (as shall make application to the Board, through their President or Vice-President, for it,) to be offered by them for the best cultivated farm within their respective county or district; such Societies engaging to make the proposal public, and to appoint an inspector or inspectors to view the farms of the claimants; the report and adjudication, together with a statement of the system pursued by the successful candidate.

In cases where the Premium shall be  
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adjudged to a tenant, he may have the option of Twenty-five Pounds, or a Piece of Plate of that value.

No. XII.—*Exhibition of Stock.*

The Board, impressed with the importance of improving the several and various breeds of Cattle and Sheep in the United Kingdom, and convinced that most of the varieties of cattle and sheep now in being, are severally adapted to various soils, situations and uses—that all are susceptible of improvement in their respective walks, by care and attention, and that it is impossible to select any one breed of cattle or sheep, possessing and uniting within itself, all those useful properties which are found at present so wisely distributed among the many, and which the ingenuity of man will best display itself by applying and adapting to the several soils, situations and uses, for which they appear to be best fitted—do hereby offer,

To the several Breeders of the *six* best bulls of any sort or kind kept in the United Kingdom, the merits whereof are to be considered on a comparison with other bulls of the same breed—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Thirty Pounds, each.*

To the several Breeders of the *six* best cows, or heifers in calf, or with calves by their sides—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Twenty Pounds, each.*

To the several Breeders of the *six* best rams of any sort or kind kept in the United Kingdom, the merits whereof are to be considered on a comparison with rams of the same breed—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Fifteen Pounds, each.*

To the several Breeders of the *six* best pen of breeding ewes, either with or without Lambs by their sides; each Pen to contain three ewes—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Ten Pounds, each.*

To the several Breeders of the *six* best boars, the merits whereof are to be considered on a comparison with boars of the same breed—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Ten Pounds, each.*

To the several Breeders of the *six* best breeding sows, the merits whereof are to be considered on a comparison with sows of the same breed—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Ten Pounds, each.*

To the Breeder of the best draught stallion—symmetry, action, and power duly considered—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Thirty Pounds.*



To the Breeder of the best draught mare—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Twenty Pounds.*

To the Breeder of the best steer of any breed, possessing symmetry, early maturity, aptitude to fatten, and quality of flesh—*A Piece of Plate of the value of Thirty Pounds.*

To the Breeder of the second best—*Plate to the value of Twenty Pounds.*

To the Breeder of the third best—*Plate to the value of Fifteen Pounds.*

Certificates from the Breeders must be produced, of the age and pedigree of all the Stock, viz. *bulls, cows, rams, ewes, boars, sows, stallions, mares, and steers*, exhibited for these premiums.

The exhibition of stock is intended to be annual, at such place as this Board shall appoint, on the second Monday in April, when judges will be selected by the Board from the most distinguished breeders present, who will be instructed in their decision on the bulls, to seek for symmetry, strength of constitution, aptitude to fatten, quality of flesh, and general docility of temper, as points of the utmost importance to merit.

In their decision on the cows, or heifers in calf, or calves by their sides,—in addition to the qualities above required in the bulls, they will be instructed to pay particular attention to quantity and quality of milk, and where meat and milk cannot be united in the same animal, they will allow milk in the cows and heifers to have an equal share of merit with meat; or, in other words, that they will select the three best cows or heifers for meat, and the three best for milk, as the case may be, for the adjudication of the Prizes.

In their decision on the rams, they are to seek for symmetry, strength of constitution, aptitude to fatten, quality of flesh, and quality of wool, as points of the utmost importance to merit; and in order to render reward to merit as equal as possible, they will be instructed, in adjudging the premiums to the rams and ewes, to select the three best short-wooled, and the three best long-wooled sheep, for the adjudication of the Premiums.

In their decision on the pigs, the judges will be instructed to consider symmetry, constitution, aptitude to fatten, and quality of flesh, as points of the greatest importance to merit.

*Sackville Street, London.*

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Extracts of Evidence and Proceedings before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and part of their Report on LONDON BRIDGE.*

*Evidence of Mr. Dodd, Engineer.*

From a late survey I have made, it appears to me highly necessary to build a new bridge. The present bridge cannot be substantially repaired from the dangerous state of some of the arches, piers, and sterlings. The water-works annexed to the bridge may be wrought by steam, a more faithful agent, which slack tides and frosty weather would not delay. The height of all waters running in to fill rivers, depends upon the height they rise to in the offing at sea, subject to be aided or retarded in entering rivers by stormy winds. But how is it possible for all that water, which nature has provided, to pass London Bridge in its present state, whilst the piers and sterlings act as a preventative? Thus the impellant force of the flood, receiving its power from the sea, is checked by the present bridge.

From the survey I took of the present bridge last year, I found many of its arches in a very decayed state; in some places the stones were wanting, in others they were tumbling out, one of them in particular is rent by two very dangerous fissures; indeed this arch is so very bad as to render it necessary to bind one stone to the other by large iron and lead clamps; and in general the piers and sterlings are far from being in substantial condition to keep the bridge on its legs; they must, as they are, be always building, and yet the foundation appears to be daily undermining by the force of the agitated water rushing with a great impetuosity through its confined arches. To instance this in some of the centre arches, you have two feet water, and immediately below the bridge you fall into thirty feet water. In short, the wretched fabric is held altogether at a great expense (about £4,000 per annum) which if left to itself for two winters, would inevitably tumble into ruins.

The dreadful fall of water at the present bridge, has been, and is still likely to be, the source of many misfortunes; the delay it has occasioned to commerce by the impracticability of passing it the three last hours of the ebb of seven hours, is very great, as the number of barges sunk, and the amount of valuable property lost, and, above all, the mischief it has done by bringing many valuable members of society to untimely terminate their existence, is truly distressing to humanity; all this shews the absolute necessity of a remedy, and that must be a new bridge, which should be built upon such a construction as to occasion no fall of water.

*Evidence*

*Evidence of Mr. Milne.*

As to whether London Bridge in its present state is in a dangerous condition? I submit that all endeavours to repair and secure the foundations effectually, serve only by degrees, more or less, to render the general structure more precarious.

There are many fractures and settlements in the middle or original bridge.

Such is the condition of the bridge, and nothing of the superstructure can be depended on.

*Evidence of Mr. Jessop.*

I have always considered the cavities in the bottom of the river caused by the rapid current through the arches, and particularly that before the great arch, as most threatening of danger. Various means have been used to counteract the effect of the current; among others, great quantities of rubble stone have been thrown into it, but it has been generally too small in size to resist the impulse of the stream.

*Evidence of Mr. Dance, City Surveyor.*

That London Bridge is constructed upon such principles as to form a dam across the river, by the small proportions which the openings bear to the piers, and thereby creating a dangerous fall which impedes and obstructs the navigation, is a fact which no one can deny: if the passage over that part of the River Thames was effected by means of a bridge constructed upon such principles as not to form any obstacle to the navigation, it is evident that such an alteration would be a great benefit to the public. Great mischiefs having formerly happened by the tide undermining and carrying away the piles of the fronts as well as the contents of the sterlings, and that during the execution of the expensive frame work in the great lock, a great breach had happened in the front of the south sterlings, which, with some other repairs, cost £1500 to put in order. It also appears that this frame-work proved totally inefficacious after an expenditure of £5121, and that the repair of the non-such lock alone cost £3,125.

*Extracts from the third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Improvement of the Port of London.*

They find that notwithstanding a large sum of money has been annually applied to the repairs of this bridge, that the methods employed to secure it, have, in several instances proved wholly ineffectual. That the bed of the river suffers perpetual and increasing injury from shoals occasioned partly by the obstruction of the natural course of the tide, and partly from the dispersion of the materials employed for the purpose of strengthening the bridge. That for several hours in each day, the navigation downwards is impracticable for small boats, and hazardous even for large craft, and all navigation upwards totally prevented; and that if the bridge should be rebuilt on such a plan as to admit the passage of large vessels, the space between London and Blackfriars Bridge might afford essential accommodation to that part of the trade which is carried on in vessels, whose draught of water does not exceed the depth which that part of the river is capable of permanently affording: from these observations that the structure of the bridge is so defective in its original design, that no art or expence which has been or can be bestowed on it, can secure it from the risk of a sudden and total destruction under certain circumstances of the river, and that in ordinary circumstances it receives continual injury from the rapidity of the current occasioned by the narrowness of the arches, and requires frequent support from the addition of new materials, all of which are in no long time, washed away, and add to the shoals which the bridge has already been the means of producing.

Your Committee are convinced from these enquiries, as well as from the information collected by them last year, that the rebuilding of London Bridge, upon improved principles, would be a measure of substantial economy in itself, as well as subservient to other purposes of still greater importance.

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## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.*

**T**O WILLIAM WOOD, of Bow, Middlesex, Shipwright, for the Manufacture and Application of a new Material for the more effectually rendering Ships and other maritime Vessels, watertight and sea-worthy.

THE patentee has discovered that a light felt of hide hair, or mixture of hide hair and wool, when saturated with tar, is highly elastic and waterproof, and conceiving the useful appli-

cation of the substance as a lining for the sheathing of ships, he manufactures it in an expeditious and economical manner, in sheets of suitable size for that purpose; such sheets being attached to the external sides and bottom of the ship by simply nailing with scupper nails, are covered with their planking. The substance he terms adhesive felt. It possesses the property of elasticity in so considerable a degree as to stretch uniformly

uniformly without fracture or injury either to its texture, or its complete impermeability to water, whenever the ship's seams are opened by straining in hard weather, or in the more dangerous cases of the starting of planks or breaking of timbers, as in stranding. In all such cases, when with the usual mode of sheathing water would necessarily be admitted to the certain destruction of the vessel, this material forms an impenetrable and elastic case or garment for the whole ship's bottom, and in the case of the opening of seams by straining, it recovers its first dimensions with the return of the part so opened, or the release of the strain, in such cases it generally fell into the openings in a certain degree so as to render them afterwards more secure against a recurrence. He also finds it to be a complete protection against every description of worm in all climates; this destructive animal is never known to penetrate the material in the slightest degree. The material hair, or hair and wool is prepared for felting by the operations of dressing and bowing, as in the practices of hat-making, and is felted in the usual manner. Sheets or portions thus felted, are dipped into melted tar and pitch in certain stated proportions to each other, and then undergo a slight compression to take away the extraneous or dripping quantity of the material; they are then exposed for a short time to dry and cool, and are then considered fit for use.

The patentee uses mechanical arrangement, by which the usual labour of dressing and bowing is greatly reduced, and which also effects in a very simple and expeditious manner the uniform delivery of the dressed and bowed or prepared material in the precise quantity, and in the proper figure for felting for each sheet. The same material is also applied with the same advantage to the caulking of seams, and as far as regards the impermeability to water, the application renders every vessel a perfect life boat. It is considered by all nautical men who experience its use as the most solid improvement in ship-building of modern times, and to bid fair to make an epoch in the art.

To JOHN HAGUE, of Great Pearl-st. Spital-fields, London, for an Improved Method of preparing Materials for Potters' Ware, Bricks and Tiles.

The patentee separates all extraneous matter from the material clay, by forc-

ing it through the interstices of a sieve, of suitable dimensions and arrangement, by compression.

The vessel in which this cleansing takes place, is a rectangular trunk, the sides of which are set with bars at small distances, leaving spaces or interstices, through which the cleansed clay is forced by the action of a piston, having a rack upon it working with a pinion upon a shaft in communication with the power. Bricks or tiles are also formed by the patentee's machinery, by pressing the material thus prepared through apertures of the figure of the transverse section of the proposed brick, &c., the length of it being regulated by the action of a curve or cutter of any description, which is passed through the protruded portion at the proper distance from the first extremity.

To MAJOR ROHDE, of Lemon-street, Goodman's Fields, London, for a Method of separating the Molasses from Muscovado or other sugars.

A considerable portion of the colouring matter of sugar, constituting molasses, is found to adhere to its finer crystals; this the patentee proposes by his specification to remove by a process of absorption; to effect this, the lumps are broken, and the whole mass is passed through a sieve, whose wires are arranged with due regard to the protection of the grain. The sugar thus equalized in its grain is then spread in thin strata upon linen cloths or other absorbent surfaces. Several of these are laid together, and the whole is subjected to friction, by which the molasses is taken up by the cloths by absorption, and the sugar remains in a clarified state. The molasses is afterwards collected by washing the cloths and evaporating the liquor.

A machine has been invented by the Rev. Mr. Cecil, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in which motion was produced by the successive explosions of a body of gas; and a paper, containing an account of the principle and construction of the engine, was read by its inventor. Mr. C. stated, that there are two ways in which explosions may be applied to move machinery, either by using the expansive force of the explosion, or by taking advantage of the vacuum which it produces. The contrivance described on this occasion belongs to the latter class. A piston moves in a cylinder; and as it retreats, the space which it leaves is occupied by a mixture of hydrogen gas and atmospheric



spheric air. When this mixture has very nearly filled the whole cylinder, the motion of the piston opens a small aperture, through which the flame of a lamp is drawn in, so as to produce an explosion, followed by an instantaneous condensation. The expansion of the gas during the explosion (by which it is dilated to about three times its original bulk,) is provided for by two other cylinders communicating with the one

already mentioned; and the vacuum produced under the piston continues the motion by means of atmospheric pressure. The author also examined the advantages of this contrivance, the best proportion of the gases, the force of the explosion, and the extent of the expansion, together with some curious irregularities in the working of the machine when the velocity is increased beyond certain limits.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

SEVERAL prosecutions against the Newspaper-press have been commenced within this month at the instigation, as is announced, of a society of partizans, calling themselves the Constitutional Society or Association. We doubt the legality of such a confederacy for such purposes; for the use of the press is not a crime *per se* like larceny and felony, which are prosecuted by associations. But the impolicy of the attempt will be manifest when it is considered that a *counter-association* might by parity of reasoning be formed to prosecute other agents of the press in the same political interest as this very association. A species of civil war might thus be raised in the name of law, and the courts be filled by appeals of impassioned zealots in opposite political interests; but if the whole of society were to be thus divided where should we find impartial Grand, and Petit Juries? The crown-lawyers are the sufficient constitutional executive whenever the intervention of law becomes requisite; but if this new association were allowed to proceed, then it may be necessary to demonstrate the magnitude of the evil by instituting a corresponding association to protect, by similar means, the free and popular branches of the constitution and the characters of their assertors. A public association against the Freedom of the press is what we never expected to witness; yet this association, which denounces before hand, and which threatens to prosecute by means of a common purse, guided by inquisitorial, narrow, and partizan feelings, can be regarded in no better light. We trust, however, that these friends, *par excellence*, of the Constitution, will not be permitted, by the courts of law or parliament, to assail it in its most vital part, THE UNCONTROLLED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, subject to no

restraint except ultimate responsibility in matters of public libel, to the executive government as by law established, and in matters of private libel to the parties assailed.

Memoirs of the last nine Years of the reign of George II. are announced, by HORACE WALPOLE, Earl of Orford. They are printed from the original MSS., found in the chest left by his Lordship's Will, to be opened by the first Earl of Waldegrave who should attain the age of 21 after the year 1800, and will speedily appear in two volumes quarto, forming also vols. 6 and 7 of Lord Orford's collected works.

Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, with a memoir, and illustrative notes, are in the press.

MR. BRANDE'S Manual of Chemistry, enlarged to 3 vols. 8vo.: and MR. MACKENZIE'S Thousand Experiments in Chemistry and the useful Arts, will appear in a few days.

The first volume (dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty) of a General History of Birds, by JOHN LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. author of The Synopsis of Birds, Index Ornithologicus, &c. &c. to be completed in ten vols. demy 4to. with at least 180 coloured plates, is intended to be published by the end of June, and the succeeding ones at intervals of about three months.

The Principles and Doctrines of Assurances; Annuities on Lives, and of Contingent Reversions, stated and explained, by WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq. F.R.S. Actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Office, will shortly be published.

A History of Parga, containing an account of the vicissitudes of that part of Greece, during the French Revolution: supported by authentic documents, translated from the Italian MS. of UGO FOSCOLO, will soon be published.

Mr. MANTELL of Lewes, announces by subscription, in royal quarto, illustrated by numerous engravings, an account of the Fossils of the South Downs; or, Outlines of the Geology of the South-Eastern Division of Sussex. The work is intended to illustrate the Geological relations of the whole County; but with a more immediate reference to the South-Eastern Division. The Minerals, and Organic Remains, discovered in the Strata, are very numerous, and possess a high degree of interest. Nearly 400 of the most illustrative specimens have been engraved; and the whole will be minutely described.

Speedily will be published in octavo, a Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, on a new plan; by the Rev. WILLIAM YATES. This language is universally acknowledged, by those who have made the acquirement of it an object of pursuit, to stand unrivalled for harmony and cogency. It also contains all the principal Works of the Hindoos on Religion, Philosophy, History, Jurisprudence, &c.

Dr. WOOD, author of the Prize Essay on Irish History and Antiquities, published in the thirteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, has in the press, a work, entitled an inquiry concerning the primitive Inhabitants of Ireland, which is expected to appear on the 1st of May, in one volume octavo, illustrated with a curious Map, containing the local situations of the tribes of Ireland in the second century—partly Ptolemy's, and partly the author's. There will also be a dissertation proving the authenticity of Ptolemy's Map.

The famous Century of Inventions of the Marquis of Worcester, from the Original MSS. with historical and explanatory notes, a biographical memoir, and an original portrait, will soon appear.

Memoirs of James the Second, King of England, &c. will be published early in the present month, in two volumes, small octavo, with a portrait.

Speedily will be published, Views of America in a series of letters from that country to a Friend in England, during 1818-19 and 20, by an English-woman.

Capt Cox will soon publish in octavo, with plates, a Journal of a Residence in the Burhman Empire, and particularly at the Court of Amarapoora.

The Faustus of Goethe; which has been the subject of periodical criticism more than any work of the day, is about to appear in an English dress. The translation is from the pen of Mr. GEORGE SOANE, and it is his intention to follow his author with verbal fidelity.

The History of the Plague, as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Gozo, Corfu, and Cephalonia, &c.; detailing important facts, illustrative of the specific contagion of that disease, with particulars of the means adopted for its eradication, by J. D. TULLY, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, Member of the Ionian Academy, late Inspector of Quarantine, and President of the Board of Health of the Ionian Islands, will appear shortly.

Dr. TURTON has at press a splendid work in quarto, illustrative of the Conchology of the British Islands. The classification will be upon principles entirely new and strictly systematical. The Bivalves will be ready for publication some time in the ensuing summer, containing much new and interesting matter. The plates, 19 in number, are in forwardness, drawn and engraved from the best specimens in the author's cabinet, by Mr. Curtis. Two hundred copies only will be printed, all coloured from nature. The price to subscribers will be three pounds, to non-subscribers, four pounds for the present volume.

The Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, by THOMAS MOORE, Esq., author of Lalla Rookh, has been delayed by various circumstances, but will soon be published.

The Mermaid lately caught in the Indian seas, and brought to this country, is no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, and is now in the Museum of Surgeons' Hall. It is about eight feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common Seal. There is also a young female of the same species, in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate (internally) in a structure like the human hand. The breasts of the female are very prominent; and, in suckling its young, not only this appearance, but their situation on the body, must cause that extraordinary phenomenon which has led to the popular belief. In other respects, the face is far from looking like that of the human race; and the long hair is entirely wanted.

Mr. WHITELAW, who as a botanist has visited the most wealthy of Nature's regions in the two Americas, has commenced in London a course of botanical teaching and lecturing, which our own observation enables us to recommend to public attention. He treats more of the properties of plants than of their names; and he illustrates his instructions by means of superb transparencies, representing the chief objects in the vegetable world in all their rich tints of colour, and in the various beautiful forms in which they are seen in the countries of their natural growth. Young persons by this means become expert botanists in a few weeks, and adult students acquire correct notions of the science in a few lectures. It is the system of Lancaster so modified by a man of genius as to apply with peculiar effect to this branch of science.

A Poem on a very interesting subject of Woman in India, is announced, by JOHN LAWSON, Missionary at Calcutta, and author of *Orient Harping*.

Next month will be published *Lucidus Ordo*, a complete course of studies on the several branches of Musical Science, with a reduction of all the present intricacies of thorough bass to one simple principle of figurative designation, with skeleton exercises, &c. by J. RELFE, Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

A Practical Essay will soon appear on the Ring-worm, of the Scalp, Scald Head, and the other Species of *Perrigo*, with a view to establish the treatment of these diseases on sound and efficient principles, by SAMUEL PLUMBE, Esq.

A Catalogue of the first part of the extensive library of his Excellency the Cardinal FESCH, is about to be published, and will be found particularly rich in Abbatial and Local Ecclesiastical History; Royal and Noble Genealogies; Versions of the Scriptures; Sacred Philology; Conciles; Lives of the Fathers; Theology; Canon and Civil Laws; Ancient History; and Biography; together with several early printed books and chronicles. The whole will be sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby.

A novel is in the press, entitled *Feminine Worth*, by Jos: an Indian Idol who views European morals and politics with calmness, impartiality, and truth. His work relates the private story of a family, and the details are, with very few exceptions, occur-

rences in real life, in the order in which they have taken place.

Dr. PRITCHARD, Physician to the Bristol Infirmary, has in the press, a *Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System*, vol. 1, comprising convulsive and maniacal affections. The design of this work is to illustrate by numerous cases of Epilepsy, Mania Chorea, and the different forms of Paralysis, the connection between affections of this class, and a variety of disorders of the natural functions.

BENJAMIN BABINGTON, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, has in the press, the *Adventures of the Gooroo Noodle* and his Five Foolish Disciples, a comic Hindoo tale, in the Tamul language, printed in the original character, and accompanied by a translation, vocabulary, and analysis. The design of the translator, in publishing this tale, which has been long celebrated in Southern India for its spirit, and the elegance of its style, is to supply a text book for the use of those who are engaged in the acquirement of the language of the southern portion of the Peninsula of India, a language which being original and underived, may perhaps also be thought worthy the attention of the general philologist.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq. of the Madras Civil Society, has nearly ready for publication a *Grammar of the Tamul Language*, in which it is the object of the author, to incorporate with the rules of the *ordinary or spoken* an introduction to the *elegant dialect* of this language, which from the nervous conciseness and singular energy of its construction, is as curious to the philologist, as from its affording an access to the learning of Southern India, it may be deemed conducive to the general interests of literature.

Ismael, the Arab, *Sketches of Scenery*, foreign and domestic, with other poems, by DAVID CAREY, Esq. author of *Lochiel*; or, the *Field of Culloden*, a novel, &c. &c. is in the press.

In a few days will be published *The World in Miniature*, containing Africa in 4 vols. It constitutes the second division of a work intended to embrace all the nations of the globe under the title of *The World in Miniature*.

*The Young Infidel*; a *Fire-side Reverie*, by a Friend to Truth, is nearly ready for publication. The profits will be devoted to the support of the *Essex Life Boat*.



Dr. L. WHCHLER'S Lectures on the History of the National Literature of the Germans, translated from the German, is printing in two octavo vols.

Mr. J. FITZADAM, formerly an able seaman, and author of the *Harp of the Desert*, will soon publish *Lays on Land*, in foolscap octavo.

In a few days will be published the First Part of a Poem descriptive of the Deluge.

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN is printing his German Grammar, and the Spanish only remains to be done, which will be finished in the present month. The Hebrew, Syriack, Chaldee, Greek, Latin, Italian and French, are uniformly printed, and the whole forms a Polyglott Grammar, in which the genius of the principal ancient and modern languages is explained upon a uniform plan.

*Progress of Crime and Distress.*—By a statement lately presented to the House of Commons, it appears that during the last seven years the number of persons committed for trial, under criminal charges, has been as follows:—to which is added the number executed.

1814	Committed, 6,390	Executed, 70
1815	..... 7,818	..... 57
1816	..... 9,091	..... 95
1817	..... 13,932	..... 115
1818	..... 13,567	..... 97
1819	..... 14,254	..... 108
1820	..... 13,710	..... 107
		78,762
		649

In London and Middlesex the numbers have been as follow:—

1814	..... 1,646	..... 21
1815	..... 2,005	..... 11
1816	..... 2,226	..... 29
1817	..... 2,686	..... 16
1818	..... 2,665	..... 21
1819	..... 2,691	..... 23
1820	..... 2,773	..... 46
		16,692
		167

For some years past a skull, reported to be that of Cromwell, has been exhibited as a curiosity. It will be recollected that this head and two others were, after the restoration, affixed over the entrance of Westminster Hall, and remained there till the reign of Anne, when they were removed. The head in question is one of these, and on taking its dimensions, it is found to fit the still-existing hat of Cromwell, in the possession of Mr. O. C. of Cheshunt. There can, therefore, be no doubt but it is the skull of the Protector.

Eighty-five new churches and chapels are proposed to be built, containing settings for 150,000 persons, at an expence of a million.

A History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, in three vols. quarto, is preparing by Dr. SOUTHEY, Poet Laureate.

A small volume of notes on the Cape of Good Hope, made during an excursion through the principal parts of that Colony in the year 1820, is announced.

A New Series of Curiosities of Literature, in 3 vols. 8vo, are in preparation; by J. D'ISRAELI, Esq.

An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People in the Interior of South America, translated from MARTIN DOBRIZHOFFER, two-and-twenty years a Missionary in Paraguay, will speedily be published in 3 volumes.

LORD BYRON, not content with being the best English poet of his day, is desirous of proving himself the best swimmer, by publishing an account of his having swam across the Hellespont, in both directions, in 70 and 65 minutes; and having on another occasion won a bet by swimming 4 hours and 20 minutes without rest.

A fossil oyster shell discovered in the Hymalaya Mountains, a bull-rush 84 feet long, and a serpent with two heads, have been deposited in the Museum at Calcutta.

The publication of J. Sams's descriptive catalogue of an extensive and valuable collection of books at Darlington, which we announced lately, as being nearly ready, is, we understand, deferred till the months of July or August.

The second volume of the *Comedies of Aristophanes*, translated from the Greek, with numerous illustrative Notes; by THOMAS MITCHELL, A.M. is in the press.

The *Odes of Pindar*, translated into English verse, with Notes; by ABRAHAM MOORE, Esq. will soon be published.

It is benevolently proposed to establish a Floating Hospital on the Thames, for the use of diseased seamen.

The personal History of King George the Third, undertaken with the assistance of, and in communication with, persons officially connected with the late King, and dedicated, by express permission, to his present Majesty, with Portraits, fac-similes, and other engravings, will soon be published, by EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq. F.R.S.

The

The Poems of Caius Valerius Catullus, translated, with a Preface and Notes; by the Honourable GEORGE LAMB, are announced.

Memoirs of the Carbonari and of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, are announced, accompanied by Biographical Memoirs of several persons who have lately distinguished themselves in the Revolutions of that Kingdom. With an Appendix of original Documents; the work will also be illustrated with Portraits, and other interesting plates.

The second part is nearly ready of *Horæ Entomologicæ*; or, Essays on the Annulose Animals; by W. S. Mac Leay, Esq. A.M. F.L.S. Being an attempt to ascertain the rank and situation which the celebrated Egyptian Insect, *Scarabæus Sacer*, holds among organized beings. This part contains a summary view and connected plan of all the principal affinities which Naturalists have discovered in the Animal Kingdom.

CAPTAIN VETCH, of the Royal Engineers, has published in Mr. Brande's Journal, the following account of the remains of a Mammoth, found near Rochester:

"These remains were found on the west bank of the Medway, about two miles and a half south from Rochester Bridge; at a place where a lateral valley meets that in which the Medway flows at an acute angle pointing down the stream. The point of land separating the two vallies is fundamentally chalk, covered with gravel, sand, and loam. On the side of the point of land, towards the lateral valley, two well-marked shelves or ledges are seen, indicating the different heights at which the water formerly rested. The perfect level of the surface of these ledges and the regularity and steepness of their talus, combined with their situation and extent, are quite decisive of the mode of their formation. On the lower of these two shelves, and about sixty feet above the high water mark were found the remains in question, consisting of one upper grinder nearly entire; its fellow in fragments, and considerable portions of the bone; so extremely decayed as only to admit of lifting in very small portions; the largest portion uncovered appeared from its breadth and flatness to belong to the cranium, or lower jaw; the portions of bone were all found together, and as no other remains could be discovered by digging at different places near the spot, there is reason to conclude that a portion of the bones of the head and two teeth were all that were deposited in this place; had bones of

other parts of the animal been there, the more definite shape of the fragments would have pointed them out. The teeth were decomposed into laminae, the osseous part being entirely gone and the enamel only remaining. A few inches immediately below the remains, was a layer of flints but little water-worn, the teeth were more immediately enveloped in a layer (a few inches thick,) of clean hard sand, such as is generally found in the beds of rivers; over the remains was a bed of two feet of sandy loam; and, lastly, a foot and a half of mould. Among the loam, near the remains, I found a shark's tooth of the same colour and appearance as those found in the blue clay of Sheppey. Among the layer of flints already mentioned, might also be observed some fragments, from the green sand; and strongly adhering to the largest portion of the bone which I uncovered, was a fragment of an indurated clay stratum containing numerous bivalves. From a consideration of all which circumstances, it seems more reasonable to infer that the site where the remains were found was not their original repository, but that they were washed out from a stratum above the chalk, and that the cranium and teeth were deposited on the ledge at the time of its formation, along with the over travelled matter; indeed the fragment of indurated clay, containing shells, would seem to point out the particular stratum from whence they were derived — the circumstance of the remains being originally deposited in a bed containing shells, offers no difficulty, as some of the strata above the chalk, from containing a most extensive mixture of land and sea, remains, notoriously point out that they were formed in the sea at the mouth of some immense river, of which the mud, or clay of the Isle of Sheppey may be given as an example; indeed, were the mouths of the Mississippi or Ganges to be laid dry, we might expect to see similar formations. Accompanying these observations is a representation of one of the teeth referred to, engraved from a very accurate drawing by Mr. Outram, of the Honourable East India Company's engineers. The tooth consists of twenty-one laminae, but has evidently lost the most anterior one. The dimensions in inches are as follow:

Laminae, length of the largest.....	8.25
———— total number.....	21
———— in use.....	9 or 10
Length of tooth.....	17
Length in use.....	7.5 or 8.25
Depth.....	7.57
Breadth.....	3.5

Twenty-four or twenty-five laminae seem to be the number belonging to a tooth at its maximum size; it is therefore probable the Rochester tooth was past its maximum, and at the defunction of the animal was so far protruded and abraded, as to have lost





three of the liminae. But as these dimensions are exclusive of any osseous covering to the enamel, it may safely be pronounced to have belonged to one of the largest Mammoths of which remains have yet been found. No appearance of any portion of the bone of the tooth is to be seen, but its place is supplied by a very fine white earthy substance, chiefly carbonate of lime, which is possibly derived from the decomposition of the bone; the enamel appears fresh and little altered, is hard and not easily frangible."

Mr. EDWARD BRANSFIELD, Master of his Majesty's ship *Andromache*, lately made a voyage to New South Shetland, and has published the following particulars:

"We sailed (says he) from Valparaiso on the 20th of December, 1819, but did not arrive on cruising ground till the 16th of Jan. 1820, having been almost constantly harassed with baffling winds till we arrived in a high southern latitude. On that day, however, we had the good fortune to discover the land to the south-eastward, extending on both bows as far as the eye could reach. At a distance, its limits could scarcely be distinguished from the light white clouds which floated on the tops of the mountains. Upon a nearer approach, however, every object became distinct. The whole line of coast appeared high, bold, and rugged; rising abruptly from the sea, in perpendicular snowy cliffs, except here and there, where the naked face of a barren black rock shewed itself amongst them. In the interior, the land, or rather the snow, sloped gradually and gently upwards into high hills, which appeared to be situated some miles from the sea. No attempt was made to land here, as the weather became rather threatening, and a dense fog came

on, which soon shut up every thing from our view at more than a hundred yards distance. A boat had been sent away in the meantime to try for anchorage; but they found the coast completely surrounded by dangerous sunken rocks, and the bottom so foul, and the water so deep, that it was not thought prudent to go nearer the shore in the brig, especially as it was exposed to almost every wind. The boat brought off some seals and penguins which had been shot among the rocks; but they reported them to be the only animated objects they had discovered. The latitude of this part of the coast was found to be  $62^{\circ} 26' S.$  and its longitude to be  $60^{\circ} 45' W.$

"Three days after this we discovered and anchored in an extensive bay, about 2 degrees further to the eastward, where we were enabled to land, and examine the country. Words can scarcely be found to describe its barrenness and sterility. Only one small spot of land was discovered on which a landing could be effected upon the Main, every other part of the bay being bounded by the same inaccessible cliffs which we had met with before. We landed on a shingle beach, on which there was a heavy surf beating, and from which a small stream of fresh water ran into the sea. Nothing was to be seen but the rugged surface of barren rocks, upon which myriads of sea-fowls had laid their eggs, and which they were then hatching. These birds were so little accustomed to the sight of any other animal, that, so far from being intimidated by our approach, they even disputed our landing, and we were obliged forcibly to open a passage for ourselves through them. They consisted principally of four species of the penguin; with albatrosses, gulls, pintadoes, shags, sea-swallows; and a bird about the size and shape of the common pigeon, and of a milk-white plumage, the



the only species we met with that was not web-footed. We also fell in with a number of the animals described in Lord Anson's voyage as the sea-lion, and said by him to be so plentiful at Juan Fernandez, many of which we killed. Seals were also pretty numerous; but though we walked some distance into the country, we could observe no trace either of inhabitants, or of any terrestrial animal. It would be impossible, indeed, for any but beasts of prey to subsist here, as we met with no sort of vegetation except here and there small patches of stunted grass growing upon the surface of the thick coat of dung which the sea-fowls left in the crevices of the rocks, and a species of moss, which occasionally we met with adhering to the rocks themselves. In short, we traced the land nine or ten degrees east and west, and about three degrees north and south, and found its general appearance always the same, high, mountainous, barren, and universally covered with snow, except where the rugged summits of a black rock appeared through it, resembling a small island in the midst of the ocean; but from the lateness of the season, and the almost constant fogs in which we were enveloped, we could not ascertain whether it formed part of a continent, or was only a group of islands. If it is insular, there must be some of an immense extent, as we found agulph nearly 150 miles in depth, out of which we had some difficulty in finding our way back again. We left the coast on the 21st of March, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th of April, having touched at Juan Fernandez for refreshment."

## FRANCE.

Among other periodical publications, there is one at Paris, bearing the name of *Bibliography of France*. About 50 numbers appear annually, composing a volume of from 800 to 1000 pages. This work exhibits a list of all the printed works and re-impressions throughout the French territory. Once a week, there appears a number of 16 pages, more or less. Every publication, whether printed at Paris, or in the departments, is noticed instantly after its appearance. Works of minor, as well as of the greatest importance, are announced alike. The number of bookselling articles announced in 1820 was near 5000. The Editor, M. Beuchot, well known as a bibliographer of extensive erudition, for the purpose of facilitating researches, adds, at the end of every year, three supplementary numbers, an alphabetical table of works, an alphabetical table of authors, and a systematic or methodical table, in which all the works announced

through the year are arranged according to their kinds or subject matter. This journal contains, likewise, more copious information than any other, relative to engravings, geographical charts and music. Under the title of *Varieties*, M. Beuchot furnishes, from time to time, notices of French works printed abroad, and translations of French works into foreign languages, foreign publications treating of France or the French, with bibliographical notices respecting books and editions. Under the head *Necrology*, the death of French authors is announced, mostly accompanied with the date; and a list of all such of their works as have come to his knowledge. Every week or fortnight, a table of such articles or extracts as have been announced or inserted in the principal journals of Paris, will be found. Also the laws, judicial decisions, &c. in reference to bookselling, liberty of the press, and literary property,—generally with the text and its comments. The design and effect of such a publication, in many instances new, and far superior to a dry nomenclature, seem entitled to particular notice.

No less than six editions of the works of Voltaire and Rousseau are at this time in course of publication in Paris; and they are all attended by success.

The demand for books in Spain is prodigious, and has kept the presses of Paris in unexampled activity for some months past.

In the Treasury of the Cathedral Church of Bayeux, Normandy, there is an Arab monument, with the following inscription:—"Bismillah errahmann errahem! Birhou kamilet ve namiki schamilet." The translation annexed has been lately sent from Vienna, by the celebrated Orientalist Hammer:—"In the name of God, compassionate and merciful! He is perfect in justice, and infinite in grace."

The French journals announce a General Telegraphy, or a new system of telegraphs, which is called Nautical, Commercial, and Individual. The author is Vice Admiral Baron St. Haouen, who, by order of their Government, has been making trials at Havre, by land and by sea, by night and day, in every variation of the weather. The day-signals may be very well distinguished, and accurately repeated, at three or four leagues distance; and the night-signals, at four or five leagues, when

when the horizon is lighted by the moon. A committee of superior officers of the marine, with the principal engineer of maritime labours, have made a report to the Minister of Interior, who has referred the examination of the project to a committee of the council of state. It is meant to be applicable to commercial relations in general.

Some years ago, M. André Michaux, author of a beautiful American Flora, the result of his travels in that continent (by order of the French Government), brought over a quantity of grains from the United States, including several species of walnut-trees and oaks, among which were the quercitron, *quercus tinctoria*. These, with the consent of the intendant of the crown domains, he sowed in parts of the *Bois de Boulogne*, devastated in 1815, by the foreign troops. In Feb. 1818, about four acres were sown, near the Gate D'Auteuil, to the right of the *Chemin de Boulogne*. In October following, the young plants appeared, and many thousand feet are covered with the quercitron. It appears, from experiments, that the colouring principle (for dyeing) inherent to the quercitron, is not impaired by change of climate. The tree rises to the height of 80 feet; the timber is excellent for building, and the bark is applicable to the purposes of tanning as well as dyeing.

The French protestants have long complained of having no seminary of religious instruction for their children, in the public establishments. The Lyceum of Strasbourg, where a protestant almoner has presided, from its foundation, was their only resource. By direction from the Minister of Interior, the Commission of Public Instruction are preparing an oratory for protestant pupils, in the College of Louis le Grand. A solemn inauguration or consecration of the local, by the protestant pastor, M. Marron, has already been performed.

#### GERMANY.

Count G. Sternberg, an enlightened botanist, and proprietor of a considerable coal-mine in Bohemia, has been, during fifteen years, making scientific observations on the strata of pit-coal. He has, in consequence, acquired a valuable collection of fossile trees, plants, and grains, the forms of which are in good preservation. This gentleman is now publishing, at Leipsick, the result

of his observations, under the title of an "Essay towards a Botanical and Geological Flora of the Primitive World." The first Number contains thirteen plates, engraved by Sturm, of Nuremberg, and accurately coloured. The plants represented bear no resemblance to any that are now known.

A commentary, or series of explanatory notes on Homer, has lately appeared at Hanover, in six volumes. The plan of this work was laid by the late M. Köppen; but he had only completed five volumes, which have frequently been reprinted. Professor Krause, of Gottingen, has added a sixth volume, which completes the undertaking. The new edition has been revised and augmented, by the Professors Heinrich of Born and Rubköpf of Hanover.

Henceforth the wren is no longer to be considered as the smallest of European birds. In Germany, about four leagues from Erfurt, certain naturalists have observed, for some time past, in a forest of fir-trees, a small bird pretty much resembling the humming-bird. The country people know it by the name of *Goldhanchen*, literally signifying the little golden bird. Its form is elegant, and the colours are brilliant and variegated. It is very difficult to catch it alive, as the slightest pressure of the net will bereave it of life.

M. Tappe, a German architect of Soest, has published a disquisition on the battle of Arminius, wherein he fixes the different positions held by the Roman legions, during the three days of that fatal action wherein they were slaughtered, with their chief Varus. The author makes it plain, that Elsen, about a league from Paderborn, is the ancient Aliso; and, in confirmation, he has discovered a Roman castellum, which appears to have been that wherein Segestus maintained a siege against Arminius, when Germanicus came to his relief. Dion Cassius, Suetonius, and Velleius Paterculus, have been consulted; but, in treating of the tumuli that reach from Elsen to Uffeln, he makes them tombs of the Germans that fell in the action.

M. Taddei, professor of pharmacy in the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, Florence, has discovered that the gluten of wheat, dissolved in water, with soap, is an antidote for the terrible effects produced by corrosive sublimate.



Schools of mutual instruction are propagating in Italy, patronized by persons of distinguished rank and talents. The Normal School, at Florence, in the first year, had 379 pupils, 19 of whom were adults: of this number, 98, at the end of eleven months, had risen to the eighth class, and soon after left the school. It has been remarked of these pupils, that they carried with them habits of order, industry, obedience, acquired in the school, into their families, or the manufactories wherein they were placed. At Florence there are two schools; at Sienna, one; at Pisa, one; at Pistoia, one; at Montevarchi, one; at Stia, one; at Caviglia, one; at Gaiola, one; at Pereta, two; at Limita, one; and one at Montalaino,—founded and maintained at the charge of the bishop. New schools are in a course of preparation at Florence, St. Cassano, Santa Maria, Monte, Pescia, S. Croce, Fucecchio, and Leghorn. Four Normal schools, on the plan of that at Florence, have been constructed within the papal territories, by the liberality of enlightened citizens; a measure which will tend to remove prejudices, and diffuse knowledge through the breast of Italy. The Duchess of Parma has founded and maintains four schools. In Lombardy, also, 5000 learners were lately counted in different Normal schools, besides others more ancient in the kingdom of Naples, Piedmont, and the duchy of Genoa. The Italians have not been the earliest to adopt this mode of culture; but, having witnessed its utility, they evince an anxious concern for its establishment.

#### UNITED STATES.

The following is a list of Greek MSS. purchased by Professor Everett, in the month of June, last year, from a Greek prince residing in Constantinople, and which have since arrived at Boston, United States:—1. A quarto MS. containing sixteen discourses of Gregory Nazianzen; the writing is of the 13th or 14th century. 2. A large quarto MS. containing the Gospels arranged in lessons as they are now read in the Greek Church. The writing of the greater part is of the 13th century, but a small portion, to supply some leaves lost, is more recent. 3. An Evangelistarium and an Apostolion; or the whole New Testament, divided into lessons for the use of the Greek Church. This MS. is in two quarto volumes, very well written. The vig-

nette and the titles are in gold letters. This MS. has never yet been consulted for any edition of the New Testament. The text of John 1-Ep. ch. 5. v. 7. is wanting, as in many other Greek MS. It appears to be of the 12th century. 4. A quarto MS. containing the Psalms, very well written, and in good preservation. It has also an explanation of the title of the Psalms, by Psellus, and a Menologia, or Greek Missal, with astronomical tables and diagrams to fix the returns of Easter. It is of the 13th century. 5. A fragment, containing some leaves of a large quarto, written in Roman letters, and apparently of the 8th or 9th century. It contains a part of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John. 6. A quarto MS. very beautiful and well written, containing the chronicle of Michael Glycus, a Sicilian of the 12th century. This chronicle, which comprises the history of the World, from the creation to the death of Alexis Comines, in 1118, was first published by Leuniciavias, in 1572, from a very incorrect MS. It is of the 12th century. All these MSS. are of parchment, and in excellent preservation.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

A discovery has been made in Newfoundland, during the last summer, which has exercised the conjectures of antiquarians. About half a mile from the shores of Gander Bay, there has been found a fragment of a small pillar of white marble of octangular form; about 18 inches long, and 10 inches in diameter. Its surface is much corroded by the effects of the weather, and it is probable has lain there for a considerable time. It cannot have been left in ballast, because it is half a mile inland, and because no ships can come within three quarters of a mile of the shore of this place. This part of the country is not inhabited, and no similar stones, or works of art have been found on searching in the same neighbourhood. The texture of the marble is perfectly different from any of those used in sculpture or architecture, being of a yellowish white colour, and the texture is in some places crystalline granular, of a large grain; but there are every where intermixed with it parts of very complicated curvatures; capable of being separated in succession in parallel curved laminae as thin as paper.



## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**M.** AMPERE continues his electro-magnetic researches, and has published a memoir "on the action exerted upon an electrical current by another current, by the terrestrial globe, or by a loadstone."

It is divided into three sections.

1. On the mutual action of two electrical currents.

2. On the direction of electrical currents by the action of the terrestrial globe.

3. On the mutual action between an electrical conductor and a loadstone.

In this memoir M. Ampere, ascribes the Diurnal Variation of the Needle to the *alternate change of temperature* of the two regions, during the diurnal rotation of the earth, the influence of temperature on electric actions having been established by M. Dessaignes and others. "We must add," says he, "among the electro-motive actions of the different parts of the earth, that of the magnetic minerals which it contains, and which should be considered as so many voltaic piles. Analogous opinions to these have long since been published by our *Philosophical Enquirer*, who ascribed the phenomena generally to currents of rare media; the variations, to deflections of the currents by masses through which it would not pass; the progressive variations, to cycles of those deflections; and the diurnal variations to the variable heat of the atmosphere.

In the mutual action of two electrical currents, the directive action, as well as the attractive and repulsive ones, depend on the same principle, and are only different effects of one and the same action. M. Ampere then proceeds to examine the mutual action between an electric current and the terrestrial globe, or a magnet, as well as that of two magnets on one another, and he shews that they are all referable to the law of two electrical currents, by conceiving on the surface and in the interior of a loadstone, as many electrical currents in planes perpendicular to the axis of the loadstone, as we can conceive lines forming without intersections shut curves. He concludes, therefore, that the phenomena of the loadstone are produced solely by electricity, and that there is no other difference between the two poles of a loadstone but their position with regard to the currents of which the loadstone consists, so that the *South Pole* is that which is found to the right of the currents, and the *North Pole* that which is found to the left.

This idea of M. Ampere that loadstones are an assemblage of electrical currents, led him to conceive the plan of imitating their action by spiral conductors, and after some failures he succeeded. Thus all the

mystery of the loadstone is resolved, and instead of an innate property *sui generis*, the polarity appears to be a mere mechanical effect of certain mundane circulations, not of electricity however, but of the media, which themselves produce the phenomena called electric. Dr. Woollaston has been writing on the same subject, but unable to divest himself of the prejudices of education and habit, seeks to involve M. Ampere's simple theory in some modifications of repulsion and attraction.

A new diving machine, called a *Dolphin*, has been invented by M. F. Farkas, an Hungarian. The continental papers have described some of the advantages of the instrument, but not its construction. An experiment was made with it at Vienna in the military swimming-school at the Prater. Count Joseph Esterhazy de Galamby, Count Fergas de Ghymes, the acting Chamberlain Nemes Slagod, and several Englishmen and persons of distinction were present. The servant of the inventor plunged with the *Dolphin* in twenty-four feet water, and walked upon the bottom over the whole square of the swimming-school. To prove that there could be no want of light, the inventor sent down a lantern, and when it was taken up again the light was still burning. After the man had remained one hour under water, he returned to the surface without assistance; not because he wanted air, but because all who were present were satisfied with the success of the experiment, and directed that the man might ascend.

The Astronomical Society of London have offered their gold medal and twenty guineas for the best paper on the theory of the motions and perturbation of the Satellites of Saturn. The investigation to be so conducted as to take expressly into consideration the influence of the rings and the figure of the planet as modified by the attraction of the rings on the motions of the satellites; to furnish formula adapted to the determination of the elements of their orbits, and the constant co-efficients of their periodical and secular equations from observation: likewise to point out the observations best adapted to lead to a knowledge of such determination.

A substance, supposed to be a new vegetable alkali, has been obtained from the seeds of the *daturium stramonium* by M. R. Brandes, and distinguished by the name *Daturium*. It is combined in the seeds with malic acid, and is obtained in the usual way. It is nearly insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it precipitates on cooling in flocculi. It has been obtained with difficulty in crystals, which were quadrangular

gular needles. It neutralizes acids, but requires to be added in large quantity.

Another of these substances found by the same philosopher in the *Bella donna Atropia*, and which gives to that plant its particular properties, is: *atropia*; it is white, shining, crystallizable in long needles, insipid, and little soluble in water or alcohol; it forms regular salts with the acids, and is capable of neutralizing a considerable quantity of them.

Dr. A. W. Ives, of New York, has lately made experiments on the Hop, which prove that its characteristic properties reside in a substance forming not more than one-sixth part of the weight of the hop, and easily separable from it. It was observed, that on removing some hops from a bag in which they had been preserved for three years, an impalpable yellow powder was left behind, which, when sifted, appeared quite pure; this has been called *lupulin*; it is peculiar to the female plant, and is probably secreted by the nectaria. Hops from which all the *lupulin* had been separated when acted upon by water, alcohol, &c. gave a portion of extract which, however, possessed none of the characteristic properties of the hop.

Dr. Ives next endeavoured to ascertain the quantity afforded by a given weight of hops: 6lbs. of hops from the centre of a bag were put into a light bag, and by thrashing, rubbing, and sifting, 14 ounces of *lupulin* were separated. Two barrels of beer were then made, in which 9 oz. of *lupulin* were substituted for 5 lbs. (the ordinary quantity) of hops, and the result confirmed every expectation.

The following observations, on the dip of the needle and the intensity of the magnetic force, have been collected and calculated by Professor Hansteen:

	Dip.	Intensity.
Peru	0° 0'	1.000
Mexico	42° 10'	1.3155
Paris	68° 38'	1.3482
London	70° 33'	1.4142
Christiana	72° 30'	1.4939
Arendahl	72° 45'	1.4756
Brassa	74° 21'	1.4941
Hare's Island	82° 49'	1.6939
Davis's Straits	83° 8'	1.6900
Baffin's Bay	84° 25'	1.6685
_____	84° 39'	1.7349
_____	84° 44'	1.6943
_____	85° 54'	1.7383
_____	96° 8'6"	1.70

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

*Local and personal acts declared public, and to be judicially noticed, passed 1, Geo. IV.*

1. Roads leading from Ferrybridge.
2. Road from Knaresborough to Green Hammerton.
3. Road from Moot Hall, Warkworth.
4. For regulating the sale of bread.
5. A Harbour in the Cove of Beer, &c.
6. Popr in the Hundred of Blything, &c.
7. Bridges in the County of Montgomery.
8. For lighting Wolverhampton with Gas.
9. Gas the Borough of Derby.
10. Gloucester Gas Light Company.
11. Gas the City of Norwich.
12. Improving the Saint Clement, Hastings.
13. For making and widening certain Streets in Liverpool.
14. For amending the Road from Wigan to Golhorn.
15. Roads from Chester to Woodside.
16. Road from Cheltenham to Painswick.
17. Road from Hulme's Chapel to Chelford.
18. Road from Kirby Kendall, to Kirby Ireleth.
19. Road from Cheadle to Quickshill Bank.
20. From Lightpill Gate, Rodborough, to Btldip.

21. Road between Plymouth and Exeter, through Ashburton.
22. Road from Wansford to Stamford and Bourn.
23. Roads from Monk Bridge, to New Malton, and Scarborough.
24. Road from Weyhill to Lyde Way.
25. Roads from Henshall's Smithy, to Altringham.
26. Road from Greenhead through Haltwhistle, Hexham, and Corbridge.
27. Road from Stonehaven to Cobleheugh.
28. Road from Stockport to Warrington.
29. Road from Whiteburn to Kelso.
30. Road from Gateshead, to Ryton Lane Head.
31. Roads from Gosport to Bishop's Waltham.
32. Malmesbury Turnpike Roads.
33. Roads from Ludlow.
34. Road from Ludlow to Monk's Bridge.
35. Maintaining navigable the Ure.
36. Maintaining the Harbour of Goran Haven.
37. Corporation of the Trinity House of Leith.
38. Roads from Butt Lane to Henshall's Smithy.
39. Bridge within Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.
40. Navigation



40. Navigation of the Aire and Calder.
41. Two New Churches in Newington.
42. Burying Ground for Rotherhithe.
43. Lighting, watching, and cleansing Huddersfield.
44. Roads from Milford, through Petworth.
45. Road from Pool through Oswestry.
46. Road from Tenterden through Woodchurch.
47. Military Roads in Perth.
48. Forth and Clyde Navigation.
49. Bridge over Thames.
50. New Bridge over the River Earn.
51. Bridge over the River Wensum.
52. Ballast office in the Port of Cork.
53. Fund for Relief of Skippers and Keelmen upon the Tyne.
54. Branch Railway from Crabtree, to Catdown.
55. Lighting Dublin with Gas.
56. Lighting with Gas Shrewsbury.
57. Lighting Bolton with Gas.
58. Chapel of Ease, Pendleton.
59. Uniting the Rectory and Vicarage of Saint Dunstan in the West.
60. For the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.
61. For paving, lighting, &c. Bury Saint Edmunds.
62. For lighting, &c. Stockton.
63. For improving Whitgift and Snaith.
64. For the Road from North Shields.
65. For the Road from Selby to Leeds.
66. Road from Rochester to Maidstone.
67. Roads in Stirling, Dumbarton, Lanark, and Perth.
68. Road from Wakefield to Austerlands.
69. Roads from Devizes.
70. Roads from Hertford to Broadwater.
71. Road from Longhorsley Bar to Piercy's Cross.
72. Road from Swindon to Knighton.
73. Road from Towcester to Western Gate.
74. Roads in Dumfries and Roxburgh.
75. Rates on Goods on the Itchin.
76. Bridewell for Lanark and Glasgow.
77. Sessions House and House of Correction at Ely.
78. Removing the markets within Exeter.
79. Road from Chatteris Ferry to Saint Ives.
80. Road from Market Harborough to Bampton.
81. Road from Asthall to Buckland.
82. Road from Witney to Swerford Heath.
83. Roads in Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr.
84. Roads and Bridges in Lanark and Dumbarton.
85. Road through Nairn and Auldearn.
86. Rectories of Tilehurst.
87. For supplying Peterhead with water.
88. Statute Labour within Glasgow.
89. To enable Peltro Willam Tomkins to dispose of his Paintings, Drawings and Engravings, by Lottery.
90. Road from Dundalk to Banbridge.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

\* \* Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

ONE of the most interesting works that have appeared during the past month, is a history of the attempts to revolutionize Mexico to a state of independence. It is entitled *Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution*, and includes a narrative of the expedition of General Xavier Mina, (with a portrait of that patriot,) together with some rational observations on the practicability of opening a trade between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, through the Mexican Isthmus in the province of Oaxaca, and at the Lake of Nicaragua. We have long desired authentic information respecting the events that have been passing in the Isthmus provinces of America, and regarding the actual state of public opinion, and of the Spanish governments in that quarter. The individual who has drawn aside the veil, is Mr. Robinson, an American merchant, who appears to have endured many hardships in the acquisition of his information, having visited the country, and been sub-

jected by the Spanish government to a rigorous imprisonment in a fortress. The journal of a Mr. Brush, a gentleman who accompanied General Mina from England, and acted for a time as his Commissary-General, and the correspondence of the General with various individuals in Europe and the United States, are the authorities of which Mr. Robinson has chiefly availed himself in his account of Mina's unfortunate expedition. The romantic nature of the achievements of this gallant warrior and his little band, must cause this part of the work to be perused with deep interest by every description of readers. Though the heroic attempt failed of success, the narrative strongly shows to the world the feebleness of the tenure by which Spain retains possession of Mexico. A small band, at no time exceeding 308 in number, advanced from Soto la Marina; fought its way into the interior of Mexico, beating, on different occasions, large bodies of men sent to oppose them, and succeeded in forming



forming a junction with one of the revolutionary bands. In the first battle, that of Peotillos, 172 men beat a force consisting of 690 infantry of the European regiments of Estremadura and America, 1100 cavalry, and a rear-guard of 300. Mr. Robinson maintains, and it is hardly possible to read this narrative without agreeing with him, that if Mina had then had 1000 instead of 150 foreigners, he might have marched at once on the capital of Mexico, and put an end to the authority of Spain; likewise that 2000 foreign infantry under the banners of freedom, led by intelligent and gallant officers, would overturn the Spanish government of Mexico in less than six months from the day of their landing, either on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or on that of the Gulph of Mexico. Had it been known that a much smaller force than that which left Europe under General Devereux, could have effected the emancipation of the richest and most valuable of all the Spanish colonies, it is more than possible that long ere this it would have ceased to be in the possession of Spain. The late revolution in the government of Spain, has in some degree altered the relations between that country and America, and given rise to expectations of peace and reconciliation. What the result of the attempts now making with that view may be, it is impossible to say. One thing, however, is certain—the old colonial system of Spain is for ever destroyed; and whether or not the American possessions of Spain shall hereafter remain connected with it in a state of entire independence, the inhabitants will never again submit to their former exclusion from the rest of the world.

MR. CHARLES BUCKE, the ill-requited author of the tragedy of the Italians, has produced a considerable work of much taste, research, and combination, *On the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature*. The work extends to four volumes; but the lovers of literature, philosophy, and natural beauty, will not think the subjects unnecessarily dilated; they will find “the last as welcome as the former.” The present compilation appears grafted on the best portions of the author’s “philosophy of nature,” and consists of a series of essays, forming a rich fund of literary amusements for retirement. The work we are informed was compiled in one of the most beautiful valleys of North Wales; and it is amidst the unmolested tranquillity of such seclusion that its pages will be relished best. To such as have not leisure or sufficient acquaintance with books to make a proper selection of mental researches for the hours of rural retirement, these volumes will supply light and amusing desiderata. The author appears to have pursued no fixed plan in

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the arrangement, more than the natural progress of his mind and taste seem to have suggested, in associating the objects of his contemplation—he roves like the bee from flower to flower “extracting sweets,” and seems with justice to conceive that the enjoyment he shall afford to his readers by the result of his labours, is the best object he can have in view. Mr. Bucke has a true relish for the beauties of nature, and a mind tuned to the harmonies of elegant composition; his work evinces how richly science, literature, and the elegant arts, impregnate the privacy of life, and how much the love of these is calculated to prove a shield against the misfortunes of the world. A number of beautiful, and apparently original pieces of poetry are interspersed through the volumes.

LORD BYRON has favoured the literary world with an excellent refection, in the form of a letter to his publisher, on the *Rev. W. L. Bowles’s Strictures on the Life and Writings of Pope*. We know no modern pamphlet, of a critical nature, at once so rich in wit and so correct in judgment as the present. It effectually redeems the character of Pope, both as a poet and a man, from the false criticism and illiberal biography of Mr. Bowles; it inflicts a most severe (we hope a salutary) castigation on the critic and biographer; it holds up to resistless ridicule a well-known canting class of *soi-disant* poets, and cauting slip-slop critics; and it also contains some exquisite remarks on the true principles of the art of poetry, in opposition to the absurd notions of Mr. Bowles, Mr. Southey and others, on what they are pleased to call the *invariable* principles of poetry. The whole of this task is executed in such a style of fascinating ease, that though it required, and has exercised, the combined talents of a poet and critic of the first order, it has the air of a trifle, composed by a man of the world, in “his night-gown and slippers.” We wish that our limits would permit a few extracts, there are so many that invite our pen. One short sample we cannot resist:—“Mr. Southey agrees entirely with Mr. Bowles in his *invariable* principles of poetry. The least that Mr. Bowles can do in return is to approve the *invariable principles* of Mr. Southey. I should have thought that the word *invariable* might have stuck in Southey’s throat, like Macbeth’s Amen!”

The poetical powers of Mr. BIRD, the author of “the Vale of Slaughden,” appear to great advantage in his last production of *Machin; or, the Discovery of Madeira*. The story is founded on an interesting and pathetic tradition of two lovers, who, after various adventures and misfortunes, were wrecked, and perished on the island of Madeira. Mr. Bird’s descriptive powers are

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great;

great; and his talent in telling a simple and pathetic tale is fully evinced in the work before us. He possesses another crowning merit, which is too little regarded by the fashionable poets of the day—a correct and elegant versification.

*Bloddyn*, a Welsh national tale, by Mr. W. S. WICKENDEN, justifies the anticipations which were raised by his former work. Now that Ireland and Scotland seem exhausted, Wales presents a most interesting and untrodden field for the literary adventurer. Her annals are rich in legendary and romantic lore—and her towering hills and deep glens—her savage moors and rushing torrents, present a landscape after the poet's and novelist's own heart. The task which Mr. Wickenden has undertaken, he has executed with taste and ability. He is a writer of undoubted genius. In description he is most at home, but he also displays a talent at seizing and appropriating the varieties of human character, which only requires a more intimate acquaintance with the great world, to be ripened into maturity.

The translation of *Virgil's Æneis*, by Dr. Symmons, has not yet obtained from us that notice which it deserves. The name of the translator (*clarum et venerabile nomen*) is dear to every lover of learning and genius. For the task of exhibiting Virgil in an English dress our author is peculiarly fitted. With the accomplishments of an elegant scholar, he blends high poetical genius; in gracefulness and tenderness he shews a kindred spirit with his great original; and in his versification he adds to the terseness and elegance of Dryden, the improvements of later versifiers, without, however, once suffering his taste to be seduced by their false and meretricious ornaments.

The projectors of the *Retrospective Review* are entitled to the grateful homage of the literary world. The labour on which they have employed themselves, required not only great erudition, but great judgment. In diving for the lost pearls of antiquity, they have not attempted to bring up the worthless and fugitive productions of times past, which the waves of oblivion have been justly suffered to roll over. They have selected what is really and intrinsically valuable, and the acuteness, taste, and intelligence exhibited in their strictures, are only surpassed by the beauty and interest of the works on which they are exerted.

The *Journal of New Voyages and Travels* proceeds with unabated success. The last Number contains the lively travels of a German of the name of Freidlander, in Italy, illustrated by eight interesting engravings. The next Number will consist of Montulé's recent Travels in Egypt, with the latest discoveries, illustrated by superior drawings.

An abridgement of Dr. Aikin's *Annals of George III.* for the use of schools, has just been published. The abridgement has been executed by the author of several school books, and not by Dr. A. himself, as stated by mistake in a former number of this Journal.

We have been gratified by the perusal of a neat little book of Mr. MAWE's, containing *Instructions for the Management of the Blow-pipe, Chemical Tests, &c.* This work is particularly adapted for juvenile mineralogists, and certainly affords more practical and instructive lessons, in a small compass, than any work in that interesting branch of science which has for a long time issued from the press. In the department devoted to tests, Mr. Mawe is peculiarly happy. They are few in number, but from our own knowledge, we are able to declare them effective, cheap, and easy of application. Persons commencing the study of mineralogy or chemistry will find this little book a great acquisition; and doubtless the author has conferred great benefit on society, by giving them familiar instructions, whereby the possession of minerals may be turned to profitable account.

*Echoism* is a poem of considerable merit, in which the Echoists, or those who merely talk and think by rote, and echo the phrases and opinions of others, are very happily ridiculed. The author's humour is powerful, and yet unforced; and with the caustic severity of the satirist, he blends much of the fancy and originality of a true poet. Although he "shoots at folly as it flies," and generally hits his mark, we are happy to observe that his volume is not defaced by those debasing personalities which have been so long the distinguishing features of modern satire. The versification is spirited and polished; and although some parts are carelessly written, and the whole evinces a want of arrangement, the volume is altogether so full of good sense and pleasant ridicule, that we cannot but strongly recommend it to the attention of the public. The notes are numerous and entertaining; but they do not, as in some poems, supersede the interest of the text.

Another novel, in the Scottish style, lays claim to attention, under the title of a *Legend of Argyle; or, 'Tis a Hundred Years Since*. The acknowledged imitation of the latter part of the title might have been omitted, as the book possesses considerable original merit. The story is founded on the rebellion of 1715, in favour of the house of Stuart, and the Duke of Argyle, whom Pope has so highly complimented, is the hero. The historical characters are drawn with fidelity and spirit; and the fictitious personages are such as the times may be supposed to have produced, jacobitical and anti-jacobitical, brayoes and time-serving,



serving, and encompassed in manners and materials with the fit subjects of amusement and laughable delineation. The interest of the events is considerably heightened by the effects of a well-stored imagination, and the style is easy and perspicuous.

TOMLINE, Bishop of Winchester, tutor of the last W. Pitt, has published his promised *Memoirs* of that statesman, but at a price which adapts it to the purchase only of those who realised fortunes under the corrupt system of his administration. As a scrivener would make a fair copy at a third of its cost, the utility of printing seems baffled, and the scrivener's occupation may soon be expected to revive. Dr. T. has produced an interesting book, but he evidently writes under the restraint which is imposed on the historian of his own times, who does not consign his MS. to the care of posterity.

A *Christian Biographical Dictionary*, by JOHN WILKS, jun., or an account of the lives of persons who have been eminent for christian virtue, and distinguished themselves by their writings or their actions in the cause of religion, of whatever sect or persuasion they may have been, is a work, the appearance of which we hail with pleasure. A separate biography of this class of persons was much wanted; and such examples of recorded excellence cannot be exhibited without good effect. We are glad to perceive that the memorials here submitted have not been selected from among the champions of any particular church; and that equal justice has been done to the Catholic and Protestant, the Church of England, the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and to all who have been conspicuous for greatness of mind, purity of life, and activity of virtue. The volume will prove extremely useful, both as a book of reference and history, the perusal of which is highly calculated to incite to christian virtue, and the practice of rational devotion.

Mr. HONE has provided another treat for that part of the public who delight in seeing the mask stripped from hypocrisy, imposture and charlatany, under the title of *the Political Showman at Home*. He has exhibited in novel points of view many Quacks and Quackeries, whose specious pretensions do much mischief in the world; and in performing this task has availed himself of the powerful talents of George Cruickshank as a caricaturist, of much uncommon reading, and of strong native powers of satire.

A benevolent Society at Manchester, have printed a valuable work under the title of *a New System of Vegetable Cookery*. An exhibition of nearly 800 preparations of vegetables, proves that it is as unnecessary to resort to the destruction of animal enjoyment for the purposes of pam-

pering a luxurious appetite, as it is unnecessary to health or strength, while the practice is cruel and disgusting. The amiable members of this society have unquestionably by this publication done much towards the conversion of thousands to their principle; because altho' the feelings of civilized and considerate persons revolt at a feast of slaughtered animals, their palates get the better of their moral sentiments. This book will therefore enable them to indulge at once in sensuality and benevolence.

We have read with pleasure *Table Talk; or Original Essays*, by WM. HAZLITT, who has again afforded proof of his admirable talents in this species of composition. Whether he chooses as his theme the pleasure and the art of painting, the raptures that none but artists know, the tricks of an Indian Juggler, the affectations of the learned, or the task of sketching political characters, he is equally at home, and his powers of delineation are vivid and effective. Mr. Hazlitt's experience, research, and strong mind have given him an ease of composition which enables him to appear always the master of his subject; whilst his study of the art of painting, and acquaintance with the best mode of placing an object in a prominent point of view, have imparted a faculty which may be considered as a sort of literary picturing. This volume, which is modestly enough designated, will not lessen his popularity, or his reputation as a writer. He presents us with a sketch of character which is seasoned with the true *sauce piquant*; and which it required an able and a fearless hand to pourtray. It is the character of William Cobbett, as a writer and a politician, drawn with the freedom of Cobbett's own manner, and with the wit, acumen, and castigating spirit of Mr. Cobbett's own pen. Mr. Hazlitt is himself a firm friend to political liberty and reform, yet he has, in one instance, been peculiarly unkind to a most venerable and laborious assertor of the people's rights. Among the persons who have but "one idea" or one subject only to talk of, he particularly distinguishes Major Cartwright, and his favourite theme of Parliamentary Reform. We like variety as much as the author of these Essays, but we would not have held up to ridicule a man who has devoted forty-five years of his life to effect a great national benefit, which Mr. H. well knows cannot be attained without incessant pursuit, great labour, and personal danger, for all the fame that will accrue to the writer of the essay on possessing only "one idea." The ignorance and pedantry of the learned, (i. e. the schoolman) forms the subject of a discussion which exhibits Mr. H.'s forcible and original powers of thinking in a very favourable point of view. Mr. H. has himself been a student of painting, and is still an enthusiast in the art.

But



But he is of the old school. We have, therefore, some able disquisitions on the merits of painters; and some of Sir Joshua Reynolds's theories are made to appear inconsistent enough.

What Pope said of women is certainly true of books, at least of modern books;—most of them have no character at all. The great majority of the volumes which we are doomed in our critical capacity to peruse, are without any glaring faults or startling absurdities, and yet utterly void of interest or merit. "A book," says Goldsmith, "may be amusing with numerous errors, or it may be very dull without a single absurdity." *The Poems of Mr. Chauncy Hare Townsend*, are comprised in a well-printed volume of smooth verse; but they have nothing to distinguish them from the hundreds and thousands of verses which are annually written and forgotten. They want originality, and evince no genius. As college exercises they may have been respectable, but was genius ever considered a requisite in such comparisons?

"Ah! no, she flies,  
And even shuns the great Seasonian prize."  
The love of fame is, however, a venial crime, even although unaccompanied by the necessary powers for the attainment of the prize; and we have therefore no wish to be severe on Mr. Townsend. His powers, if we may hazard the conjecture, are better adapted to translation than original composition. The present volume contains some agreeable little pieces from the German; and we think our readers will be pleased with the following:

#### LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Love is like the shadow seen,  
When the sun first lights the skies;  
Stretching then o'er all the green,  
But dwindling as each moment flies.

Friendship is the shadow thrown,  
When the day its noon has past,  
Increasing as the sun goes down,  
E'en till it has looked its last.

An historical tragedy, called *Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice*, by LORD BYRON, has been published within these few days. The same volume contains four cantos of a Poem called *the Prophecy of Dante*. The tragedy, in spirit is a good deal like Otway's masterpiece, but the story is different, the Doge himself being one of the conspirators, and his object to overturn the oligarchic government, and establish a government of liberty! It abounds in beautiful passages, and is characterised throughout by the bold genius of this author. The Prophecy is in his lordship's original manner, and seems likely to rank among his best poetical productions. But as we propose in our next to devote a special article to this volume, we should but imperfectly anticipate its interest and opinions by noticing it further.

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The Planisphere sold separate at 5s. each.

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Journal of a Voyage of Discovery to the Arctic Regions, in his Majesty's ships Hecla

and Griper; by Alexander Fisher, Esq., surgeon R.N. 8vo. 12s.

## Books Imported by Boosey and Sons.

## SPANISH.

Constitución Política de la Monarquía Española, promulgada en Cadiz. 32mo. 1820.

Diccionario Critico Burlesco. 18mo. Madrid. 1812.

Tesoro del Parnaso Español, por M. Quintana, 4 vol. 18mo. Perpiñan.

Gonzalo de Cordoba ó la Conquista de Granada, 2 vol. 18mo. Perpiñan.

Gramatica de la Lengua Castellana, por la R. Academia. 8vo. Madrid.

Ortografia de la Lengua Castellana, por la R. Academia. 8vo. Madrid.

Canes Diccionario Español-Latino-Aragbigo, 3 vol. folio. Madrid.

Conelly Gramatica Inglesa. 8vo. Madrid.

## MODERN GREEK.

Vlanti Dizionario Francese, Italiano e Greco Moderno, 3 vols. 4to. Venezia.

Vocabolario, Italiano e Greco; aggiuntive Dodici Dialoghi. 12mo. Venezia.

Soave Novelle Morali in Greco Moderno. Novelle Arab. in Gr. Moderno, 4 vols. 8vo. Venezia.

Tasso Aminta, Gr. Mod. 12mo.

Boccacio, Due Novelle, in Gr. Mod. 18mo. Venezia.

## ARMENIAN.

Aucher Grammar, Armenian and English. 8vo. Venezia.

Dictionnaire Francais, Arménien et Arm. Fr. 2 vols. 8vo.

Testament (the New) in the Arm. Lang.

Psalms, in Arm. 12mo. Ven.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

"The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it."

REYNOLDS.

## STATE OF THE FINE ARTS IN

## IRELAND.

THE writer of this article avails himself of a recent visit to the principal cities of the sister kingdom to give his English readers a brief sketch of the present state of the polite arts in Ireland.

CORK is a fine and flourishing city, has an excellent school and society of arts, which has been lately enriched by presents of casts after the finest antique statues from his Majesty, and possesses a good and classical school of architecture, as the taste and style of all its public buildings bear splendid evidence. The "commercial buildings," which contain a commodious hotel, is a grand and chaste composition of the purest Ionic order, and the Royal Exchange Fire Office, an elegant little

building of the real Doric. The banks of the harbour on both side, from the Passage to the Black Rock, and from the Glanmire-road to Core, are sprinkled with villas of an elegant description; their possessors are men of taste, and many elegant picture galleries are to be found among them. That of Mr. Penrose, at Woodhill, on the Glanmire-road, is romantically situated, commanding the finest views of the harbour from Spike Island to the city. This gentleman has some splendid pictures of the old masters, particularly a fine and curious landscape by the younger Teniers; a portrait of his father, by David, and some of his countryman Barry's finest pictures. The Castle at Lismere, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is most romantically situated on the banks of the Blackwater,

Blackwater, where his Grace has recently erected a handsome stone bridge at his own expense; besides an exceedingly beautiful one at Dungarvon, which has been opened only a few months. His Grace's liberality in architecture on his Irish estates is worthy of the highest commendation.

KILKENNY possesses its splendid castle belonging to the Ormond family, now under repair; the picture gallery of which is full of fine pictures of the family, by Vandyke and other great masters. Its cathedral, round tower, black abbey, a part of which is now reinstated and used as a parish church, are worthy attention from the architect and antiquary.

The architectural splendour of Dublin is too well known to our readers to need repetition. The new post office in Sackville-street is too much like the India House in London to deserve any praise on the score of originality. Its able architect, Mr. Johnson, seems to have sought in all his works the reputation of a good builder rather than that of an original architect, and wherever he has deviated from his originals, it has been but to spoil them.

Of the Royal Dublin Society we cannot speak too well, and seriously recommend our own Royal Academy to imitate its school of art, which has not only produced able artists in Ireland, but sent others to London to bear witness to the excellence of their professional education.

This excellent society, established under a royal charter, has regular and honorary members, public lectures, private instructions, a fine museum of natural history, open to the public on Mondays and Fridays from 12 to 3. A suite of rooms containing casts from the Elgin marbles, antique statues, &c. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A botanic garden at Glasnevin, on Tuesdays and Fridays. A library—on the introduction to the librarian by a member, visitors may be introduced to the whole by members at *any time*. Its officers consist of a secretary and assistant secretary, a librarian, a corrector of the press, a register and housekeeper, a professor and lecturer on botany and agriculture, a professor of chemistry, and an assistant ditto, a professor and lecturer on mineralogy, a mining engineer, a lecturer and professor in veterinary surgery, a master in the figure school, Mr. Rob. Wedg; an

historical painter of repute; a master of the school for ornament and landscape drawing, Mr. H. Broccas, an artist of considerable skill in his department; a master of the school of architecture, Mr. H. A. Baker, an architect of sound taste; a do. in sculpture, Mr. Smith, whose works do credit to his talents; a head gardener, and a solicitor. These officers are all liberally paid, and the progress of their students and pupils prove the assiduity and talents of the masters. Lectures are annually given, open to the public, on tickets from the respective professors, lecturers, or housekeeper on the following subjects: two courses on chemistry, one in November, and another in January. On mineralogy, in March, two on natural philosophy, two on botany, one on mining, two on the veterinary art, besides others on painting, sculpture, and architecture, in their respective schools.

Among the exhibitions were M. Gericault's picture of the Raft of the Medusa, at the rotunda a large collection of the works of the late and present Mr. Grattan, two brothers, and artists of ability, which we shall review in our next, together with those of the Royal Academy, the Society of Water Colour Painters, Messrs. Hofland, Glover and Warde, *seriatim*.

CANOVA has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon as one of the very best works he has produced.

Proposals are made for publishing, by subscription, a View of the City of Carlisle: to be engraved in aquatinta, by an eminent Artist in London, from a drawing by ROBERT CARLYLE.

A series of Portraits illustrative of the "Novels and Tales" of the Author of Waverley, are preparing for immediate publication. The whole will be engraved in the most highly finished manner, from drawings made expressly for the purpose, from the most authentic originals; and will be completed in six Numbers, each containing four Portraits.

The exhibition of engravings in Soho-square will be an object of notice in our next number.

M. BELZONI has opened a most attractive exhibition in Piccadilly, in which he has represented some of the most interesting objects of Egyptian antiquity, in models of their real size. It will furnish a rich article in the ensuing Magazine.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*A Dramatic Fairy Scene. The Words written by Charles Hallet, Esq. The Music Composed by Tomaso Rovedino. (Opera Prima.) 5s.*

THE publication before us comprises a *Fairy March*, a *Glee for Three Voices, Airs, Chorusses, and Recitatives*; and presents a variegated and attractive assemblage of vocal and instrumental movements. The march is simple and agreeable in its style; and is not destitute of the merit of originality. The succeeding recitative is so scientific and expressive, as to make full amends for the false accent given to the word "Hither," especially as coming from a foreign composer. The glee, "*Hither flock the elves*," is pretty in its melody, and characteristically light and airy in its manner. In the *aria parlante*, "*But ah, what pain doth rend the heart*," Mr. Rovedino has evinced considerable powers of expression; and the *pollaca* to which it leads is highly tasteful. With the concluding chorus, "*Hence, hence, away*," we are much pleased; while its style is particularly appropriate, the passages are freely and naturally conceived; and the piano-forte accompaniment (as in all the other movements) is analogous and effective. A short, but well-written dedication, inscribes the work to the Duke of York; and it is well worthy of his Royal Highness's patronage.

"*We Fairy-Folk delight in Sport*," a *Glee for Three Voices. Composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. The Words by J. F. M. Dovaston, Esq. A.M. —2s.*

Though, in strict justice, we cannot report of the bass and combinations of this glee, in such terms as we would wish the productions of such a master as Sir John Stevenson should always merit and command; it allows us the pleasure of acknowledging, that it exhibits much of that unstrained and pleasing fancy conspicuous in all Sir John's vocal compositions; and that, if the harmonical construction does not exhibit any profundity of contrivance, it is in every instance legitimate, and not unworthy of the general justness of the design, and beauty and expression of the melody.

"*In Celia's Face*," a *Duett, sung by Messrs. Vaughan and Bellamy, at the* MONTHLY MAG. No 353.

*Bath and other Concerts. The Words by Carew: the Music composed by Sam. Webbe, Jun.*

The principal characteristics of this duett are those of *quaintness* and *crudity*. The ideas are both far-fetched and ill-digested. When a *point* is attempted, not only is it not well carried, but it leads to a breach and confusion of the metre, and misleads the ear in its reckoning. To these general remarks, we have, however, to make some few exceptions. The first eight bars of the composition are easy, natural, and pleasing; the passage at the words "From us proceed those blisses, kind words, and sweetest kisses," is felicitously conceived, as also that in the third movement, at the words "weeping or smiling;" and the changes in the time are judicious; but regarded all together, this production is far from indicating skill in this province of vocal composition.

*The Celebrated Hungarian Waltz, with Variations for the Piano-Forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.—2s. 6d.*

For exercising his taste and talents in the way of supplementary composition, Mr. Butler could not have selected a more eligible theme than that of this well-known and justly-admired waltz. His six variations are ingeniously modelled; and the finale movement is both conceived and conducted with peculiar spirit and vivacity. The purpose to which he has turned the pleasing Hungarian trifle, will, we are sure, be thankfully acknowledged by those whose practice on the instrument for which it is here designed, has not yet carried them beyond the sphere of its moderate execution.

*Grand Military Divertimento for the Piano-Forte. Composed by A. V. Forster.—3s.*

This publication consists of four movements; an introduction (*andante*) in three crotchets, a march (*moderato*) in four crotchets, a *minore* (*andante*) in two crotchets, and an *allegretto*, in six quavers. These several movements are well arranged with respect to each other, and derive an improved effect from their respective stations in the piece. Independently, however, of this advantage, they possess a tolerable degree of intrinsic merit, and afford no



slight evidence of Mr. Forster's talent for this species of instrumental composition.

"*Love's my sweetest Story,*" a Ballad; the Words by Cornelius Webb, Esq.; the Music composed by T. Williams.—2s.

The melody of this ballad displays considerable powers of conception, and is by no means devoid of taste. The expression is just and forcible; every passage has a natural link with its neighbour, and though we cannot vouch for the originality of the portions of the composition, Mr. Williams is entitled to our acknowledging, that the aggregate effect is both novel and striking.

"*La Jeune Musicienne,*" an easy Lesson for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss F. Port, by A. V. Forster.—1s. 6d.

This little exercise (in one movement of two crotchets in a bar) is written in the manner of a Rondo: and the returns to the theme (which is very pleasing) are as easy and natural as they are frequent and welcome. Productions of this description are highly useful; and when they recommend themselves to the general ear by the commodiousness of their passages, and general agreeableness of their style, their circulation cannot fail to reward the labour and ingenuity of the composer.

*Le Gentil Houssard,* an Air with Variations. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Carter, by M. Holst.—2s.

The variations to this favourite air (seven in number) are fancifully conceived, and form a series of regularly increased execution. The passages, generally speaking, are conveniently constructed for the hand, and greatly calculated to improve the young practitioner. We shall hope to see other popular melodies treated by Mr. Holst in the same manner.

*Montpelier,* a Rondo for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Opie, by W. Fish.—2s.

The subject of this Rondo (which is introduced by a pleasing prelude movement in six quavers) is both novel and attractive. The digressive matter, without wandering too far from the theme, affords a happy relief to the burden of the movement; and the effect of the whole is highly gratifying. To piano-forte students in the novicia-

tory stage of practice, this production will prove both acceptable and useful.

#### THE DRAMA.

Though, since our last, the two national Theatres have continued their successful career, the intrusion of the Oratorio season, by depriving the drama of two nights out of every six, has narrowed the sphere of its operations. However, during their course, the industry of the Managers produced two new Pieces; one under the title of *Mystification*, and the other *London Stars*—mere trifles.

DRURY LANE has likewise produced a serious play by Mr. MONCRIEF, called *the Mother and Son*, of much dramatic and moral effect, and likely to hold a place on the stage. The same theatre, on the following evening (the 25th) performed the new tragedy by LORD BYRON, called *the Doge of Venice*. It was deservedly received with enthusiasm, but some jaundiced or sinister feeling led some of the parties concerned in its publication to obtain an injunction against the performance, and in consequence the public are deprived of the gratification of beholding it, till some claim under the irrelevant copyright act is determined by the Chancellor. It will rank among the very best productions of the drama, as well in style as in sentiment, if its performance be not interrupted by the caprice of law, which might have stopt Henderson's Pleadings of John Gilpin, if Cowper or his friends had been so weak as to make the attempt.

#### ORATORIOS.

To the attention and assiduity of the able and scientific conductors of these noble entertainments, we think the public much indebted. While, at COVENT-GARDEN, Mr. Braham, Mr. Pyne, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Madame Camporese, and a variety of other excellent vocal performers, did credit to the management of Mr. Bishop; at DRURY-LANE; the same singers, aided by others, conferred distinguished splendour on the arrangements of Sir George Smart; in the enumeration of whose exertions to gratify the musical public, it were an injustice not to notice his engagement of that great master of the harp, Signor Bochsa; and the novel and very extraordinary effect produced by his performance in simultaneous conjunction with twelve of his pupils.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

**T**HE diseases of the few past weeks have not been numerous. Rheumatism is still prevalent, but by no means in the same measure as during the three first months of the present year. If any affection have recently proved more conspicuous than another, it is a disordered state of the head, marked by pains of greater or less acuteness, and in some instances characterised by such unequivocal signs of congestion in the blood vessels, as loudly to call for the application of cupping glasses to the neck. But even in these cases of congestive head-ache, the practitioner must not limit his remedial resources to the letting out of blood, but must follow up depletion by those plans which prevent its further necessity; and after a single bleeding, the immediate administration of exciting and tonic medicines will often prove surprisingly restorative.—Equal parts of the valerian root in powder, and the cinchona, or cascarilla bark, are almost daily used by the reporter in the cases now adverted to, and oftentimes with signal success.

The immediate succession of stimulating materials to a single pretty face and copious venæ section, constitutes a principle

and practice in medicine deserving of every regard. In how many instances may the vital power be preserved from total extinction by ammonia or opium, after a temporary exhaustion from debilitating measures? And this practice, as above intimated, may not only prove thus immediately beneficial, but permanently operative, by conveying an energy and impulse to the weakened vessels, which counteracts that partial and irregular re-action that is otherwise often the result of liberal depletion. Even the management of actual inflammation ought always to be conducted with a recognition of the fact, that the disordered state, in spite of its being marked by violent perturbation and high activity, implies some degree or kind of vascular weakness. Although, then, the depletory hand must never be paralyzed by the half-way feelings of hesitating indecision, yet, at times, it requires to be stayed by the recollection that the doctrine which assumes the inflammatory state to be one of capillary debility, is not founded merely upon hypothetical views, but has had its correctness substantiated by actual, microscopical observation.

D. UWINS. M.D.

Bedford Row, April 20, 1821.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**L**ITTLE remains for report during the present season, but a repetition of our great, even super-abundance, in unison with our want and misery. In the olden time, deficiency or waste, made woeful want; at the present momentous crisis, a plethora of all the good and fat things of life, has induced galloping consumption in the most vital and important parts of the body politic. Our state physicians, after sundry consultations and feelings of the public pulse, however they may disagree on the causes of the disease, and the peculiar importance of the symptoms, seem sufficiently unanimous as to the only practicable remedy—sending the patient to Bath, the English of which every one is able to construe. The weather has been variable during the present month, but its present mildness and warmth, after the rains, will doubtless have a sudden and forcing effect on vegetation, which has not hitherto been forwarded. The late sown and thin wheats begin to cover the ground, and to put on a luxuriant appearance. The pulse and Lent corn crops in the early districts, make a good show, and the seed season will soon be finished in the north. All the operations of husbandry are remarkably forward, more particularly, the distress of the times considered. Should the warm weather continue, the grass crop

will be general and abundant. Both fat and lean cattle, from the vast stocks, are at moderate prices, and the country is amply supplied with Irish pigs, pork and bacon. Valuable horses, always scarce, are at great prices. Long wool is in request. Hops are in great plenty, and a new crop coming forward. The weather has lately been more favourable for seeds and artificial grasses. The lambing season has been particularly successful.

*Average Prices:* Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.—Veal 6s. 6d. to 8s. 0d.—Pork 3s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Bacon 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.—Raw Fat 2s. 10d.—Wheat 35s. to 61s.—Barley 20s. to 30s.—Oats 15s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 45s. to 95s. 0d.—Clover. do. 35s. to 105s.—Straw 26s. to 34s.—Coals in the Pool 29s. 6d. to 42s. 9d.

The Committee of Agriculturalists assembling at Henderson's Hotel, have presented to the Committee of the House of Commons "the case" of the Agricultural Petitioners. After describing with much clearness the extent of the losses which Agriculture has sustained for the last seven years, through inadequate prices, brought on by excessive importations of foreign corn, duty free, the Committee state, that nothing but

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duties on the import of agricultural productions, equivalent to the difference of expence between this country and poorer ones, where labour is so much cheaper, can ever restore our agriculture. They propose the following rate of duties:

Wheat, a permanent duty, of	40s. per qr.
Meal, the like	10s. per cwt.
Flour	14s. per cwt.
Rye	26s. 6d. per qr.
Oats	13s. 6d. per qr.
Pease	26s. 6d. per qr.
Beans	26s. 6d. per qr.
Barley, Beer or Big	20s. per qr.
Wool	1s. per lb.
Flax	20s. per cwt.
Hemp	15s. per cwt.
Hides	2d. per lb.
Tallow	20s. per cwt.

Seeds	-	28s. per cwt.
Butter	-	56s. per cwt.
Cheese	-	37s. 4d. per cwt.

All things not enumerated

33l. per cent. *ad valorem*.

The petitioners pray a permanent duty on grain, instead of any graduated scale of duties, which must refer to the system of averages; of which they say, they have had sufficient experience, to renounce all reference to them for ever.

It grieves us to state that some doubts are entertained whether the paltry grant of 3000l. per annum will be continued to the Board of Agriculture. This is beginning with economy in the wrong place, and we as economists, should rather propose that in this instance the 3000l. should be increased to 10,000l. The services of the Board are worth those of a dozen regiments of soldiery.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	March 27.				April 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	4	0	0	to 5 0 0	£3 15 0	to 4 5 0	per cwt	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	5	0	.. 5 12 0	5 8 0	.. 5 16 0	ditto.	
—, fine	6	0	0	.. 6 2 0	6 10 0	.. 7 0 0	ditto.	
—, Mocha	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	9 0 0	.. 9 10 0	per cwt	
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	9	.. 0 0 9½	0 0 8½	.. 0 0 10	per lb.	
—, Demerara	0	0	10	.. 0 1 1	0 0 10	.. 0 1 1	ditto.	
Currants	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	5 12 0	.. 0 0 0	per cw.	
Figs, Turkey	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	2 8 0	.. 3 0 0	ditto.	
Flax, Riga	58	0	0	.. 59 0 0	57 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per ton.	
Hemp, Riga Rhine	42	10	0	.. 0 0 0	43 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
Hops, new, Pockets	3	3	0	.. 3 15 0	2 8 0	.. 3 15 0	per cwt.	
—, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	.. 3 8 0	2 12 0	.. 4 10 0	ditto.	
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	.. 10 10 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per ton.	
—, Pigs	6	10	0	.. 7 10 0	6 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
Oil, Lucca	10	0	0	.. 0 0 0	9 0 0	.. 10 0 0	per jar	
—, Galipoli	70	0	0	.. 0 0 0	68 0 0	.. 69 0 0	per ton.	
Rags	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	1 18 6	.. 0 0 0	per cwt.	
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	4 0 0	.. 4 0 0	ditto.	
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
—, East India	0	8	6	.. 0 10 0	0 10 0	.. 0 12 0	ditto.	
Silk, China, raw	1	1	1	.. 0 0 0	0 18 1	.. 1 1 6	per lb	
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	1	.. 0 16 2	0 14 2	.. 0 16 2	ditto.	
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	.. 0 8 6	0 8 6	.. 0 11 6	per lb.	
—, Cloves	0	3	8	.. 0 3 9	0 3 9	.. 0 3 10	ditto.	
—, Nutmegs	0	4	4	.. 0 0 0	0 3 8	.. 0 4 9	ditto.	
—, Pepper, black	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 7½	.. 0 0 7½	ditto.	
—, —, white	0	0	12	.. 0 0 12½	0 0 11½	.. 0 0 12	ditto.	
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	.. 0 3 4	0 3 0	.. 0 3 6	per gal.	
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	.. 0 2 2	0 1 8½	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 2 2	.. 0 3 6	ditto.	
Sugar, brown	2	16	0	.. 3 0 0	2 16 0	.. 3 0 0	per cwt.	
—, Jamaica, fine	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	3 10 0	.. 3 15 0	per cwt.	
—, East India, brown	0	18	0	.. 1 4 0	0 18 0	.. 1 5 0	ditto.	
—, lump, fine	4	18	0	.. 5 5 0	4 14 0	.. 5 5 0	per cwt.	
Tallow, town-melted	2	10	0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per cwt.	
—, Russia, yellow	2	8	0	.. 0 0 0	2 8 0	.. 2 8 6	ditto.	
Tea, Bohea	0	2	3	.. 0 2 3½	0 2 3	.. 0 2 3½	per lb.	
—, Hyson, best	0	3	6	.. 0 4 0	0 3 8	.. 0 4 8	ditto.	
Wine, Madeira, old	35	0	0	.. 40 0 0	28 0 0	.. 40 0 0	per pipe	
—, Port, old	35	0	0	.. 48 0 0	45 0 0	.. 52 0 0	ditto.	
—, Sherry	30	0	0	.. 65 0 0	30 0 0	.. 60 0 0	per but.	

Premiums of Insurance... Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Bel-fast,



fast, 12s. 8d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 15s. 9d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3gs. to 5gs.

*Course of Exchange, Feb. 26.*—Amsterdam, 12 14.—Hamburg, 38 7.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 49½.—Dublin, 8½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 550l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 64l.—Grand Surrey 58l.—Grand Union, 24l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 224l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1750l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 165l.—London, 99l.—West India, 169l.—Southwark Bridge, 17l.—Strand, 5l. 10s.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 0s.—Globe, 121l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.—City Ditto, 104l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 71½; 3 per cent. consols, 72¼; 5 per cent. navy 80½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 6½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 11s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 115.]  
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- ALLSOP, T. late of Gloucester, linen draper. (Bowyer and Co. Gloucester.)  
Ashcroft, T. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Frodsham and Co. Liverpool.)  
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton, mealman. (Russell and Son, L. and Wilkins and Kenal, Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire.)  
Ayton J. and Saunders, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. (Brockell and Co. Newcastle.)  
Ayton, W. Macclesfield, cotton-spinner. (Grimsditch and Co. Macclesfield.)  
Bagley, G. Pocklington, spirit-merchant. (Thorp and Gray, York.)  
Ball, C. Post Ford Hill, Surrey, paper-maker. (Patterson and Co. L.)  
Benzies, A. St. Martin's-lane, baker. (Jopson.)  
Berriman, W. Lyneham, Wilts, timber-merchant. (Thomas Malnesbury.)  
Biggsy, J. Deptford, brewer. (Osbaldeston and Co.)  
Bishop, J. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, horse-dealer. (Dodd, L.)  
Blackband, J. Burslem, Stafford, grocer. (Brooks, Newport.)  
Bonner, T. Monkwearmouth, fitter. (Stoker, Newcastle.)  
Brandon, W. Kent-street, Borough, builder. (Brooking.)  
Bristow, R. jun. in Lloyd's Coffee-house, and Iver, Bucks, insurance broker. (Hore.)  
Brown, T. Longdon, Stafford, grocer. (Wheeler, L.)  
Buckhouse, G. Kendal, ironmonger. (Johnson, Kendal.)  
Buckland, J. Newcastle-street, Strand, carpenter. (Jessop.)  
Burbury, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Troughton and Co. Coventry.)  
Burberry, T. Woolston, Warwick, farrier. (Wratislaw, Rugby.)  
Carter, J. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Massey, Liverpool.)  
Chinn, T. Maidstone, linen-draper. (Rippon, L.)  
Clarke, J. Worcester, coach-proprietor. (Hill, Worcester.)  
Clements, R. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Troughton and Co. Coventry.)  
Cape, W. London Bridge Foot, grocer. (Birkett.)  
Carter, J. jun. late of Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington, L. and Massey, Liverpool.)  
Cole, J. Linnington, Yorkshire, farmer. (Grundon and Co. Pickering.)  
Cope, C. Berkeley Mews, Portman-square, job-master. (Coleman.)  
Cope, P. Bridgnorth, grocer. (Ridding, Colebrook Dale.)  
Cox, H. Lambeth, timber-merchant. (Newbery and Blacklow, L.)  
Coulson, J. and Leadbitter, E. Gateshead, glass-manufacturers. (Bainbridge, Newcastle.)  
Coupland, C. R. F. & E. Leeds, spirit-merchants and cotton-spinners. (Wigglesworth, L.)  
Croft, T. late of Chatham, hair-dresser. (Dickens, L.)  
Cushon, F. Spitalfields, bat-manufacturer. (Swayne and Co.)  
Dewsbury, P. Altringham, Chester, corn-dealer. (Pass, Altringham.)  
Dignam J. Warnford-street, Throgmorton-street, coal-merchant and scrivener. (Harrison.)  
Dunderdale, G. and R. Leeds, clothiers. (Bigg, L.)  
Edwards, J. Vine-street, Spitalfields, silkman. (Blacklow.)  
Ellis, W. Liverpool, white cooper. (Blackstock and Co. L.)  
Farquharson, T. Swansea, merchant. (Clarke and Co. L.)  
Field, T. St. John's-street, inn-keeper. (Gray.)  
Ford, J. Gloucester, patent woollen yarn manufacturer. (Winterbotham, Tewkesbury.)  
Garton, J. Hull, lighterman. (Shaw, L.)  
Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool, broker. (Lace and Co. Liverpool.)  
Gooch, A. Norwich, bombazine-maker. (Tilbury and Co. L. and Sewell and Co. Norwich.)  
Gregory, G. B. Lisson Grove, merchant. (Stevenson.)  
Grundon, W. New Malton, merchant. (Morton and Co. L.)  
Gunnery, T. Liverpool, dealer. (Clarke and Co. L.)  
Harding, J. Great Winchester-street, jeweller. (Jones and Co.)  
Hart, J. Bath, saddler. (Hellings, Bath.)  
Haynes, W. Stourbridge, carrier. (Bird, Birmingham.)  
Hellman, A. late of Mincing-lane, merchant. (Kicke.)  
Hessledon, W. and W. S. Barton-upon-Humber, Scriveners. (Brown and Son, Barton.)  
Hinchliffe, J. now or late of Bradley, Huddersfield, wood merchant and lime dealer. (Evans, L. and Carr, Gomersal, near Leeds.)  
Holding, W. Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, wine-merchant. (Wadson and Co.)  
Hoyle, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Donkin and Co. Newcastle.)  
Jackson, A. Bristol, corn factor. (Martin, Bristol.)  
Jeffs, F. Coventry, shop-keeper. (Carter, Coventry.)  
Jerom, S. Birmingham, victualler. (Egerton and Co. L. and Spurrier and Co. Birmingham.)  
Johnson, J. Leamington, Warwick, druggist. (Arundel, L.)  
Jones, T. Sedgley, iron master. (Alexander and Co. L.)  
Jones T. P. Carmarthen, linen-draper. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn, and Clarke, Bristol.)  
Kenniffeek P. late of Tonbridge-place, New Road, now of Calais in France, merchant. (Myers.)  
Kenniffeek, W. Throgmorton-street, stock-broker, (Myers.)  
Lea, W. and Lea, J. F. of Paternoster-row, ribbon and silk manufacturers. (James.)  
Maberley, J. Welbeck-street, coach-manufacturer. (Bartlett and Co.)

- Macdonagh, T. Chesterfield, wine merchant. (Clarke, Chesterfield.)  
 Macleod, J. Cornhill, boot-maker. (Pullen.)  
 Mann, T. Halifax, merchant. (Scatherd, Halifax.)  
 Marshall, J. Gainsborough, druggist. (Stocker and Co. L. and Barnard, Gainsborough.)  
 Mason, J. Liverpool, linen draper. (Gregory, Liverpool.)  
 Massey, T. Derby, mercer. (Simpson, Derby.)  
 Masters J. Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, coach-maker. (Dixon.)  
 Mathews, J. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Carter, Coventry.)  
 Mence, N. Worcester, brewer, and money scrivener. (Gellibrand, L.)  
 Morris, J. Upholland, Lancaster, tanner. (Fitchell and Co. Warrington.)  
 Mussie, J. Derby, mercer. (Barber, L. and Simpson, Derby.)  
 Mutch, J. Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, Upholsterer. (Chester.)  
 Noble, H. and A. Camberwell, wine merchants (Child.)  
 Ovenden, E. late of Old Boswell-court, jeweller. (Towers L.)  
 Palmer, J. Rugeley, Stafford, butcher. (Salt, Rugeley.)  
 Palmer, E. T. Bedford, draper. (Toms, L.)  
 Peet, J. Ashton Within, Mackerfield, Lancaster, hinge manufacturer. (Fitchett and Wagstaff, Warrington.)  
 Phillips B. Threadneedle-street, vintner. (Barber.)  
 Pullen, D. Birch-in-lane, broker. (Courteen and Co.)  
 Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and Vokes, T. late of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, merchants. (Swayne and Co.)  
 Ritchie, R. Deptford, brewer. (Parker, Greenwich.)  
 Riley, T. H. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, linen draper. (Jones.)  
 Roberts, R. G. Minorities, ironmonger. (Wheeler.)  
 Seaman, G. Bishopsgate-street, linen draper. (M'Michael.)  
 Sedgewick, M. London, warehouseman. (Fisher and Co.)  
 Shrapnell, P. Broadford, Wilts, clothier. (Miller, Frome, Selwood.)  
 Sloper, J. Bath, baker. (Mullings, Wootton, Bassett.)  
 Smith, J. L. late of Vauxhall-walk, coal dealer. (Robinson and Co.)  
 Snape W. Litchfield, mercer. (Constable and Co. Symond's Inn, and Parr, Lichfield.)  
 Stang, L. late of Fore-street, merchant. (Pullen and Son.)  
 Stanley, H. Jackhouse within, Oswald Twistle, Lancaster, whitster. (Robinson. Settle, Yorkshire.)  
 Sumter, J. Charlotte-street, Old-street-road, stone-mason. (Philips.)  
 Taylor, J. Sheffield, iron-founder. (Tattersall, Sheffield.)  
 Traherne, J. St. Martin's-street, Leicester Fields, victualler. (Sweet and Co.)  
 Trinder, W. J. Portsea, victualler. (Sewell and Co. Newport, Isle of Wight.)  
 Trix, F. South Molton, Devon, tanner. (Tanner, South Molton.)  
 Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street, London, and Overton, Hants, silk throwsters. (James.)  
 Vaughan, Mary, and Appleton, Catherine, late of Liverpool, straw bonnet manufacturers. (Morton, Liverpool.)  
 Wade, J. S. Aldeburg, Suffolk, brickmaker. (Alexander L.)  
 Walker, J. Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, parchment dealer. (Foulkes and Co.)  
 Wain, D. Liverpool, plumber. (Maugham, L. and Rawlinson, Liverpool.)  
 Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Addington and Co. L.)  
 White T. late of Brinklow, Warwick, innholder. (Wratislaw, Rugby.)  
 White, J. Lambeth-road, merchant. (Thomson, George-street, Minorities.)  
 Whittle, S. U. Islington, timber merchant. (Brooking.)  
 Whittle and Mason, Liverpool. (Adlington, L.)  
 Wilkinson, J. Great Driffield, coal-merchant. (Scotchburn, G. Driffield.)  
 Witchurch, J. Worship-street, coach master. (Dimes.)  
 Wright, J. Bermondsey-street, Southwark, provision merchant. (Jones and Co.)

## DIVIDENDS.

- Aiking, Liverpool.  
 Allen, J. Warwick.  
 Ansell, J. Carshalton.  
 Avison, J. Brighouse, Yorkshire.  
 Austin and Co. Bath.  
 Barker, J. Strand.  
 Battier, J. R. and Zornlinn, J. Devonshire-square.  
 Beech, J. Stone.  
 Benham, H. High-street, Southwark.  
 Benson, T. Sheffield.  
 Bigg, J. and C. Hatfield.  
 Blackburn, J. Witham.  
 Blackburn, W. Blackburn.  
 Bower, J. and J. Bradford, York.  
 Bowers, N. W. and W. Cannon-street.  
 Bowring, S. and Trist, S. Cheap-side.  
 Boyd, W. Benfield, P. and Drummond, J. London.  
 Bradfield, W. late of North Elinham, Norfolk.  
 Brown, J. Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, and Liverpool.  
 Bruce, A. Brown, J. and Scott, G. London.  
 Buchanan, J. Sherborne-lane.  
 Burgess, J. & J. Hubbard, Leeds.  
 Burton, G. New City Chambers.  
 Collins, T. Drury-lane.  
 Copland, S. Holt.  
 Crew, W. Palace-row, Tottenham-court-road.  
 Crombie, R. Chelsea.  
 De Quiros, Bucklebury.  
 Dann, G. Linton, Kent.  
 Davies W. Caerphilly, Glamorgan.  
 Dawkins, T. Sheffield.  
 Davy, J. Faulsham, Norfolk.  
 Dawson, J. Burnham, Westgate, Norfolk.  
 Dickinson, J. Lower Edmonton-street.  
 Duckett, J. and Alsop, S. Manchester.  
 Dunn, W. Hoxton.  
 Elgar, W. Maidstone.  
 Farrer, R. Cheapside.  
 Favell, W. Croinwell, Notts.  
 Favell, J. Thayer-street.  
 Foot, B. Gracechurch-street.  
 Foster, T. and Foster, E. S. Yalding, Kent.  
 Freath, J. Bullwell, Notts.  
 George and Webb, Bristol.  
 Glascott, B. Cheapside.  
 Goldsworthy, W. Sun Tavern Fields.  
 Gower, R. St. Austell, Cornwall.  
 Grover, J. Hastings.  
 Hadley, T. Birmingham.  
 Hardwick, J. Mill-street, and Narrow Wall, Lambeth.  
 Hartley, R. Rippon.  
 Haywood, J. B. and Pinniger, J. Calne, Wilts, and Coleman street, London.  
 Hellicar, T. and J. Bristol.  
 Haywood, F. Liverpool.  
 Hitchon, J. H. Kidderminster.  
 Holden, J. Blackburn, Lancaster.  
 Hodgson, R. Bishopwearmouth.  
 Hutchings, F. late of Gloucester.  
 Hutton, W. Evesham.  
 Hyde, H. and Sons, Tunstead Within, Saddleworth.  
 Jackson, D. Houndsditch.  
 Jackson, R. and Graham J. jun. Carlisle.  
 James, G. and Cook, H. late of Bristol.  
 Jones, P. B. Birmingham.  
 Joseph, S. Gosport.  
 Kelly, A. Pall Mall.  
 Kruse, A. Union-court, Broad-street.  
 Leeson, E. Wood-street, and Coventry.  
 Leigh, S. Strand.  
 Letheridge, T. Carmarthen-str.  
 Linney, J. Chester.  
 Littlewood, J. Manchester.  
 Lloyd W. late of Shrewsbury.  
 Longridge, R. and Pringle, G. Painshire, Durham.  
 Lowndes, W. Robinson, J. and Nield, H. Manchester.  
 Luke, W. Whitehall, and Jenkin, H. West Smithfield.  
 Macknight, J. Parliament-street.  
 Marsh, Dame Catherine, Deane, Lucy, Westbrooke, R. sen. and Deane H. B. Reading.  
 Martin, T. Bristol.  
 Motley, T. Strand.  
 Nantos, H. W. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Nowell, J. Cheapside.  
 Oakley, F. Hereford.  
 Oldacre, E. Ipswich.  
 Parkinson, A. Ducke, W. J. and Alsop, F. Manchester.  
 Perkins,

Perkins, J. Tiverton.  
 Peters, J. Dorking.  
 Phillips, D. Wray T. and Baker  
 H. York.  
 Phillips, G. late of Argyle-street.  
 Portlock, R. Andover.  
 Potter, S. Milk-street.  
 Prebble, A. jun. Bow.  
 Pulleyn, W. Leadenhall-street.  
 Raines, J. S. Wapping Wall.  
 Reynolds, W. late of the Ship  
 Orient.  
 Richardson, J. Liverpool.  
 Ritchie, J. Moffatt, T. and Meck-  
 lenberg, R. P. Liverpool.  
 Roach, J. Russel-court, Drury-  
 lane,

Robinson, G. S. Paternoster-row.  
 Sabine, G. H. Fenchurch-street.  
 Ballows, R. Hadleigh.  
 Samson, T. Lynn.  
 Scarf, S. Leeds.  
 Schmaling, F. W. Fenchurch  
 Street.  
 Seagar, S. P. Maidstone.  
 Seaman, C. and Etheridge, G.  
 Norwich.  
 Sharrock, P. T. Preston.  
 Simister, S. Manchester.  
 Slane, W. Leeds.  
 Smith, J. S. Brighton.  
 Smith, T. Laurence Pountney-  
 lane.

Smith, W. late of Duke-street,  
 Southwark.  
 Storey, T. Uxworth.  
 Swan, R. late of Gainsborough.  
 Sykes, P. Manchester.  
 Thompson, R. and H. Newcastle-  
 upon-Tyne.  
 Turner, B. West Bromwich.  
 Warren, J. Crescent, Minorics.  
 Watson, J. Liverpool.  
 Watkin, J. Newark-upon-Trent.  
 Williams, W. South Shields.  
 Williams, W. and White, A.  
 New Bond-street.  
 Wood, S. Bolton.  
 Worth, T. Talbot-court.  
 Young, J. Laystall-street.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Resulting from daily observations made on the northern verge of the Metropolis, from  
 March 25, to April 25, 1821.*

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30·33	25 Apl.	SE.	29·50	27 Mar.	SW.	29·73	0·83	0·61	20 Apl.
Thermom.	72°	24 Apl.	SW.	36°	27 Mar.	SW.	Day 57·3° Night 45·8°	36°	18°	8 Apl.

### Prevailing Winds.

Number of days } occupied by each }	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	2	1	1	3	1	11	7	5

Rain has fallen on 23 days—Hail on 2 days.

### Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each } description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus
	5	8	5	4	10	13

The weather, during this period has the decided character of a rainy month; there has been but eight days of the whole number on which no rain has fallen. On some of the days stated as rainy, the quantity has been small, and in the character of flying showers. On five days the rain has fallen in large quantities, and with the character of heavy showers of long continuance, and in two instances a settled rain during the night. The early part of the period contains but one day of considerable rain, which was on the 27th March; the

remainder till the 19th April, has two others of the same description. Within the last seven days the heavy falls have occurred. On the 20th April a heavy storm of lightning and thunder, with the greatest quantity of rain in one day of the period, from the south, in the evening after sunset. Lightning from the SE. and SW. has been exhibited on the evenings of the 23d and 24th of April; and on the 25th, cirrus and cirro-cumulus of very beautiful character, and in great quantity. C. B.

*Islington, April 25, 1821.*

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**HE chief domestic event of the month has been the discussion of the bill relative to the Catholics in the House of Lords, where it was opposed in speeches of the Duke of York, the Chancellor, Lord Liverpool, Lord Sidmouth, and several bishops, and ably supported by others of Lords Donoughmore, Grey, Lansdowne, Erskine, Harrowby and others; but finally lost: contents 72, proxies 48,—noncontents 90, proxies 69,—majority 39. The Bishop of Norwich was the only one in the minority.

In the House of Commons Mr. LAMBTON moved for a committee on the state of the Representation, describing his plan as intended to confer the elective franchise in towns on all householders, and in counties on copyholders and certain leaseholders; and to shorten the duration from seven to three years. This proposition led to a prolonged and adjourned debate; and on the following evening several members spoke, others were supposed to intend to speak, among whom was Mr. Canning, when on Mr. Lambton and his immediate friends retiring to the coffee-room



coffee-room to dinner, Mr. C. declined to speak, and a division being suddenly called, only 43 appeared for the committee, and 55 against it. Thus ended the hopes and ten years' exertion of the people of England in a house in which only 100 members were present out of 658. The circumstance speaks volumes, and would lead one to despair if right and justice were not often obtained by means the most unexpected.

The personal activity of the Sovereign may be said to form a feature of the times. It is proposed that the coronation shall take place in June, and excursions to Ireland and Hanover are projected for the Autumnal months. We hope that in these royal progresses the conduct of all local and delegated authorities, and the complaints and distresses of the people will be unremitting objects of royal solicitude.

The following is the official Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ending 5th April, 1820 and 5th April, 1821, shewing also the Increase and Decrease on each head.

	1820.	1821.	Increase	Dec
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,960,703	1,905,276	....	55,427
Excise ....	5,876,335	5,707,590	....	168,745
Stamps....	1,453,224	1,467,799	14,575	....
Post-office	341,000	350,000	9,000	....
Ass. Taxes	873,716	842,531	....	31,185
Land Taxes	149,409	137,427	....	11,982
Miscellan..	48,860	57,573	8,713	....
	10,703,247	10,468,196	32,288	267,339
Deduct Increase....			....	32,288
Decr. on the Quarter			....	235,051

#### ITALY.

The modern Italians, not being Romans, nor united among themselves, have easily been overcome by hordes of trained barbarians led on by men accustomed to the science of human slaughter.

A divided people, therefore, beset by traitors in every department of the state, and not practised in any warfare, opposed an inefficient resistance to the Austrian hordes; and Frimont, like Cæsar, "came, saw, and conquered." Never did people seem to do less for their honour, liberties, and independence, than the Neapolitans; and they must continue to be despised by all nations if they have not rallied and concentrated in Calabria, and do not ultimately destroy the Austrians and the infamous court party who have betrayed them in detail.

It seems impossible that the good

principles which were propagated during the ascendancy of liberty in Naples, can be extinguished by foreign bayonets; we consider the war, therefore, as continuous, and that it will last till the Austrians and their infamous adherents are destroyed and a free government established.

In Piedmont, either the army acted with more energy, or the details could not be so well concealed, for the slaves and barbarians met with active resistance from inferior numbers of the Piedmontese patriots, and acquired an ultimate ascendancy only by treachery, disunion, and the spreading of false reports.

#### Convention between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

The undersigned, furnished with all full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom.
2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately dispatched by the two armies.
3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy but not pass the town of Aversa.
4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular Convention.
5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.
6. All Royal property and property of the State existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.
7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian Commander, a Governor in the name of the king. All the materiel of war, in as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directions.
8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by Baron Frimont, the General commanding the Austrian army.

Signed by the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

According to the gazette of the prevailing party on the 11th of April, "Count Saillan de Latour, Commander in Chief of the Royal armies, and Governor-General of Piedmont, entered

Turin.

Turin, attended by a brilliant staff. At the same time entered the brigades of infantry, and the grenadier guards of Piedmont and of Asosa, the Royal Piedmontese regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of the Royal light regiment. The soldiers drew up in the Piazza Reale, and in that contiguous to the castle, and amidst the sounds of their bands of music, uttered the joyful cry of "Long live the King!" A battalion of the Royal Legion relieved, the same evening, the Local National Guard, which did duty in the citadel. At the approach of night the whole city was splendidly illuminated. Yesterday, also, a body guard, a battery of twelve pieces of cannon, escorted by a corps of royal carbiniers, on horseback and on foot, and the brigade of Cuneo, arrived from Novara.

Alexandria and other places were taken possession of by the Austrian hordes on the same day.

Such outrages on the common-sense, feelings and rights of mankind, can of course be attended with no permanent success. Such events can serve but to sharpen the poignards by which tyrants and their satellites must ultimately fall, in all countries.

#### TURKEY.

An insurrection of the Greeks against the Turkish powers in Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Moldavia, has taken place of a most formidable nature. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti (son of the former Hospodar of Moldavia,) is at its head. On the 6th of March he proceeded with a numerous retinue of Arnauts from Bessarabia to Jassy; and announced himself as the deliverer of the Greeks from the Turkish government. Previous to this step he issued numerous proclamations calling upon the Greeks to assist him in their deliverance, and stating that all Greece had lighted up the torch of liberty, and broken the yoke of tyranny. Accounts inform us further, that Prince Ypsilanti has advanced on the Morea and Epirus; that the Turks are every where massacred; and that Ali Pacha and Ypsilanti are ready to support each other.

Much blood has been shed in unavailing massacres, in which religious bigotry has had much influence.

*Constantinople, March 15.*—The first reports relative to the commotions in Wallachia scarcely appeared of sufficient consequence to engage the attention of the Divan. Hopes were entertained that this revolt would end like most of

those which but too frequently desolate our provinces; and that the example of about fifty villages annihilated by fire and massacre, and some hundred heads of the rebels exposed over the gates of the Seraglio, would have sufficed to put a term to the insurrection. But the news of the revolt in Moldavia has thrown the Porte into consternation; the instant that the dispatches were received, which announced that the sons of an ex-Principal Dragoman, and a former Hospodar of Wallachia, and, finally, Prince Ypsilanti, were at the head of the insurrection, the divan was extraordinarily convoked; all the dignitaries of the state were summoned to attend it, and frequent councils were held during several successive days. In the first moment of alarm, such decisive measures were adopted as were in the power of a government not in the least prepared for such an event. Tartars were dispatched in all directions, with orders to the pachas of the provinces in Europe and Asia to assemble and march, without delay, all the troops they could muster; the expresses, however, which every instant arrived from quarters bordering on the theatre of the rebellion, only gave rise to fresh alarm. Intelligence soon succeeded that the insurrection had gained Bulgaria; that from thence it was extending with the rapidity of lightning to almost all the provinces beyond Mount Balcan, and as far as the Mediterranean shores.

The post of Jassy confirms the intelligence that Prince Ypsilanti has marched against Roman and Fokschan with 4,000 chosen Arnauts; that 10,000 Greeks have taken the same direction, and that numbers repair thither daily from Bessarabia. The Prince has already a small corps of 800 men in uniform.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The political condition of this vast continent remains undetermined.

MEXICO remains quiet and adopts the constitution of the Cortes.

VENEZUELA claims independence, and seems likely to obtain it.

THE BRAZILS remain under a despotic yoke, but symptoms of discontent appear.

BUENOS AYRES is still disturbed by contending factions.

CHILI enjoys peace and liberty.

PERU has been invaded, and Lord Cochrane blockades its ports, but the result is unknown.

## SPAIN.

The Constitution triumphs; but some alarms have been justly felt at the *diabolical* triumphs of the *Holy Alliance* in Italy. Some slaves by nature have very properly been expatriated from Barcelona, and it would be well if other Spanish Towns were cleared of domestic enemies in the same manner. The Cortes appear to be aware of the dangers of the glorious cause of which the Spanish nation is the advanced guard, and they have, therefore, called on the entire effective population, to defend the country from

meditated attacks. But they will do well not to wait till obliged to defend their own soil, but consider any government as declaring war which permits the approach of hostile armies, and if their banners are those of liberty and emancipation, they will find allies in the whole human race.

## PORTUGAL.

The Cortes of Portugal continue to exercise their constitutional powers with exemplary moderation and wisdom, and Madeira and St. Michael's have declared for the constitution.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

March 24. **T**HE Gazette of this day, contains a proclamation declaring that the new silver coinage, just completed, consisting of fiveshillings pieces, shillings, sixpences, fourpenny, threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces, shall, after the date of the proclamation, pass as current and lawful money of the kingdom.

— 26. A meeting has been held, to form a Society for the purpose of prosecuting perjured witnesses, and considering doubtful convictions. A better thing would be a law for a court of appeal in criminal cases.

— 27. There appears to be a general falling off in the consumption of excisable articles. The excise revenue for the January quarter of 1820, is less than that of the corresponding quarter of 1819, by 163,806. The revenue from ditto for the quarter just expired, is less than that for the corresponding quarter of 1820, by 198,745. In half a year, therefore, there is a decrease in the excise of 292,551. and the total decrease on the last January quarter amounting to 309,329, and the decrease in the April quarter, to 235,051; the whole half year's revenue has sunk below that of 1820, by the sum of 544,382l. In other words, the revenue is declining at the rate of a million a year.—*Times*.

— 28. A meeting was convened at Freemason's tavern of the friends of the African Institution; the Duke of Gloucester filled the chair. Mr. Harrison, secretary, read a report which proved that the traffic in slaves, was "carried on to an incredible extent, under the French flag." In conclusion, the prosperous state of Sierra Leone was alluded to. In 1820, the population consisted of 12,521 individuals, being an increase of 2956, since 1819. Of these, 2097 were in a course of education in the schools.

On the same day and place, was a

meeting of the Board, &c. in London, corresponding with the society for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands.

On the same day, being the anniversary of the Humane society, 131 individuals, rescued from premature death during the last year, were presented before the company (at the City of London Tavern) and several gentlemen received honorary medals for their services.

April 6. Official statement of Bank notes and Bank post bills in circulation,

£1 and £2	6,481,233
5 ..	2,865,641
10 ..	3,249,670
15 ..	138,407
20 ..	1,417,353
25 ..	176,382
30 ..	370,854
40 ..	302,290
50 ..	1,257,179
100 ..	1,172,271
200 ..	485,191
300 ..	442,596
500 ..	429,291
1,000 ..	2,561,048
Bank Post Bills	1,627,06

Amount of the whole. . . £22,976,475.

— 12. A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing a floating hospital for the relief of sick and diseased seamen, numbers of whom are frequently found destitute; 3000l. a year, was the sum stated to effect the object, and 2,500l. appeared already in donations, and 300l. annually.

— 17. At the Surrey Assizes, 33 prisoners were capitally convicted, four of whom were ordered for execution.

— 20. The Corporation of London have resolved on widening and improving the arches of London Bridge, in preference to the building of a new one. Estimated expence, 90,000l.



## MARRIED.

F. H. Mitchell, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss F. E. Johnstone, second daughter of the late J. J. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street

Dr. Warburton, of Clifford street, Bond-street, to Miss A. Abernethy, of Bedford-row.

H. Wild, esq. of Southampton-place, to Miss M. Reeves, of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

J. D. Scott, esq. of Leith, to Jane, eldest daughter of J. Donaldson, esq. of Horsley-down.

The Rev. W. Pegus, to the Dowager Countess of Lindsay.

F. V. M. Moreau, esq. of Marseilles in France, to Miss Est. Riggs, of Russell-place.

Capt. H. Bain, R N. to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. W. Haggitt, chaplain to Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. R. Bretten, son of the late R. B. esq. of Cateaton-street, to Miss S. M. Denton, late of Finch-lane, Cornhill.

The Hon. E. Percival, second son of Lord Arden, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late R. H. Spencer Percival.

The Rev. J. D. Preston, eldest son of Rear Admiral D. P. to Miss E. Spencer, late of Kensington.

At Croydon, the Rev. Js. Collins, rector of Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk, to Marianne, daughter of the late K. L. Stables, esq. of Broad Green Lodge.

W. H. Jones, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Whitacre, of Bampton-road.

Mr. B. Oram, of Blackman-street, Southwark, to Miss H. Anderson, of Lambeth.

J. A. Simpson, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Miss A. S. Roupell, of Great Ormond-street.

R. Bathe, esq. of Headley, Hants, to Miss Trist, of Surrey-square.

R. C. Griffith, esq. surgeon of Tottenham Court-road, to Miss E. Cookson, of Leeds.

J. Gaddesden, esq. of Waterford, Ireland, to Miss M. Bone, of Hackney.

R. W. Hedges, esq. to Miss C. Fentham, youngest daughter of the late T. F. esq. of the Strand.

At Panaras, the Rev. J. Owen Parr, chaplain on the Madras Establishment, to M. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Wright, esq. of Grenville street.

## DIED.

In Store-street, Bedford-square, 63, Mr. Cusac, teacher of the classics, and a most amiable and much-respected man.

In his 58th year, the Rev. G. Ford, upwards of 25 years minister of a dissenting congregation at Stepney.

At his house in Pall Mall, in his 82nd year, Sir T. C. Bunbury, bart. of Great Barton in Suffolk, of whose active life, full particulars will be given in our next.

At her house in Stratford Place, 46, Mrs. Elliston, wife of Mr. E. of Drury-lane Theatre. She had retired to rest, apparently in better health than usual, but was suddenly attacked by an hysteric affection, to which she had been subject the last two years, and expired in about ten minutes. To brilliant personal accomplishments she added an exemplary private character.

At her house in Park-street, in her 89th year, Viscountess Perry, widow, and mother to Viscountess Northland.

In his 44th year, Mr. A. Cuttell, bookseller of Middle-row, Holborn.

At Twickenham, Lady Taylor, relict of the late Sir J. T. bart.

In New Norfolk-street, aged 70, C. Pieschell, esq.

In Aldersgate-street, 71, Sarah, wife of T. Sparks, esq.

In his 68th year, J. B. Shackle, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.

In his 54th year, J. Peacock, esq. late of Marchmont-street, Burton Crescent.

Aged 60, Mr. S. Highley, bookseller.

At Norwood, in his 72nd year, T. Richardson, esq. formerly of Manchester.

Aged 47, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Sewell, of London-road, Southwark.

At Apsley's Town, Lingfield, Surrey, in his 63d year, R. Bostock, esq.

At Farnham, Surrey, aged 30, Mrs. M. E. Fargues, daughter of the late J. Wilson, esq. of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

At Highgate, 28, W. W. Matthews, esq.

By suicide, S. Neville, esq. of Bridge-place, Harrow-road, and Little Chelsea.

In Bryanstone-street, Mrs. Parkhurst,

In Kentish Town, 71, T. King, esq.

In Longham-place, W. S. Stanhope, esq. of Cannon-hall, Yorkshire.

At Woolwich Common, A. C. Willock, esq. of the Royal Artillery.

In Lower Thornhaugh-street, W. H. Gould, esq. late of the Ordnance Office.

In Marchmont-street, Elizabeth, wife of J. Frazer, esq.

In New Road, St. George's in the East, 53, Mr. S. Holloway, coal-merchant.

Master Rowley, a Westminster scholar, son of Sir W. R. of Suffolk. He threw himself out of a three pair of stairs window, at his lodgings in Dean's Yard. His skull was divided, his limbs fractured, and he died soon after. The cause of this lamentable catastrophe cannot be ascertained, as he had no task or punishment to expect or apprehend, and his conduct in the 6th form had been such as to receive frequent commendation.

In the New-road, 62, Major James, eminent as a writer, of whom particulars will appear in our next.

At her brother's house, Newman's-row, Lincoln's-inn Fields, 78, Mrs. S. Powis.

A. Johnson,

*A. Johnson*, esq. one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

At Islington, *A. P. Manclarke*, esq. late of Pulham, in Norfolk.

In his 68th year, *J. Lewis*, esq. surgeon, late of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

*T. Yeoward*, (sq. of London, but late of Canada.

At her brother's house, Balams, Herts, *Ann*, relict of John Smith, Esq. late of Rivel End.

At his house in Highgate, *W. Walker*, esq. formerly of Mill Hill House, near Leeds.

At an advanced age, *W. Box*, esq. surgeon, and many years common Councilman and Deputy of the ward of Castle Baynard.

In Judd-place, New Road, in his 83d year, *John Hunter*, esq. Vice Admiral of the Red. In 1786, he, in conjunction with the late Governor Philip, formed the settlement of New South Wales, and in 1794, he was appointed governor.

At Mersham House, Surrey, *Lady Ann Simpson*, relict of the late J. S. esq. of Bradley Hall, Durham.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. M. Heath*, wife of Dr. G. H. canon of Windsor.

In Lime-street, aged 81, *N. Andrews*, esq. upwards of fifty years vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Dionys, Backchurch.

At Stamford-hill, 45, *Mrs. E. F. Fry*, wife of W. F. esq. broker in the city.

On Dulwich Common, 85, *Mrs. North*, relict of the late R. N. esq. of New Bridge-street.

In Curzon-street, in her 87th year, the Countess Dowager of Essex.

In Devonshire-square, aged 48, *Rebecca*, wife of A. Q. Henriques, esq.

At Bourdeaux, where he went for the recovery of his health, *R. H. Evans*, esq. editor of Parliamentary Reports for 1818 and 1819, and other works.

At the house of her sister in Caroline-place, *Miss E. Mangroll*, late of Crofton-hall, near Wakefield.

*G. M. Burchell*, esq. of Scotland, near Gadalming.

At Stanmore, *Lady Caroline Finch*.

At Kingswood Lodge, near Egham, *J. Reid*, esq.

In St. James's-place, 55, *R. Calvert*, esq. brother to the member for Surrey.

In his 66th year, *J. Heaps*, esq. of Kew Green.

In Stratford-place, Lieut. Col. *P. Douglas*, late on the Bengal Establishment in the Company's service.

Suddenly, *Charlotte*, second daughter of Sir James Mansfield, of Russell-square.

In Spital-square, in his 82d year, *P. Guilleband*, esq.

At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, *Miss Featherstonehaugh*.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, in his 87th

year, *Mr. F. Blackwood*, one of the King's musicians.

In Mary-le-bone, 64, *Michael Bryan*, esq. a well known amateur of the Fine Arts, was a native of Ireland, but possessing a very small fortune, and having a taste for the fine arts; he turned his attention to painting, and acquired so considerable a knowledge in pictures, that he was advised to turn his knowledge to account, and he became a considerable dealer. He continued in that business for many years; yet although his skill was allowed to be considerable, and his advice was much esteemed and much relied on, his speculations were not fortunate, and he found himself compelled to dispose of his stock in such manner as to sustain great loss. After this, he applied himself in compiling a *Biographical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, of which he published Part I. in 1813, and part II. in 1816. It was, in fact, an enlargement of Pilkington's work. Mr. Bryan married a sister of the earl of Shrewsbury, which connection joined to a genteel address, and a taste for the fine arts, introduced him into the first circles, but also led him into very considerable expences, which by no means accorded with the state of his finances.

At Greenwich, 80, Admiral Sir *John Colpoys*. This gentleman was also a native of Ireland, and entered early into the navy, in 1756, in which he had risen by degrees to the full rank of Admiral of the Red, and to be the third senior officer in his Majesty's service. Mr. Colpoys, as Midshipman and Lieutenant, served with reputation at Louisbourg, Martinico, &c., and when he attained the rank of Post-captain, continued to show himself an active officer. As a Flag-officer, he had no particular opportunity of distinguishing himself, except on the mutiny of the seamen at Portsmouth, which by his spirit and judicious conduct he contributed much to quell. For this he was successively rewarded by being made a Knight of the Bath, first treasurer, and on the death of the head governor of Greenwich Hospital, he succeeded to that situation. The dates of his commissions are, mate and commander, 1790, post-captain, 1792, rear admiral, 1794.

At Herald's College, 81, *George Harrison*, esq. as long ago as 1768 he entered into the profession of Heraldry, and was in that year appointed by the Earl Marshal *Blue Mantle*, poursuivant at Arms, and in 1775 was promoted to be *Windsor* herald; and in 1783, to be *Norroy* King of Arms, he afterwards succeeded to the post of *Clarenceux*. His whole services in the college at the time of his death, reached to 53 years. The office of a herald requires no great stretch of abilities, but some ingenuity.

genuity and great attention, in neither of which Mr. H. was deficient.

At Paris, in the prime of life, by an attack of apoplexy, *J. Ramsay Cuthbert*, esq. The father of this gentleman was a native of Scotland, and served in the navy under a purser. By assiduity and attention, he rose to be a purser, and was secretary to Sir Edward Hughes during his long service in India, in which capacity Mr. C. made a very large fortune, the bulk of which, dying soon after his return, he left to his son, *J. R. Cuthbert*. This gentleman entered life under the most flattering circumstances; possessed of a good fortune, he contracted an early marriage with the beautiful Miss Smith, daughter of General Richard Smith. He also entered into public life, and was chosen M.P. for Appleby, for which place he sat only in one parliament, and appears to have since retired to private pursuits. While in the House of Commons he voted steadily with the opposition.

On Sunday, the 25th Feb. last, the Lady of Sir John Carr, K.G. & C. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square. This amiable woman, formed by nature to adorn society, was long withdrawn from it, by a lingering illness of many years' duration. Few only were the friends who had the opportunity of adequately appreciating the virtues of her heart, the suavity of her disposition, and the extent of her intellectual attainments. These qualities shed a radiance round the chamber of sickness, and, aided by the consolations of religion, enabled her in the closing scenes of life, to submit to the will of Heaven with exemplary resignation.

In Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, 85, *Joseph Austin*, esq. formerly manager of the Theatre Royal, Chester, Manchester, Newcastle, &c. He began his theatrical career under Garrick, by whom he was much esteemed; and he was noticed by Churchill in the *Rosciad*, and by the late Tate Wilkinson, in his memoirs, with respect. He enjoyed his faculties to the last, and resigned his breath without a struggle in the arms of a beloved and affectionate daughter, whose unremitting attention to him in the decline of life, was his solace and comfort.

[In our notice of the late Mr. Taunton, of Hatton Garden, we find that we erred in describing him as an opponent of vaccination. He did NOT oppose vaccination, but merely inoculated, all who *wished* it, for the small pox, and NEVER recommended it to any of his patients. On the contrary, since its foundation, he was a subscriber to, and one of the managers of, the Royal Jennerian Society, nor was he convicted of a misdemeanor, or suffered three months' imprisonment. He was prosecuted, and the jury called, but on explanation the cause was withdrawn.]

Mr. J. Hayes, of Great Surrey-st. Black-

friars, lately deceased, has bequeathed different sums, for charitable purposes, as respectively annexed: to Bethlehem Hospital, 3000*l.* stock; to Christ's Hospital, for annuities of 10*l.* each, to the blind, 10,000, and the like sum for the general use of the charity; to the London Hospital, 5000*l.*; to St. Luke's, 5000*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb charity, 5000*l.*; to the school for Indigent Blind, 5000*l.*; to the National Society, 5000*l.*; to the Parish of Barking, 4000*l.*; to Little Ilford, Essex, 1000*l.*; to St. Gabriel's, Fenchurch-street, and to Christ-church, Surrey, 1000*l.* each, for the benefit of the poor; for the sick and maimed seamen in the merchant's service, 5000*l.*; to the Company of Glass Sellers, for its poor, 200*l.*, and to the poor of All Hallows Stayning, Mark-lane, 100*l.*

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A., lecturer of St. John's, in Newcastle, &c. collated to the vicarage of Eglingham, in Northumberland.

The Rev. Richard Whinfield, late curate of Coniscliffe, Durham, to the vicarage of Heanor, in Derbyshire.

The Rev. H. St. Andrew St. John, to the perpetual curacy of Putney.

The Rev. J. Gifford, M.A. to the vicarage of Cabourne, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. T. Funness, A.B. of Hatchcliffe, to the rectory of Oxcombe, Lincoln.

The Rev. Edward Howells, of Christ Church, Oxford, to the vicarage of Preston cum Blakemere, Hereford.

The Rev. T. Barbor, D.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildalpe annexed.

The Rev. J. Wightman, of Saltford, promoted by her Majesty to be a brother of St. Catherine's Hospital.

The Rev. T. Hobbs, M.A. chaplain to the Marquis of Headfort, &c. to the rectory of Templeton, Devon.

The Rev. S. C. Northcote, A.B., to the rectory of Upton Pyne, in the diocese of Exeter.

The Rev. M. Mant, of Stowmarket, to the vicarage of Mountsea, and the rectory and vicarage of Killodiernau.

The Rev. J. Jones, vicar of Holywell, to the vicarage of Cwm, Flintshire.

The Rev. W. Chester, to the perpetual curacy of Welcombe, Devon.

The Rev. T. H. Lowe, M.A. to the second portion of the rectory of Holgate, Salop.

The Rev. J. Fortesque, M.A. to the united rectory of Auderby cum Cumberworth, near Alford, in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. W. L. Rickard, to the perpetual curacy of Rufforth, near York.

The Rev. L. Grisdale, to the perpetual curacy of Walmsley, Lancashire.

#### PROVINCIAL



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**I**T is intended to build a common jail, a house of correction, and a sessions' house, for the county of Northumberland, with suitable offices and accommodations.

In consequence of the numerous burglaries in the city of Durham, at a meeting of the inhabitants, March 21, (the mayor in the chair) a number of resolutions were passed, authorising the appointment of some person duly qualified to give vigilance and energy to the police.

**Married.]** At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. W. Hardcastle, brazier, to Miss G. Hay.—Mr. T. Bone, of Walbottle, to Miss S. Harvey, of Scotchwood.—At Earsdon, Mr. T. Hy-mers, pilot, aged 67, to Miss M. Bourne, milliner, aged 22, both of Hartley!—Mr. T. Hanison, tobacconist, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Robinson, of Shelsis.—Mr. J. Allen, druggist, of S. Shields, to Miss Swan, of Wall's End.—At Durham, Mr. J. Cald-clew, draper, to Miss J. Young.—Mr. Bate-man, surgeon, of St. John's, Weardale, to Miss Varty, of Kirkoswald.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, aged 77, Mrs. M. Huntley.—Mr. J. Weatherhead, 82.—Mrs. E. Dobson, relict of the late Capt. W. D.—Jos. Foster, esq. 57, alderman and joint commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, for Northumberland.—Mrs. Murray, wife of Mr. M. surgeon.—Mr. W. Turnbull, many years captain of the nightly watch.

At Durham, 23, Miss H. Woodfield, eldest daughter of M. W. esq.

At Sunderland, aged 70, Mr. Al. Ganes, master mariner.

At Hexham, 33, Mrs. Dixon, wife of the late Mr. W. D. governor of the house of correction.—Mrs. Atkinson, 70, sister to Mr. Dowthwayte, steward to Sir Henry Lawson, bart.—Mrs. Atkinson, 70, many years housekeeper to Lady Livingstone, of the Spittal.

At Bourdeaux, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, 22, Mr. J. Robertson, second son of the late T. R. esq. of S. Shields.

At Bishopston, Mrs. M. Tinkler, relict of the late Rev. R. T.

At Prospect-place, near Willington, 82, Mr. Huntley, surgeon.—J. Bromfield, esq. of Belmont Farm, in Berwickshire.

At Leith, in Scotland, Ann, wife of Mr. Allison, merchant, and daughter of the late J. Bell, esq. of Gallow Hill, Northumber-land.—At Widdrington, 67, Mr. R. Reid, well known for his superior management of the industrious bees, skilfully regulating their movements in the casting time. He frequently exhibited, in Morpeth market-place, a swarm of bees suspended from his hand.

At Howick Rectory, 36, after giving birth to her ninth child, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Horner.—At Fawdon, 72, T. Robson, esq. steward upwards of 50 years: to the family of M. Bell, esq. of Wolsington.

At Bombay, in Oct. last, 47, Mr. G. Rids-dale, surgeon to the 47th regt. of foot and formerly of Sunderland.

In or near London, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, 27, Mr. T. Hutchinson, ship-owner, of N. Shields.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

April 5. At the county meeting, a num-ber of resolutions were passed, without one dissentient hand, in a spirited conformity with the requisition addressed to the High Sheriff, John Marshall, esq. A petition to Parliament was agreed to, praying for "a diminution of the public burthens, for such rigid economy in the expenditure as may render a reduction of taxation practicable and safe, and more especially for such a reform in the system of representation, as shall restore to the House of Commons, the confidence of the people, and afford a rea-sonable hope that their prayers will be heard, their grievances redressed, and their liberties defended, by those whom they may hereafter elect as their representa-tives." The principal speakers were J. R. G. Graham, esq. of Netherby; H. Curwen, esq. of Belleisle; Mr. Lawson, of Brayton-hall; and Mr. Brougham.

March 20, the first stone of the Carlisle Canal Basin was laid, in the presence of the committee and a considerable number of spectators. Mr. Wm. Halton, mounted the stone, and in a concise speech expressed his hopes that the undertaking would prove beneficial to the subscribers, and of advan-tage to the neighbouring districts.

**Married.]** At Whitehaven, the Rev. A. Jack, minister of the independent chapel, to Miss H. Fox.—At Ousby, Mr. T. Blades, to Miss M. Waugh.—At Annan, Mr. W. Lawson, aged 73, to Miss J. Lawson, of Dumfries, aged 19. A proof that the amorous principle, however prolonged in some cases, is not relaxed. A specimen of "Winter reposing in the lap of May!"—The Rev. T. D. Lumb, M.A. curate of Methley, Yorkshire, to Miss Pris. Wilkin, daughter of the late W. W. esq. of Appleby.—Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss E. Parkinson, and Mr. T. Winn, to Miss A. Newby, all of Kendal.

**Died.]** In Carlisle, aged 64, Mr. J. James, cabinet-maker, late of London.—Mr. J. Young, 73,—Miss J. Dodd, 22,—Mr. J. Wilson, 73.

A. Workington. 81, Mrs. Burrowdale, relict of the late Capt. B.—86, Mrs. A. Hayton widow—67 Mrs. C. Shipley.

At Penrith, Miss M. Dunn, a lady of extensive charity, whose loss will be severely felt by the afflicted and the rising generation.—Mr. W. Bell, 70.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Heward.

At Cockermouth, 48, Mr. W. Mann, painter.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Grayson, hatter.—Mrs. M. Dickinson, 79, relict of the late Mr. R. D. grocer.

At Kendal, 69, Mr. J. Dixon.—Mr. M. Carruthers, 74, Mrs. M. Hutchinson, 66.

At Melinerby, near Pearith, 73, the Rev. Mr. Slee, rector: in his character, moderation and humility were conspicuous.

#### YORKSHIRE.

At York Lent Assizes, in a cause of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of York, versus W. Welbank, for trading in the city, not being a freeman, a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs. A custom has prevailed that no person, unless a freeman, should sell goods by retail within the city. Like other privileges of corporate bodies, it was involved in regulations of impenetrable antiquity. Mr. Anderson, solicitor, produced and translated an original charter of Henry II. which confirmed the liberties and customs enjoyed by the citizens, in the time of his grandfather, Henry I.

March 31st. the first stone of a new church, in Sculcoates, near Hull, was laid by Arison Terry, esq. to whose zeal and industry, the parish is materially indebted for the plan and the means of carrying it into execution.

The Leed's Literary and Philosophical Society, held their first meeting in the Society's Hall, April 6. The institution includes a respectable portion of talent, and from its object, intellectual acquisitions and enjoyments, it seems destined to confer equal honour and benefit on the town.

At the last assizes, the Grand jury recommended a classification of the prisoners in the county jail; this alteration the magistrates are now attending to.

Mrs. G. Knight, of Firbeck, has erected at her own expence, a new parish church, on the site of the old one.

A number of matrices or clay moulds for the coining of Roman money, were lately turned up at a place called Lingwell Yate, near Wakefield. Crucibles for melting the metal were found at the same time, and in some of the moulds there are coins remaining.

The theatres of York, Hull, Leeds, Wakefield and Doncaster, are advertised to be let.

**Married.]** J. Fawcett, esq. of High Hunsley, to Miss Hudson, of Little Weighton.—Mr. M. Gaunt, cloth manufacturer, to Miss H. Lister, both of Bramley.—Mr. J. Taylor, surgeon, of Lockwood, to Miss J. Eastwood, of Nab Croft, near Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Pearson, currier, of Lenton, near Nottingham, to Miss Cheetham, daughter

of Mr. C. watchmaker of Leeds.—Mr. J. H. Samson, merchant of Hull, to Miss M. Shipton, of Green Hammerton, near York.

**Died.]** At York, in his 65th year, Mr. J. Barber, sen.—In his 79th year, Mr. T. Boland.

At Leeds, Mrs. E. Hanson, of the pottery, aged 63, Mr. J. Walker, cloth-dresser.

At Sheffield, 26, Mr. W. Smith, cutler. He bore a lingering illness with a resignation truly exemplary, and Death for him had no terrors.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Crawthorne. He was playing on an organ, in apparent good health, at three o'clock, and was a corpse at four!

At Hull, 36, Mrs. A. Overton, wife of Capt. T. O.—Mrs. Story, 55, relict of the late Capt. S. of the Greenland trade.—Mr. J. Wallis, 26, grandson of the late Mr. Geo. Wallis, gunsmith and antiquarian.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Bedford.—Mr. J. Johnson, currier.—T. Simpson, gent. formerly of Grantham, 68.

At Halifax, Miss C. Atkinson, seventh daughter of the late Rev. C. A. Vicar of Thorp Arch.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Horsfall, saddler.

At Knaresborough, 70, Mr. J. Paulter, formerly a linen manufacturer.

At Rippon, Mrs. Fr. Carter, wife of Alderman C.—In his 15th year, Wm. third son of Mr. Garland, solicitor of Hull.

At Doncaster, aged 72, T. Brooke, esq. solicitor.

At Beverley, 87, Mr. S. Wilson, corn machine maker.—W. Wharam, esq. 72, late of the East York Militia.

At Whitby, at his mother's house, T. Bateman, M.D. of London, author of some useful publications on medical subjects, of whom a full notice will appear in our next.

At Welton, near Hull, aged 66, Mr. J. Wright, innkeeper.—At Thornton Hall, near Bedale, in his 83d year, F. Dodsworth, D.D. sen. canon of Windsor, and perpetual curate of Cleasby, in this county.

In his 59th year, G. J. Swann, esq. of Cottotham, near Hull.—W. S. Stanhope, esq. of Cannon Hall, in the West Riding.

On the 13th of Jan. at Barbadoes, in his 47th year, Mr. G. Ackroyd, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, and youngest son of the late Mr. C. A. of Bradford.—J. Coates, esq. of Stokesley.

At Bramham Park, in his 65th year, J. L. Fox, esq. nephew to the late Lord Bingley. He was a gentleman of polished manners, and charity so extensive, that it could never be duly estimated.

Aged 74, Mr. W. Martin, paper-maker, of Headingley, near Leeds.—Aged 89, Mary, the wife of Mr. Joshua Priestley, of Birstall, near Leeds, brother to the late illustrious Dr. P.—At Hall Field House, near Wetherby, aged 74, Mr. Brook, formerly a merchant of Leeds.—At Idle, 32, Mr. J. Stead, tanner.

John Turpin, feeder of the Badsworth fox-hounds. His death was occasioned by a fatal inoculation received in a finger scratch while skinning a horse that had died of the glanders.

J. Thompson, gent. of Long Preston, 66. —Aged 70, Mr. Joseph Wood, of High Flatts, near Penistone. For many years he had officiated as a preacher in the Societies of Friends, in his neighbourhood and in most of the northern counties.—At Oxenhope, near Haworth, Mr. J. Greenwood.—Aged 90, Mrs. Myers, wife of the Rev. J. M. of Shipley, near Bradford.

#### LANCASHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, 26 were capitally convicted; 2 transported for life; 8 transported for 14 years; 1 for 7 years; and 18 imprisoned for various periods; 32 were acquitted upon trial, and 7 discharged by proclamation. 21 have been charged with manslaughter and murder, and of these, 12 convicted of manslaughter. Two for forgery left for execution, all the others reprieved.

The proceedings in the recent public meeting of the Ley-payers, Manchester, afforded unequivocal proof, that the massacres of Aug. 16, 1819, had made a lasting impression on their minds, and that the agents in those transactions do not possess the confidence of their townsmen. A general conviction was expressed that the representations of Sir Francis Burdett, "not only did not exaggerate, but fell short of the truth."—that the meeting of Aug. 16, was "legally assembled and peaceable," and that the same was illegally dispersed.

Mr. Joseph Dutton has addressed a letter to the High Sheriff and county Magistrates, which lays open cases of extortion, as practised by the Bailiffs.

A Society has been recently formed in Liverpool, of literary and scientific characters, for the purpose of collecting and preserving interesting information respecting foreign parts.

The assessment of Liverpool to the county rate, amounted last year to £13,800; a sum equal to one third of all that is paid for the maintenance of the poor!

A suitable plot of land containing 22000 square yards has been purchased for a general burying-ground, in Manchester. The crowded state of nearly all the places of burial, the distance of the places, the inadequate protection for the dead, and the objections of Dissenters to the burial service, have long been matters of serious consideration. In the new plan, the ground will be open for interment to all, with or without an officiating minister or funeral service.

*Married.* J. S. Ashton, jun. esq. of Hebers, to Miss Mary Ashton, of Heywood, near Bury.—At Blackburn, M. P. Atkin, draper,

to Miss Hope.—At Everton, near Liverpool, A. Latham, esq. to Susannah, third daughter, and J. Willis esq. to Eliza youngest daughter of G. Roach, esq.—At Manchester, Mr. Partington, surgeon, to Miss Robinson, of Platt, Rusholme.—Mr. W. Twyford, surgeon, to Miss E. Selfax.—Mr. W. Higginson, to Mrs. Ashworth, of the Bull's Head Inn.—Mr. N. Gardiner, merchant, to Miss H. Heath, of Cheatham Hill.—At Liverpool, R. R. Lingard, esq. of Heaton Norris, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Monk.—At Preston, W. Browne, esq. solicitor, of Dublin, to Miss M. Chaffers.

*Died.* At Lancaster, aged 51, R. Parker, esq. solicitor.—Aged 39, at the vicarage, Mrs. E. M. Manny, wife of the Rev. J. M.—T. Burroughs, esq. merchant and alderman, 67.—D. Carus, esq. 67.

At Liverpool, in his 46th year, Mr. J. Wilkinson, formerly an officer in the Manchester Militia.—Aged 52, Mrs. E. L. Kerfoot, wife of Mr. R. K. Watchmaker.—Mrs. E. Clifton, widow, 80.—In his 69th year, Mr. W. Wignall, rope manufacturer.—Mrs. Gifford, wife of Mr. Q. G. stone-seal engraver.—Mrs. M. Litherland, widow of the late Mr. R. L. inventor of the patent lever watches.—At his brother's house, the Rev. J. Calderbank, of Woolton.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Skelthorp, merchant.—In his 57th year, Mr. W. Dakin, of the Windsor Castle Inn, Salford.—Mrs. Newall, wife of Mr. N. grocer.—Mr. P. Statham, dyer, 77.—T. Hoyle, esq. original founder of the Mayfield Print Works.

At Warrington, Mrs. E. Wilson.

At Wigan, Mr. H. Hodson.—At Rusholme, Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. C. merchant.

At Thornton, near Sephton, Capt. T. Nuttall, formerly in the African trade.

In January, John Birns, of Crawshaw Booth, in the Forest of Rossendale, aged 50 years, one of the Society of Friends, a cotton spinner and manufacturer of great respectability. Being endowed with strong natural powers of mind, he had acquired a considerable fund of general knowledge, and had made no small proficiency in scientific pursuits, both in theory and practice, having given proofs of his abilities by the construction of various reflecting and achromatic telescopes and other philosophical instruments. He was truly patriotic as to the welfare of his country, equally devoid of the violence of one party, and the servility of the other; of cheerful and social habits, and of firm and manly deportment, always advocating the cause of civil and religious liberty, with an energy and promptitude peculiar to himself. He was an active as well as useful member of society, just and disinterested in his views, and of unbounded benevolence, cheerfully encouraging, and liberally supporting all kinds of charitable institutions, without regard



regard to sect or party. He was zealous for the promulgation of useful knowledge, and was a principal agent in establishing and supporting a subscription library in his native village, which contains many valuable works, great care having been taken to admit such only as are of real utility. His loss will be long and deservedly lamented by his surviving relatives and an extensive circle of acquaintance; both in the higher and humble walks of life, particularly among his work-people and the poor and unfortunate of the surrounding neighbourhood; he was always a ready advocate for those who have generally too few to plead their cause. This short tribute to departed worth, is given by an humble individual whom he took under his protection at an unfortunate period of his life, when the world seemed to say, "I have no need of thee;" whom he adopted as a bosom friend and the constant companion of his joys and sorrows, and all his literary pursuits, and whose loss language cannot paint.

## CHESHIRE.

Lately in an orchard at Further Boughton, near Chester, a Roman altar was found in excellent preservation. It is about four feet high, with a shallow basin on the top, supported by two volutes. The shaft of the column has four sides, on two of which appears the following inscription:

NYMPHIS  
ET  
FONTIBUS,  
LEG. XX.  
V.V.

which may be thus Englished: 'To the Goddesses of the Waters, and the Spirits of the Fountains, by the Twentieth Legion, powerful, conquering.' V.V. stand for Valens, Victrix.

**Married.]** Mr. Wright of Stockport, to Miss S. Amers, fourth daughter of the late W. A. esq. of Cheatham Hall, near Manchester.—Mr. W. Seddon, of Black Brook, to Miss A. Carter, of Aston Park.

**Died.]** At Chester, in her 17th year, of a decline, Mary second daughter of T. Ridgway, esq.—In her 78th year, Jane, youngest daughter of the late R. Newton, esq.—In his 21st year, Mr. T. Bunnell.—Mrs Evans.

At Northwich, aged 33, Mr. J. Shepherd, jun.

At Macclesfield, aged 64, the Rev. L. Pullock, 41 years minister of a congregation of Dissenters.

At Malpas, Mr. Becket, malster: highly esteemed, as a man of integrity and christian charity.—W. Smedly, esq. of Holywell, many years agent to Earl Grosvenor.

Aged 56, Mrs. J. Peescott, relict of the late Rev. C. P. Rector of Stockport.

Aged 90, Mrs. E. Rainford, widow of Grange. She was mother, grandmother,

and great grandmother to 106 children.—At Carrington, near Dunham Massey, in his 87th year, Mr. J. Daine, an old tenant of Lord Stamford.—At Chrisleton, H. Pulsford, esq. late of London.

Mr. J. Davies, of the Bee Hotel, Abergele. Among his excellent qualities charity to the real indigent took the lead.

## DERBYSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Derby, Mr. C. Marks, to Miss Orgill.—At Buxton, W. Whitehead, esq. to Miss Reb. Harrison.

**Died.]** At Derby, 54, J. Gadsby, grave-digger for upwards of twenty years to most of the burying places in the town.

At Kilburne, Mr. C. Litchfield, farmer.

At his house at the Pastures, near Derby in his 84th year, J. C. Twisleton, esq.

At Belper, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ward. At Ashborne, 36. Mrs. Hartwell, wife of Mr. T. H. draper.

At Wheat Hill, near Derby, aged 64, R. Bateman, esq. many years justice of peace for the county, and high sheriff in 1812.

Mrs. Gregory, 28, of Shipley.—At an advanced age, Mr. G. Wall, of Tinkersley, near Rowsley.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Monday the 26th inst. being the day appointed for chusing the overseers of the different parishes, the county magistrates under the authority given by Coke's Act, assembled at the Police office, and of course, far out-numbering the mayor and aldermen, appointed the overseers of St. Mary's, Peter's, Nicholas's, and the parish of Radford, ALL OF THE HIGH TORY PARTY!"—*Nottingham Review.*

**Married.]** At Newark, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Harriet, Derbyshire.—At Gamston, Mr. T. Shepstone, an eminent farmer, to Miss H. Unwin, of Worksop.—At Elstone, Mr. P. Freer, of Orston, to Miss Huckaby.

**Died.]** At Nottingham, Mrs. Colton, relict of the late Mr. C. surgeon, leaving five orphan children.

At Newark, in his 77th year, S. Allen, esq.

At Mansfield, Mr. Bower the oldest publican in the town.

At Retford, in his 48th year, Mr. Plant.—Mr. J. Birch, 37, organist.

Suddenly, Mr. Goodacre, farmer, of Bradmore.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Mrs. A. Evans, sister to the late F. E. esq. of Lenton Grove, near Nottingham.

At Ollerton, 54, Mr. J. Bennet, a respectable farmer.

At Ranby Hall, near Retford, very suddenly, General Crawford. By his death, the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle becomes again a widow. At Marham upon Trent, in his 57th year, the Rev. J. D. Cooper.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Boston Gazette reports the opening of a coal mine at Upton, five miles from Gainsborough, with a prospect of considerable success.

A petition against the frequency of capital punishments, is now lying for signatures at Mr. Noble's Printing Office, in the Market-place, Boston. The shocking execution of four boys a few weeks ago, one of whom was only 15 years of age, induced the humane to come forward on this occasion.

*Married.*] At Louth, W. Reader, jun. esq. to Miss J. D. Elmhirst, of Westgate House.—Mr. Cocking, solicitor, of Caistor, to Miss R. Brigham, of Hull.—Mr. Edmunds, grocer, of Boston, to Miss A. Hudson, late of Enderby, near Leicester.—At Gainsborough, Capt Pycock, Newcastle and Gainsborough trader, to Miss E. Middleton.—J. Watson, esq. to Miss S. Crompton, youngest daughter of Mr. C. principal officer of the customs in that port, and niece to the late Dean of Carlisle.—Mr. B. Montgomery, printer, to Miss M. Kirk.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, at the Priory, aged 35, Sarah, third daughter of the Rev. G. Jepson.

At Boston, 78, F. Thirkill, esq.—At Stamford, very suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Brightley, a well known and meritorious printer and publisher, of Bungay, in Suffolk.

At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Knaggs, printer. The Rev. B. Ward, of Ravenstone.

At Ancaster, Mrs. Dwelly, sister of Mr. Billings, of Leicester.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. T. Breddon, draper, to Miss H. Hames, third daughter of the late J. H. gent.; also Mr. J. D. Pool, of London, to Miss E. Hames, fourth daughter of Mr. H.—Mr. B. Jacques, of Sheepshhead, to Miss Martin, of Downham in the Isle of Ely.—At Hinckley, Mr. Smith, druggist and grocer, to Miss L. Parsons.—At Ratcliffe Caley, Mr. Thompson, timber merchant, of Sheepy Parva, to Mrs. C. Wright.—At Thurnby, Mr. Wagstaff, of Houghton on the Hill, to Mrs. Hunt, relict of the late J. H. esq.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 75, Mrs. Brewin, wife of R. B. esq. a lady of an exemplary character, to whom the words of Job were applicable: "The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon her, and she caused the widows' heart to sing for joy."—Mrs. Prescott, 82, widow of the late Mr. P. plumber and glazier.—Miss L. Bryan, daughter of Mr. B. coal merchant.—Mrs. Down, wife of Mr. D. surgeon.—Mrs. Gamble, wife of Mr. G. master of St. Mary's Workhouse.—Mr. Peake, hosier.—Aged 17, Miss A. Reynolds, second daughter of the late Mr. J. R. formerly of the Lion Inn.—Mrs. Wallin, 59.

At Loughborough, Mrs. E. Dalby, daughter of E. Buck, esq. of Sutton Bonington.—Mr. F. Harley, 65, of the Public Brewery.—Mrs. Cumberland.

At Wissendine, 78, Mr. W. Flour, grazier.

At Melton, 68, Mr. Franke, of the White Swan Inn.—At Arnsby, Mr. Adams, farmer.—In the prime of life, Mr. Wignell, surgeon, of Great Easton.—In London, on his return from Ramsgate, the Rev. B. Ward, of Ravenstone.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the Staffordshire assizes, twenty-eight prisoners received sentence of death. Twenty four were relieved.

Preparations are making to establish a dispensary in Wolverhampton.

*Married.*] F. Homfrey, esq. of Kinfere, to Miss E. Riggs, of Russel Place, London.—Mr. S. Jackson, of Kidsgrove, to Miss Egerton, of Burslem.—Mr. B. Walton, of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Wills, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Moore, of Lizard House, Salop, to Miss Moore, of the Diphon's Farm, near Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, at the age of 95, Mrs. M. Wiggins,

At Leek, 79, Joseph Lay, esq. one of the Society of Friends, and lately a partner in a firm of silk manufacturers.

At Wolverhampton, in the prime of life, Mrs. Moore.

At Bilston, Mr. S. Jackson, draper.

At Handsworth, Mr. B. Appleby, farmer.—Mr. B. Collet, malster, of Hixon.

At West Bromwich, Mr. L. Parkes, edge-tool maker.—In his 54th year, Mr. M. Houghton, artist of Liverpool.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

The Dinner held March 27, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham, in honour of the revolutions in Italy, was respectably attended. Among other toasts was the following, drank in silence, standing: "The immortal memory of Dr. Priestley." This was a public meeting of persons totally unconnected with unitarian principles.

*Married.*]—At Birmingham, Mr. E. Ensell to Miss Stretton.—Mr. W. Robins, of Rugby Lodge, to Miss H. Smith, of Causton House.—Mr. T. Fisher to Marianne, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Harthill, both of Willeshall.

*Died.*]—At Birmingham, 51, Mrs. A. Hanson, wife of Mr. W. H. maltster.—31, Mr. J. Haywood, japanner.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Beale.—Mr. J. Hardman, 22.—Mr. J. Smith.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Lort, Sen. elastic steel truss-maker.—Mr. C. Burn, plater.

At Coventry, Mrs. Whyley, relict of the late Rev. J. W. rector of Witherley, Leicestershire.

At Sutton Colfield, in her 52d year, Mrs. M. Wilkins.

At Leamington, 83, C. Newman, Esq. formerly

merly of Preston House, Northamptonshire.

At Hawkesbury, near Coventry, 92, Mrs. Whiting, widow.

Lady Elizabeth, wife of G. Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall.

At Camp-hill, near Nuneaton, Miss Fr. Ludforth, 4th daughter of the late J. Ludford, esq. of Ansley-hall.—At Huddlesworth, Mrs. Schneider.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

At the Assizes for this county 14 prisoners were capitally convicted, two of whom were left for execution, and the rest reprieved.

*Married.*]—At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Neall, of Miusterley, to Sarah, 3d daughter of Mr. Eddowes, printer of the Salopian Journal.—At Whitechurch, Mr. E. Hanmer, nail manufacturer, to Miss M. Filken.—J. Sing, esq. to Miss S. Macmichael, both of Bridgnorth.—Mr. J. Hazledine, currier, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss H. Perkins, of Northampton.

*Died.*]—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Higley, of the Bell inn.—Miss E. Asterley, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Glazier.—Mr. Hama, builder, 76.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Jas. Smith, a liberal benefactress to the poor of the neighbourhood.

At Ludlow, Miss J. Adams, daughter of Mr. Adams, surgeon.—57, J. Taylor esq. of Ellerton-hall, late High Sheriff for the county.

At Wem, in his 82d year, G. Walford, esq.

At Donington, in his 53d year, the Rev. S. M. Taylor, A. M.

At Oswestry, 72, Mrs. A. Morris.

At Hallons, J. Tongue, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. R. Longford, upwards of 42 years parish clerk of Harley.—Mr. D. Geary, of Westbury.—At Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, 73, Mr. J. Williams, upwards of 33 years bailiff to Mrs. Oatley.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worcester Assizes 18 prisoners received sentence of death, of whom Thomas Dyer, a notorious offender, for horse-stealing, was left for execution; the rest were reprieved.

*Married.*]—B. Whittrington, esq. solicitor, of London, to Miss Ashmore, daughter of the late J. Ashmore, esq. of the Broom-house, near Bromsgrove.—At Penax, in this county, W. H. Peel, esq. of Avismore, St. Brinvels, Gloucester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Clutton,

*Died.*]—At Worcester, Miss C. Burney, daughter of the late C. Burney, esq. of Bath.

In her 47th year, Mrs. M. Edwards, of Withwood-house.

At Bewdley, T. Hayley, esq.

At Kidderminster, R. Colley, esq. of Ombersley.—22, Miss M. Parkes, of Yardley.—At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Avey, of Beoley.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*]—At Hereford, J. Pritchie, esq.

Capt. in the Warwickshire Militia, to Lucy, youngest daughter of E. S. Lechmere, esq.—Mr. B. Bonner, solicitor, to Marianne, 2d daughter of the late S. Ricketts, esq.—In London, S. Platt, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Cooks, of Upper Poole-house, in this county.

*Died.*]—Aged 62, Mrs. Davis, of Welflow-park.

At Burghill, Mrs. Hopton, 76, relict of the late Rev. R. H. of Cannon, Frome.—At Hampton Bishop, in his 81st year, Mr. W. Wootton, formerly of Maiden-lane, London.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A general meeting was lately held at Gloucester (the Diocesan Bishop in the Chair) for the purpose of creating an establishment, the object of which is to provide the means of instruction, &c. to such females as have deviated from virtue, and are desirous, by repentance, of being restored to a respectable station in society. The institution to be denominated The Magdalen Asylum for the City and County of Gloucester.

The preparations for making a new road from Bristol to London, through Acton Turville, commenced March 19th, and the whole is expected to be finished in September.

*Married.*]—At Gretna Green, S. P. Bagholst, eldest son of Sir P. Bagholst, of Lypiatt-park, to Miss Sloper, of Tetbury.—At Bristol, Mr. G. Watts, to Miss A. Adlam, of Sodbury.—At Cirencester, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, to Lady F. Chetwynd Talbot, eldest daughter of Earl Talbot, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.—At Alderton, J. Capel, esq. to Miss S. Woolley, of Prestbury, near Cheltenham.—At Painswick, Mr. C. Pointer, wine merchant, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Loveday.

*Died.*] In his 20th year, Mr. T. Napton, son of Mr. N. grocer.—Mr. J. Stone, a celebrated florist, 63.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Northcote, widow, and mother of C. N. esq. of Redcross-street.—Mrs. H. Cooper, wife of Mr. C. jeweller.

At Gloucester, 71, Mr. T. Walker, publican.

At Tewksbury, John, second son of J. Kingsbury, esq.—At Cheltenham, in his 53d year.—Mr. T. Fletcher, solicitor.

At Evesham, 46, Mr. J. Wylie, a genuine philanthropist; he realized his own expression, "God Almighty gave me property, and that property I cheerfully devote to promote the glory of the Giver."

At Wilderness, Elizabeth, wife of Major F. Wemyss, R.M.—At an advanced age, Sarah, relict of J. Cross, esq.

At Clifton, aged 78, Mrs. Atherton, late of Preston, Lancashire, and mother-in-law of Mr. Justice Park.

At Coleford, Mrs. Sutton, sister of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Stapleton, Mr. Hayward, coach proprietor.—At her father's, W. Fox, esq. of Lechlade House, Mrs. W. Evill.



At Clifton Wood, in his 20th year, W. R. Heaven, only son of the late R. H. esq. of Barraset in the East Indies.

At Hangallon House, near Monmouth, Mrs. Michell, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. She was kind to her humble neighbours, relieving their wants, and sympathizing with their sorrows.

William, the second son of J. James, esq. of Lansoar, Monmouthshire.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The Picture Gallery in the University has received some additional embellishments, by models of the Temple of Neptune, at Pæstum, and of the Amphitheatre at Verona.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Joy, to Maria, youngest daughter of J. W. Thorp, esq. —Mr. Mather, grocer, to Miss C. E. Lawrence. —At Cropredy, Mr. F. Amos, of Castle Thorpe, Bucks, to Miss S. Eagles. —Mr. T. Saunders, of Reading, to Miss Walker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Pepper, in this County.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 72, Mr. S. Dewe, upwards of twenty years collector of the paving and lighting assessments within the city.

At Thame, Mr. Lunn, clerk to Mr. Hollier, solicitor.

In his 37th year, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. V. Cherril, of Dorchester.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At the Buckingham assizes, eight prisoners were capitally convicted, but were all reprieved.

*Married.*] At Clewer, J. Brooks, esq. late captain in the 29th regt. to Catherine, daughter of Lieut. Col. Basset of Windsor. —At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Town, to Miss J. Bullock, of Uppingham. —E. King, esq. surgeon of Brill, to Ann Smith, relict of the late T. S. esq. of Addington.

*Died.*] At Reading, J. Bayley, esq. late collector of excise at Bristol.

At Windsor Castle, Mr. J. T. Merrick, porter at the royal entrance for 16 years.

Mr. S. Chandler, of Tyringham farm, Bucks.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Au. Charlotte, daughter, of J. Prettijohn, esq. of Harehatch, Berks.

Aged about 13, Master Angerstein, a young gentleman of Eaton College, son of Mr. Angerstein, M.P. The skill of the scholars in rowing is universally acknowledged. He went up the river in a skiff, but dropped his oar into the water opposite Boveney Chapel, and reaching to recover it, fell over-board. A scholar standing on the bank gave the alarm, but the current being particularly rapid, assistance was unavailing. The body was discovered near Clewer Point.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the Bedford assizes, 14 prisoners

were capitally convicted. Six for highway robbery, were left for execution.

*Married.*] At Watford, Herts, S. Smith, esq. of London, to Miss J. E. Wilmot. —Mr. R. Jacombe, of Riseley, Bedfordshire, to Miss S. Kemp, of Broomhills, near Rochford, Essex. —At Henlow in Bedfordshire, the Rev. W. S. Chalk, of Barton, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. T. Gregory, Vicar of Henlow.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Dix, surgeon of Long Bugby, to Miss E. Ridley of Croydon, Surrey. — At Peterborough, the Rev. H. Parsons, curate of Stoke Doyle, to Miss A. Hopkinson.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 65, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late J. T. gent. for some years a resident in Leicester.

In August last; at sea, off the coast of China, Mr. J. Swann, second son of Mr. S. Royal Ordnance Surgeon, at Weedon Depot.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The further drainage of Bedford Level, known by the name of Eau Brink Cut will be opened in June.

*Married.*] At Whittlesea, Mr. J. Blunt, farmer, to Miss A. Bridges. —At Whiteham, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. J. Giles, only son of Mr. W. G. of Colne, to Miss Long. —W. Chalk, esq. to Miss Good, both of Linton. —R. Mathews, esq. to Miss E. Cattin, both of March. —Mr. R. Holland, of Tid Goat Inn, near Wisbeach, to Miss Birks, of Brook Holes, near Doncaster. The Rev. C. E. Keene, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and second son of B. K. esq. of Westoe Lodge in this county, to Miss R. F. Shiffner, second daughter of Sir G. S. bart. of Combe Place, Sussex.

*Died.*] At Ely, 63, Mrs. Reb. Durham, of the College.

At Huntingdon, 64, R. Gooch, esq. senior alderman of the corporation.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Robson.

At Chatteris, in her 78th year, Mrs. M. Warth, widow. —In his 74th year, Mr. B. Wayman, farmer.

At Whitchford, near Ely, Mr. C. Cross, farmer.

At Rome, on the 10th of March, aged 30, W. P. Waddington, esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late W. W. esq. of Brompton.

At Warboys, in his 80th year, Mr. Longland. —At Graffham, near Kimbolton, in the prime of life, after 24 hours illness, from an inflammation of the bowels, Mr. Goodgame. —At Great Catworth, Huntingdon, in his 90th year, Mr. Howell.

#### NORFOLK.

The times have produced so great a diminution of law business, that at Thetford assizes, April 2, only eight causes were entered for trial. Several of these not being defended, the whole business of the court at Nisi Prius was disposed of in three hours.

At

At the same assizes, fifteen prisoners received sentence of death, of whom ten were reprieved.

*Married.*] B. Culley, esq. of Trowe Hall, to Miss Drake, of South Town.—At Norwich, Mr. J. J. Church, Comedian, to Miss E. L. Foster.—Mr. S. Keeler, of Stalham, to Miss Wright, of Bacton.—Mr. W. Merton, farmer, of Downham, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Diggan, tanner, of Thetford.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 88, Mrs. Goulty, widow, and aunt to the late Admiral Lord Nelson.—In his 84th year, the Rev. J. Lane, for 32 years a resident catholic priest in the city.—Miss Buliver, eldest surviving daughter of the late W. W. B. esq. of Heydon Hall.

At Lynn, 33, Mr. Chatterley, of the Lynn Company of Comedians.—Miss Jarvis.

At Yarmouth, 39, Mrs. M. Royal.—Mrs. E. Gidney, 61.—Rosina, only daughter of Ab. Preston, esq.

At Holkham, Mrs. Blackwell, widow and sole surviving sister of the late Lord Sherborne and Mr. Coke.

At Hingham, in his 21st year, Mr. C. Bringlow, only son of the late Mr. P. B. surgeon.

Mr. W. Anderson, coal merchant, of Thorpe.

Miss C. E. Beddingfield, eldest daughter of F. B. esq. of Mulbarton Hall.

#### SUFFOLK.

At the Suffolk assizes, 16 prisoners were capitally convicted, of whom three were left for execution on the Bury, and three on the Ipswich side of the county.

*Married.*] Mr. Dutton, printer and bookseller, of Bury, to Miss E. Clift, of Wood Ditton, in Cambridgeshire.—M. J. Le. Hippolite, eldest son of the Baron de Latour, of Paris, to Pontine, second daughter of E. B. Beck, esq. of Needham Market.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Bristow, to Miss Dickerson.—In London, Mr. S. N. Wood, of the East India Company's naval service, and second son of Mr. W. of Melton, in this county, to Miss. E. Taylor, of Featherstonehaugh, Buildings.

*Died.*] At Bury, 58, G. Western, esq. one of the surveyors of the General Post Office, and brother to Admiral W. late of Tattingstone.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Crisp.—Mr. Chaplin. —66, Mr. N. Folkhard.—R. Prettyman, esq. 59.

At Needham Market, Mr. E. W. Welton, son of Ed. Beck, esq. of Jesus College.

At Woodbridge, at his uncle's house, in his 21st year, Mr. D. Walford, son of the Rev. Mr. W. Rector of Long Stratton.

At Melton, in his 51st year, C. T. Sharpe. J. Swale, esq. of Mildenhall, 77.

#### ESSEX.

A figure of the Theban Sphinx, admirably executed, and considered as a fine re-

lic of antiquity, was dug up lately in the garden of the Hospital at Colchester.

*Married.*] At Sturmer, J. Mayhew, esq. of Overhall, Coln Engaine, to Miss A. Purkis.—At Colchester, R. D. Toovey, esq. of Battleswick, to S. Whitacre, second daughter of Mr. J. L. wine and brandy merchant.—G. Thompson, esq. of the Southwark Brewery, to Miss S. Rolph, of Great Waltham.—Mr. C. Shuttleworth, miller of Harlow to Miss J. Barnard, of Faulkbourne.

*Died.*] At Plaistow, Mrs. C. West.

At Springfield near Chelmsford, Alice, wife of R. Andrews, esq. receiver general.

At Walthamstow, of an inflammation in the stomach, 20, Mrs. J. Scurr, wife of Mr. T. S. of the Stock Exchange.

In her 24th year, Mrs. H. O. Crabb, daughter of Mr. J. Francis, of Kelvedon.—Mr. Collard, of Stanstead Hall, Halsted.

#### KENT.

At the county assizes, 41 prisoners were sentenced to suffer death, of whom four were left for execution, the rest were respited during pleasure.

*Married.*] W. Hodsoll, jun. esq. of South Ash, to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late W. Kettle, esq. of Watlington.—At Biddenden, Mr. J. Hickmott, to Miss M. Burch.—At Dover, Mr. T. White, of Bridge, to Miss M. Devonshire.

*Died.*] At Feversham, Mrs. Coleman, wife of W. C. esq. collector of the customs. At Deal, aged 19, Miss A. Brown.

At Rochester, Mrs. Compat, wife of T. C. esq.—In his 69th year, Mr. C. Turner, of Mount Hill House.

At Calehill, the Rev. Mr. Addis.

At the house of her brother-in-law, W. Hayley, esq. Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. S. Robertson, 72.

At Eltham House, Mrs. Aeslabie, relict of the late R. A. esq. of Jane Court.

#### SUSSEX.

A labouring man in the service of Mr. Williams, stone mason of Bond-street, Brighton, lately came into the possession of £50,000 by a suit in chancery.

*Married.*] At Lewes, W. Hayes, esq. barrister of the Middle Temple, to Miss M. Kell.—At Brighton, George, son of T. Harrington, esq. to Miss L. C. Hill.—Mr. S. Ridley, to Miss J. Slee.—Mr. W. B. Wrightson, eldest son of W. W. esq. of Cusworth, near Doncaster, to Georgiana, daughter of J. Thomas, esq. of Ratton.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Sir C. Emondstone, bart. of Dunheath, M.P. for the county of Stirling.—In his 63d year, R. Bridges, esq. of Tooting, Surrey.—At Rottingdean, Miss H. Ingram.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Preparations are making for the erection of a new market house at the lower end of Bridge-street in Southampton.

*Married.*] Mr. J. West, of Southampton, to

to Mrs. Caplen, relict of the late J. C. esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.—At Newport, Mr. J. Hall, bookseller, to Miss Caplen.—Lieut. H. Wilson, R.N. to Miss M. Buckler.

*Died.*] At Winchester, in his 42d year, Mr. J. Compton, watch-maker and silversmith.—Aged 21, Mr. A. Warton, surgeon.

At Southampton, Lady F. James, wife of Col. J. and sister of the late Earl of Errol.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Shoveller.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in his 26th year, Mr. J. T. Clarke.—Mrs. Warren, 73, relict of the late J. W. esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk.

At Romsey, Mrs. Weetman, wife of Mr. W. druggist.

At Lymington, Miss M. Harker.

At Deangate, Mrs. Pinnick, widow of the late Mr. T. P. Woolstapler.—Miss Bourmaster, eldest daughter of the late Admiral B. of Tichfield.

At Bearbridge Farm, near Winchester, Mr. Knight, a very eccentric character. He had not attended church or meeting for many years, from having had his house robbed once, during absence at the service. His corn was got in on sledges made of boards nailed together. He never baked loaves, but his ground corn he had made into cakes. His chair was a sack of corn, serving him for a seat and pillow. His house appeared as if never cleaned. Mr. K. has left his property to a niece who had long lived with him, and was accustomed to his singular habits.

The Rev. B. C. Barry, rector of Quarley near Andover.—At Westbury, in her 52d year, Dowager Viscountess Gage.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] P. Warren, esq. to Miss S. House, both of Warminster.—Mr. Bennett of Codford, to Caroline, third daughter of the late F. Bennett, esq. of Warminster.—At Malmesbury, Mr. E. Wilks to Miss Patton, of Bath.—G. P. Thompson, esq. second son of G. P. T. esq. of Waverley Abbey, to Miss E. Scrope, of Castle Combe.—Mr. Wilkins, of Westbury, to Miss Rusher, of Reading.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Martin, relict of the late G. M. esq.

At Broad Hinton, the Rev. W. Andrews, M.A. chaplain to Lord Blaney.

Mr. C. Petty, farmer of Brainshaw. At the Vicarage House, South-Damerham, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. Davidson.

W. Hayward, esq. of Broomhill Cottage, near Stapleton, and Lord of the Manor of Poulton, in this county.—At Swindon, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Barnford.—At Sherston, aged 103, Jacob Taylor. He had laboured under no bodily infirmity, except some defect in his eye-sight till the day preceding his death. In the last

year, he frequently travelled distances of 10 miles to procure lime, which he sold in his neighbourhood. In early life, he had been a drover to Smithfield market.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The London mail now arrives in Bristol at 10 in the morning, and the office is open for the delivery of letters at 11. This is a recent arrangement, and tends much to the accommodation of the mercantile interest.

*Married.*] At Bath, agreeably to the formalities of the Jewish church, Mr. Goldsmid, jeweller, to Miss Solomon.—J. H. Wylde, esq. of Bristol, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of C. Gibbs, esq. of Cotford, near Taunton.—Mr. C. Cave, of Pitney, near Langport, to Miss Sus. Darby of Martock.—At Bath, C. Cureton, esq. of the 16th Lancers, to Miss Tomkins, eldest daughter of Dr. B. T. Physician to the Tower.—Mr. E. Bilson, linen-draper, of Bath, to Miss Holdslip, of Cheltenham.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. J. M. Twisden, sister of the Countess Dowager of Jersey.—At his lodgings, aged 43, A. Oswald, esq. of North Berwick, near Edinburgh.

At Wells, A. Maria, wife of S. Davies, esq.

At Weston, in Gordano, the Rev. E. Newcombe, B.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of the late Dr. N. Archbishop, of Armagh.—At Wiveliscombe, Mr. J. Harvey, steward of the manor, and of that of Fitzhead.

At Cullompton, the Rev. J. B. Brutton, brother to the late H. B. esq. who died there a few weeks ago. He was found dead in his bed, though he had appeared in his usual health, at church, on the preceding Sunday.

In the Island of St. Vincent, Mr. Ward solicitor, of Bristol.—At his house, near Hannam, 73, Mr. J. Batten. He had erected a chapel in his neighbourhood, which is called by his name. He was a man of unassuming piety, frequently administering relief to the needy, and his last moments were peace. Six Itinerant preachers who officiated in his chapel, were his pallbearers, by his own request.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

The petrified head of a shark was lately discovered among some marble, by the Rev. J. Gleed, at Lyme Regis.

*Married.*] At Bere Regis, Mr. R. Shepherd, methodist preacher, aged, 86, to Miss C. Singleton, aged 27.—At Weymouth, the Rev. J. Gould, of Newton Blossomville, Bucks, to Miss L. Gould.—Major Faulkner, to Miss Mackay.—Mr. G. Atkins, of Charminster, to Miss M. Saunders, of Poole.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, 22, Mr. W. Oakley.

At Haslebury Briant, the Rev. F. Reed, rector.



At Putney, Mrs. Brereton, relict of the late Rev. J. B. rector of Abbotstoke, in this county.

## DEVONSHIRE.

At Exeter assizes, March 26, Flindell, Editor of the Western Luminary, was pronounced guilty of a libel on her Majesty, but recommended to mercy. The prosecution was instituted by the Attorney General.

*Married.*] At Honiton, W. Woodward, esq. surgeon, to Miss E. Basleigh.—John, eldest son of J. Sillifant, esq. of Coombe, to Miss C. Woolcombe, of Ashbury.—At Axminster, G. W. Poole, esq. to Miss Forward.—At Exeter, Mr. G. Norrington, haberdasher, to Mrs. E. Watson.—Mr. W. Cossentine, schoolmaster of Plymouth Dock, to Miss J. Toms.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Major Foljambe, son of the late F. F. esq. of Osberton, Nottinghamshire.—Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Rowe, builder and auctioneer.

At Plymouth, 74. Mrs. Rowe, wife of Mr. W. R. king's pilot.—At the Royal Naval Hospital, 21, Mr. E. Elsmore.

At Sidmouth, 72, the Rev. W. Jenkins, vicar.

At Shaldon House, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Lempriere, D.D.

Suddenly, Capt. T. Elphinston. R.N. of Bellair, near Plymouth Dock. Aged 60, Mr. J. Nichols, nearly 40 years head gardener to the family of the Palks, at Haddon House.

At the Chapel House, Stonehouse, of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. A. J. Simon, minister of a large Catholic congregation within four districts.—The Rev. C. Galley, rector of Crascombe.

## CORNWALL.

The pier of St. Michael's Mount, is to be considerably extended, so that ships may lie afloat at low water, and find safe shelter in stormy weather. The first stone of this undertaking was laid April 5.

*Married.*] At Antony, F. Glanville, esq. of Catch French, to Amabel, daughter of the R. H. Reginald Pole Carew.—At Kenwyn, Mr. N. Brewer, of Truro, to Miss M. Jennings.—At St. Columb, Mr. J. Read, currier, to Miss J. Rowe.—Mr. J. Cornish, surgeon, of Falmouth, to Miss Commins, of Exeter.

*Died.*] At Week, St. Mary, the Rev. E. Baynes, M.A. Rector and formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

At Enys, near Penryn, aged 69, F. Enys, esq. He had retired to rest in apparent good health and was found dead in bed.

Mrs. Andrew, wife of Mr. A. of St. Austel.

At Gerrans, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. G. H. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Baker.

## WALES.

Ten Sepulchral Urns were lately found about a foot below the surface, on the grounds of Llys D'unfarm, the property of

Joseph Huddart, esq. near the Roman Military communication between the Tumulus at Llocheddier, and that of Dolbenmaon in Caernarvonshire. The urns occupied a circular space of about five yards in diameter, which seemed to have been surrounded by a stone wall. They lay in a straight line, and were filled with bones and ashes; the first containing a small piece of copper. Each urn was protected by four upright stones, in a rectangular form, with a flat stone on the top, and a few handfuls of pure gravel underneath. They crumbled into ashes when the ploughmen attempted to remove them, and not a fragment above the size of a square inch could be found a few days after the discovery. From there being several Druidical remains in the neighbourhood, it is supposed to have been a place of sepulchre consecrated by the Druids. A great part of the sepulchre still remains untouched.

*Died.*] At Denbigh, aged 74, Mrs. E. Davies, widow.

At Cardigan, Mr. Jos. Mathias, merchant.

At Molt, 28, Mr. J. Richards, solicitor.

R. Jenkins, esq. of Blencorwig, Glamorganshire.

At Rose Hill, in Denbighshire, Evan Jones, esq. of Galliwig, Caernarvonshire, late lieutenant, col. in the 23d regiment of foot.

## SCOTLAND.

From the report published annually, by the commissioners for British Fisheries at Edinburgh, it appears that this great branch of national commerce is on the increase. About 500,000 barrels of herrings have been cured in our deep seas and British Coast Fisheries; and the cure now made is asserted to be superior to that of the Dutch. In addition to that of herrings measures have been adopted for encouraging and extending the fisheries for cod and ling.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, 67, Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine in the University, and first physician to the king in Scotland. A full account in our next.

At Farr, in the county of Inverness, in his 89th year, J. Mackintosh, esq.

At Elin House, Haddington, in his 68th year, J. Cockburn, esq.

## IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Stephen's Green, Mrs. Plunkett, wife of counsellor P.—M. Jenkin, esq. 75, one of the senior aldermen.—R. Macdonnel, esq.

At Castle Stewart, county of Down, in his 83d year, the Marquis of Londonderry. Viscount Castlereagh succeeds to the Marquisate.

J. Hillman, esq. of Leitrim, near Castle Dawson, in the county of Londonderry. He maintained vigour of mind and body to the last, and died at the age of 115!—At Somerville, near Cashell, the most Rev. Dr. Patrick Everard, Roman Catholic Arch Bishop of Cashell.

ABROAD.

## ABROAD.

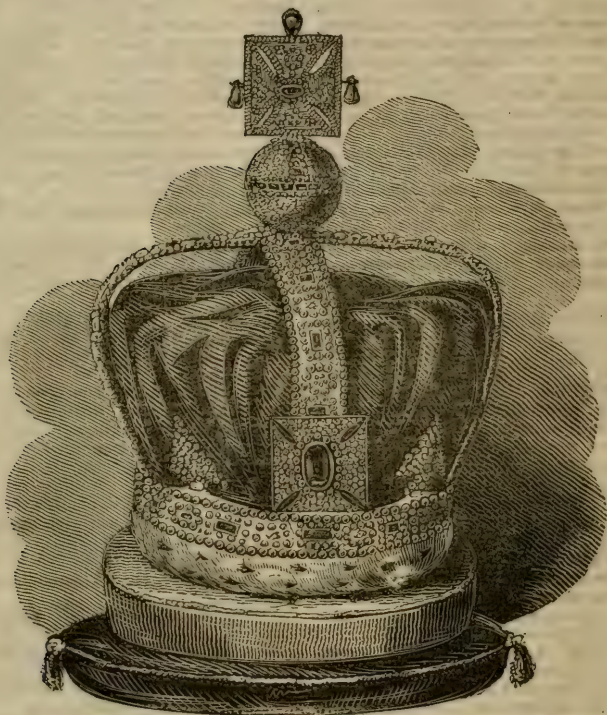
*Married.*] At Paris, the Chevalier M. des Palliers, to Miss C. R. Curzen, of Waterperry, near Wheatley, Oxon.

March 4th, at the Palace of Canino, near Rome, T. Wyse, esq. jun. of Waterford in Ireland, (of a Roman Catholic family, respectable for its antiquity and property) to Letitia, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte,

Prince of Canino. Personal beauty, accomplishments, and a considerable fortune are ascribed to the young lady.

*Died.*] At Paris, March 18, about 60, the Marquis de Fontaines.—The Abbe Canon, celebrated for his charities and his works on education.—Major General R. Marriott.

At Rome, of a decline, aged 25, Mr. John Keats, author of a volume of poetry:



## THE NEW CROWN.

At page 332 a correct description of the new Crown and other regalia has been given, and we here introduce an accurate representation of the Crown from an original drawing. It is estimated as worth £150,000, and the recent expences upon it, preparatory to the coronation, amounts to about 50 or £60,000, over and above the addition of the inestimable sapphire.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our News from Parnassus in the two ensuing months will consist of an analysis of Lord Byron's new work, and of a volume of original poems by Alexander Balfour. If the public interest in regard to the works of an established favourite oblige us to give his Lordship precedence, it will not arise from any opinion of his superiority over the elegant productions of Mr. Balfour, whose pretensions to public favour we shall have sincere pleasure in asserting.

There was an error in the statement in our account in the last of the Nassuck Diamond. The Russian Diamond 193 ca. is by far the largest in Europe, and next is the Regent, 136 $\frac{1}{16}$ ; then comes the Nassuck 89 $\frac{1}{4}$  X 4 = 358 grains. The Regent and Sancy are distinct diamonds.

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[5 of Vol. 51.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FACTS *relative to the State of* READING SOCIETIES *and* LITERARY INSTITUTIONS *in the United Kingdom.*

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.  
SIR,

AS your Magazine has always been attentive to the formation of Book Societies, and Literary Institutions of every description, and has by its various notices and publications, been the means of establishing many hundreds of them, I consider it the proper vehicle through which to convey to the public the results of the various enquiries which I have carefully made in some late journeies through the United Kingdom.

The subject was not unconnected with my business, and as the idea was first suggested in a conversation with yourself, I calculate on your readiness to give conspicuous insertion to the result of my observations. In truth, Mr. Editor, you are bound in gratitude to do every thing in your power to illustrate these institutions, for I have scarcely met with a society in which the *Monthly Magazine* is not a standing favourite; and whenever by any manœuvre or dirty cabal, any other work has been introduced in its place, I have discovered that individuals for themselves, or two or three in unison, take it for their own reading, thereby adding to, instead of diminishing your circulation. As a treasury of facts, and a vehicle of free enquiry on all useful subjects and topics of social interest, it comes home to every man's business and bosom, and therefore unlike many other works, possesses an interest which continues long beyond the month of its publication.

My opportunities of collecting the information which I am here anxious to submit to the public, are peculiar and personal, and though I may be considered as a very humble pioneer of literature, yet it is obvious that no other person could have had the same

opportunities of collecting the information; however learned or dignified. My quality and avocation will therefore I trust, not prejudice my communication.

In three several journeies, made in some connection with books, booksellers, and lovers of books, I have sedulously directed my enquiries to this object, and having systemized my information, I present you with the following particulars.

It may be estimated that there exist at present not less than 6500 of these useful institutions of various degrees, and for various purposes, in the United Kingdom; and that owing to their convenience and proved utility, above 1000 new ones have been formed within the last three years.

Some of them have permanent and accumulating libraries, and of these there are about 260; others circulate the books from member to member, and every two or three years sell them to augment their capital, of these there are not less than 500; while others to the number of 750 are *Magazine Societies*, for the circulation of *Magazines*, *Reviews*, and *periodical Journals*. The 260 permanent libraries accommodate about 8000 families with books and periodical works; the 600 book societies about 14,000 families; and the magazine societies about 9000 families; hence above 30,000 families become by these means more or less literary, at an individual expense, varying from half a guinea to two guineas per annum.

The first book society appears to have been formed at Leicester about the year 1740; and among its members were the late Dr. Pulteney, the Rev. Mr. Aikin, (father of Dr. A. and Mrs. Barbauld) and other persons who have subsequently acquired celebrity. The plan spread from that centre of the kingdom till it has been generally adopted.

The first permanent library was the



old library at Birmingham, which had once the honour to rank Dr. Priestley and Mr. Watt among its members, and was instituted about the year 1776.

Magazine Societies, by which ten or twelve persons club their pound or guinea, to purchase and circulate the best periodical works, have grown with the number and expense of these publications. There was little occasion for them when the *Monthly Magazine* was commenced, and when there were only eight or ten periodical works; but they have become highly necessary, since the number has increased to 120. Nevertheless, the *Monthly Review*, and *Magazine*, the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, and one of the *Philosophical Journals* or *Theological Magazines*, generally constitute the assortment of these societies, and accommodate ten or twelve subscribers with pleasant and instructive reading through the month.

Besides these societies, there also exist in every parish and hamlet of the empire, *Newspaper Societies*, in which seven, eight, or nine persons club their sixpence a week to take in and circulate from one to the other, a London, and one, two, or three provincial papers. In poor districts, twelve or fourteen club their weekly penny for one or two of their favourite provincial papers, which they wear out in passing from hand to hand. Of these there are not less than 5000 scattered through the empire, serving with mental food at least 50,000 families.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES are a species of reading-societies, but not under the direction of the subscribers. These supply novels and high-seasoned productions for sickly or perverted appetites; and as far as they exhibit the passions and foibles of mankind, amend the heart, and extend the influence of sentiment and sensibility, they must be regarded as useful establishments. It is computed that there are in the united kingdom at least 1500 of them, supported on the average by 70 subscribers, and supplying with books at least 100,000 individuals regularly; and another 100,000 occasionally.

Such are the independent institutions by which public intelligence is created. But there exist likewise an infinite number of minor reading institutions, formed by sects and parties to effect various purposes of zealots in church and state. Thus there are tract societies,

vestry libraries, chapel libraries, school libraries, parish libraries, &c. &c. all under the direction of some head of a party, who allows the circulation of no work which tends to excite free enquiry, or to diminish submission to the doctrines or principles of his party. The object of these being generally understood by the persons who are designed to be influenced or hood-winked by them, the books thus circulated are little regarded, and the real influence of these institutions is comparatively trifling. One free society originating with, and conducted by, the judgment of the members, effects more for public intelligence than ten societies created and governed by party, sectarian, or corporate influence.

Besides these institutions, whose objects are books and the use of the press, above 150 societies exist in Great Britain, provided with apparatus for Philosophical and Chemical experiments; and these, as a means of intercourse and conversation, are eminently useful in augmenting the stock of public information, to an extent unknown in nations where the only means of information are ostentatious libraries, under the influence of power and craft, in which the books moulder for want of the stimulating motive of interest and curiosity, which exists in the highest degree only when directed by free-agency.

It may be proper in conclusion to state, that the societies in England are nearly in the proportion of 10, in Scotland 4, in Ireland 2, and in Wales 1,—the population in millions being respectively as 11, 3, 6, and 2.

A TRAVELLER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.  
On the SAXON CHRONICLE.*

BY J. GALT, ESQ.

ALTHOUGH THE SAXON CHRONICLE is considered as one of the most venerable of all our ancient national histories, it is but little known to the public. Whether it ever has been before translated we have not at this moment the means of ascertaining, but in addition to the literal version, by a lady, now before us, the Rev. Mr. Ingram has promised a collated edition, accompanied by a translation and notes. In the meantime, however, it may be amusing to our readers to receive some account of these singularly valuable annals, especially as the work, from the antique and quaint style in which

it is drawn up, is not calculated to become popular, even with all the illustrations of Mr. Ingram's erudition.

It commences with a brief description of the island of Britain, in which it is stated that there are five distinct races of inhabitants, the English, Britons or Welch, Scots, Picts, and Romans. The Britons are described as the first who took possession of the country, and they are supposed to have come from Armenia. The Picts are considered to have been of Scythian origin. "They first landed," says the Chronicle, "in the north of Ireland, and entreated the Scots that they might abide there, and they would not permit them; but the Scots said, 'we may nevertheless give you counsel; we know another island eastward of this—there you may live if you will, and if any withstand you, we will aid you that you may conquer it.' Then the Picts departed, and came to the northern parts of this land. And the Picts took wives of the Scots, on condition that they should always choose their royal lineage on the woman's side. And it happened in the course of years, that a division of the Scots passed from Ireland into Britain, and conquered some part of this land."

The record then proceeds to notice the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and the brief summary which it gives of his two expeditions evidently appears to have been drawn from his own commentaries. But the Chronicle does not commence till the July, second year of the reign of Augustus, in which Christ was born.

In the 46th year of the christian æra, the invasion of the island by Claudius is stated to have taken place, and that he subjected the Orkney islands to the Roman empire. In 189 Severus came into Britain with an army, and conquered great part of the island by battle, and built a rampart from sea to sea across the island. It would seem that the Romans, however, had only a military possession of the country similar to what we hold in India, for the Chronicle narrates that in this year "Lucius, King of the Britains, sent letters to Eleutherus, Bishop of Rome, entreating that he might be made a christian," and he obtained that which he desired, and the Britons afterwards remained in the true faith till the reign of Dioclesian.

Little notice is taken of any British affairs till 410, when it is said that "the Romans collected all the gold

that was in Britain, and hid some of it in the earth, so that none could afterwards find it, and some they carried with them into Gaul." No explanation is given of this transaction; it however probably refers to the withdrawing of the legions, and the abandonment of the island by the Romans. And yet, from what is mentioned respecting the events of the year 435, there is some reason to conclude that the legions were not withdrawn so early. "In this year (435)" says the Chronicle, "the Goths took Rome, and never after did the Romans reign in Britain. The Romans reigned in Britain four hundred and seventy years in all, from the first invasion of Caius Julius." This, however, is not correct, for they had no permanent footing on the land till the time of Claudius, and the exact period of their military domination, granting that it continued till 435, was but three hundred and eighty nine years.

In 449, Vortigern, King of the Britons, called to his aid against the Picts Hengest and Horsa, warriors and leaders of the Angles, a martial race of Germany. Hengest and Horsa were the sons of Whihthils, the son of Wittu, the son of Wecta, the son of Woden, and from the period of their arrival in the island, the Chronicle relates almost entirely to British transactions. But we shall not enter into the details of conflicts and incidents, of which all the interest has long perished, and the descriptions contain no circumstance calculated to redeem the dryness of the record. Bishops and abbots seem to have been of more consequence in the eyes of the Chroniclers than Kings, and the prosperity of the island was estimated by the building of churches and the founding of monasteries. One circumstance, however, from the permanency of its consequences, merits particular attention. In the year 854 "King Æthelwulf made a grant of the tithe of HIS lands throughout all his kingdom, for the love of God, and for his own soul's eternal welfare." This is the first notice that we find of the institution of tithes in Britain, and the tything was limited to the royal domains.

Under the year 938 we meet with a very poetical description of the battle of Brunanburh, the style of which resembles that of Ossian so much, that merely as a literary curiosity, it well deserves to be quoted.

"This

"This year King Athelstone, the Lord of Earls, the giver of bracelets to the nobles, and his brother Edmund the Atheling, the elder, the survivors of their race, the children of Edward, won lasting glory with the edge of the sword, in battle at Brunanburh. They clave the wooden walls, they hewed down the tall banners, for it was the portion of their lineage, that oft in the field they should defend their lands, their treasures, their homes against the enemy. The Scot and the shipman fell on every side—the din of arms resounded sith the sun in the morning-tide rose glad over the earth, greatest of the stars, bright candle of God, the Lord Eternal, till the noblest of things created sank in the west. There, struck down with darts, lay many a warrior,—Northmen pierced over their shields,—Scots the savages of war,—the West Saxons, a chosen band, pressed the live-long day upon the hated people. Sternly they smote down the flying multitudes with swords well sharpened at the stone. The Mercians shrank not from the hard play of hands. Safety there was none for the companions of Aulaf, for those who sought the land for deadly fight over the bellowing sea bosomed in ships. Five young kings lay on the battle field, put to sleep by the sword. So also seven earls of Aulaf, and of the host from the fleet, and of the Scots more than can be numbered. The King of the Northmen with his little troop fled in his terror to the voice of the ship; the King of the fleet, with one ship's crew, living, escaped over the yellow deep. So also the routed Constantine returned a fugitive to his northern hills. The hoary warrior needed not to exult in the conflict of swords. He was the remnant of his race. His kinsmen were heaped on the field—slain in battle. He left his son on the place of blood, covered with wounds. Young in war, though old in wisdom, the fair-haired youth was staid in his glory by the bill of slaughter. Neither could Aulaf and his broken army boast that they were better in works of battle; at the fall of banners, at the meeting of darts, in the conflict of men, in the exchange of weapons, when they had played with the children of Edward in the field of death. The Northmen, the sorrowful few spared by the darts, departed in their nailed ships over the roaring sea, over the deep waters. They sailed for Dublin, and disgraced their land.—

Then the brothers, the king, and the Atheling, returned to their country, the West Saxon land. They left behind them the screamers of war, the birds of prey. The sallow kite and the black raven, with the horny beak and the hoarse-voiced eagle devouring the white flesh—with the battle-hawk and the grey beast the wolf of the wood. Never in this island had a greater destruction of men been worked by the edge of the sword, say the books of the wise elders, since the Saxons and the Angles came from the East to Britain over the broad sea—since those glorious Earls, who smote the Welch on the anvil of battle and obtained their lands."

The whole of this passage is in a strain so different from the other composition of the work, that we are disposed to consider it as a quotation from some cotemporary poem, and if so, it is one of the very earliest specimens yet obtained of our national poetry.

Although historians have been in the practice of considering Egbert the first King of England, it would perhaps be more proper to speak of him as the first King only of the English; for in the year 973, that is, nearly a hundred and fifty years after the time that Egbert is said to have declared himself King of England, it appears by this venerable Chronicle that Edgar was only called the ruler of the English, and was in that year crowned King at Bath.

"There was," says the Chronicle on that occasion, "a multitude of priests and a great throng of monks, wise men in my mind, gathered together. At that time ten hundred years were reckoned to have passed away since the oath of the King of Glory, the Keeper of Light, excepting only, that as writers say, twenty-seven winters were wanting thereto. So nearly was the thousandth year of our conquering Lord completed when this event took place."

This little extract draws attention, not only on account of the composition, which aspires to eloquence, but is curious in apprising us that the seven and twenty years alluded to are not considered in the *Saxon Chronicle*. It would appear, therefore, that in this, and, of course, in all subsequent instances, the Chronicle, probably dated from the crucifixion, and not from the birth of Christ.

In the year 978, notice is taken of an extraordinary event: "All the chief of the Witan (a parliament) of the English



lish nation fell from an upper floor at Calne, excepting the holy Archbishop Dunstan alone, who stood upon a beam, and some had their bones broken, and others escaped not with their lives." The fate of King Edward is described with some affecting circumstances.

"This year King Edward was slain at Corfe castle, in the evening of the 15th of the calends of April, and he was buried at Wareham without any royal honours. No worse deed than this has been committed amongst the people of the Angles since they first came to the land of Britain. Men murdered him, but God gave him glory. In his life he was an earthly king, but now after his death he is a saint in heaven. His mortal kinsmen would not avenge him, but his Heavenly Father hath avenged him greatly. His earthly murderers would have blotted out his memory from the world, but the Avenger who is above hath widely extended his fame in heaven and earth: and whereas they would not bow down before his living body, now they piteously bend their knees to his dead bones."

But one of the most curious suggestions that we have received from this venerable relic, is respecting William the Conqueror. In a notice of this kind, we cannot of course enter into any controversial matter, but we are almost led to believe that the far-renowned surname of the Conqueror, given to the Norman, was derived, not from his overthrow of Harold, but from his effectually subduing the whole kingdom under the regular authority of one king. This notion is rendered the more probably correct by the circumstance that, from the time of Egbert, King of Wessex, who was the first who bore the title of King of England, there were several other kings, petty and dependent we grant, still allowed, however, to possess the royal name. For example, it is recorded of King Edgar, that in 973 he met six kings at Chester, and that they promised faithfully to serve him by sea and land. Were not these six kings the representatives of the monarchy of the Heptarchy? and yet this was 150 years after Egbert was declared King of England.

"In 1014 King Sweyn died, and the Danes, his followers, chose Anut as king. But the Witan (parliament) of the English nation, clergy and laity determined that they would send

to King Æthelbert, and they assured him that no one was dearer to them than their natural lord." Here we have, at least, an intimation of both an English and Danish king reigning in England at the same time. But it deserves attention that, from the period that the princes of Danish origin obtained the ascendancy, we hear no more of the petty Saxon kings, but in their stead earls are spoken of: not because they were extirpated; it is only probable that under the Danes they were called Earls.

In 1066, the year of what is called the Conquest, Harold succeeded to the Crown, "even as the King had granted it to him; men also chose him thereto, and he was consecrated King." In fact, from the time that the Danes set up a king for themselves, there does not appear to have been any regular king of England, and prior to that time, although Egbert without doubt acquired a supreme authority over the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, it is by no means clear that there did not still remain the nominal kings of the Heptarchy, who, under the Danes, were called earls. In this view of the subject, when it is considered that William the Norman reduced all England most effectually to his authority, it may be said that he more properly acquired the epithet of Conqueror from that circumstance than by his victory over Harold at Hastings; and as this was without question attained by the aid of his partisans within the country, more than by the army which he brought from Normandy with him, his surname certainly refers less to what he achieved by that army, than to this internal reduction of the kingdom by and within itself.

Another point that bears on this interesting question we think has not been sufficiently considered. William was of Norman blood, that is, he was of the same race as the Danes who had acquired an ascendancy over the Saxons. Harold was a Saxon—indeed, properly speaking, hereditary King of Kent, and was supported on the throne by the Saxons only. It is therefore likely that William was called in, and aided by the Danes, who ought to have been always called Normans, and that it was by the descendants of those who had supported the authority of Anut or Canute, princes of the Danish line, that he was enabled to gain that imperial ascendancy which his successors have ever since enjoyed. In a word, the

the battle of Hastings decided the contest between the Saxons and Danes, as to which should be superior, and the victory resting with William the Norman, the Danes may be said to have acquired the superiority.

#### MS. OF JUNIUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM in possession of some MSS. found among the papers of the late John Almon, and sent to him for "the Foundling Hospital for Wit."

One of them is a general post letter, stamped BURY, postage 8d.—a large sheet, perhaps charged double; with a seal, identical with the 5th specimen given by Mr. Woodfall, in his edition of the Letters of Junius. The hand-writing exactly accords with some of the specimens given by Mr. W.: and the character of the hand is similar in all of them.\*

It is signed I. H. T., or I. H. F.

Query—who lived at Bury at that date, likely to send Almon spirited imitations of Horace, Epigrams, &c.? Had he any connection with the Grafton family? INQUISITOR.

#### ECONOMICAL LIGHTS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN these times of poverty and distress every little circumstance of domestic economy is worthy attention.

Perhaps the following statement may be interesting to some of your readers, and may induce them to practise, or to recommend to the poor, a cheap mode of having light.

It is in the shape of a letter from the late Mr. White, of Selborne, to Mr. Pennant, in his very elegant and entertaining work, "The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne;" a work which is characteristic of a mind feelingly alive to the beauties of nature, particularly of animated nature, regulated by great good sense, and very respectable literary and intellectual attainments.

This statement is in part quoted by the first and most useful female writer of the present day, in her story of "The Orphans," shewing in both instances, that no subject however humble, could be beneath the attention of a liberal mind, that concerned the comfort and well being of the poor. T. M.

Reigate, 2d, May, 1821.

"I shall make no apology for troubling

\* They may be seen at our office.

you with the detail of a very simple piece of domestic economy, being satisfied that you think nothing beneath your attention that tends to utility; the matter alluded to is the use of *rushes* instead of candles, which I am well aware prevails in many districts besides this; but as I know there are countries also where it does not obtain, and as I have considered the subject with some degree of exactness, I shall proceed in my humble story, and leave you to judge of the expediency.

The proper species of *rush* for this purpose seems to be the *juncus effusus*, or common soft rush, which is to be found in most moist pastures, by the sides of streams, and under hedges. These rushes are in best condition in the height of summer; but may be gathered, so as to serve the purpose well, quite on to autumn. It would be needless to add that the largest and longest are best. Decayed labourers, women and children, make it their business to procure and prepare them. As soon as they are cut they must be flung into water, and kept there; for otherwise they will dry and shrink, and the peel will not run. At first a person would find it no easy matter to divest a rush of its peel or rind, so as to leave one regular, narrow, even rib from top to bottom, that may support the pith: but this, like other feats, soon becomes familiar even to children; and we have seen an old woman, stone-blind, perform this business with great dispatch, and seldom failing to strip them with the nicest regularity. When these *junci* are thus far prepared, they must lie out on the grass to be bleached, and take the dew for some nights, and afterwards be dried in the sun.

Some address is required in dipping these rushes in the scalding fat or grease; but this knack also is to be attained by practice. The careful wife of an industrious *Hampshire* labourer, obtains all her fat for nothing; for she saves the scummings of her bacon-pot for this use; and, if the grease abounds with salt, she causes the salt to precipitate to the bottom, by setting the scummings in a warm oven. Where hogs are not much in use, and especially by the sea-side, the coarser animal oils will come very cheap. A pound of common grease may be procured for fourpence, and about six pounds of grease will dip a pound of rushes, and one pound of rushes may be bought for one shilling: so that a pound of rushes, medicated and ready for use, will cost three shillings. If men that keep bees will mix a little wax with the grease, it will give it a consistency and render it more cleanly, and make the rushes burn longer: mutton-suet would have the same effect.

A good rush, which measured in length two feet four inches and an half, being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of

an hour: and a rush still of greater length has been known to burn an hour and a quarter.

These rushes give a good clear light. Watch lights, (coated with tallow) it is true, shed a dismal one, "darkness visible," but then the wick of those have *two* ribs of the rind, or peel, to support the pith, while the wick of the dipped rush has but *one*. The two ribs are intended to impede the progress of the flame, and make the candle last.

In a pound of dry rushes, *avoirdupois*, which I caused to be weighed and numbered, we found upwards of one thousand six hundred individuals. Now suppose each of these burns, one with another, only half an hour, then a poor man will purchase eight hundred hours of light, a time exceeding thirty-three entire days, for three shillings. According to this account, each rush, before dipping, costs  $\frac{1}{33}$  of a farthing, and  $\frac{1}{11}$  afterwards. Thus a poor family will enjoy  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours of comfortable light for a farthing. An experienced old house-keeper assures me that one pound and a half of rushes completely supplies his family the year round, since working people burn no candle in the long days, because they rise and go to bed by day-light.

Little farmers use rushes much in the short days, both morning and evening, in the dairy and kitchen; but the very poor, who are always the worst economists, and therefore must continue very poor, buy an half-penny candle every evening, which, in their blowing open rooms, does not burn much more than two hours. Thus they have only two hours light for their money instead of eleven.

While on the subject of rural economy, it may not be improper to mention a pretty implement of house-wifery that we have seen no where else; that is, little neat besoms which our foresters make from the stalks of the *polytricum commune*, or, *great golden maiden-hair*, which they call silk-wood, and find in plenty, in the bogs. When this moss is well combed and dressed, and divested of its outer skin, it comes of a beautiful bright chesnut colour; and being soft and pliant, is very proper for the dusting of beds, curtains, carpets, hangings, &c. If these besoms were known to the brush-makers in town, it is probable they might come much in use for the purpose above-mentioned."

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SOME ACCOUNT of the late NEAPOLITAN REVOLUTION, and of the Actors concerned in it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to its old and well-merited literary and scientific character, I have frequently observed with satisfac-

tion, that manly and decided tone in political opinion, so consistently and rarely preserved by your invaluable Miscellany. More trifling, and perhaps, therefore, more agreeable claims upon the reading public may be advanced by others of the monthly press, with which *you* first supplied your more imitative brother editors; and I will confess to you that when my periodical appetite (which regularly returns with magazine day) is once fairly saturated with the sound English thoughts and real meaning, with the rich collection of historical and other facts contained in your Magazine, I occasionally finish my meal upon the literary sweet-meats—the devilled biscuit whipt cream, and froth and garnish of the after-meat or dessert, provided by your followers. But lest you should think I am about to palm upon you some specimen of the *latter*, in the shape of *non-sense writing*, which, like nonsense verses of old, is coming a little too much into fashion, and which, I believe, you cannot digest, I shall return with pleasure to the noble and animating subject which forms the title of this paper.

It was with far other hopes, than such as subsequent events have justified, that we had prepared to present the following view of The New Neapolitan Constitution, to the sympathies and approbation of a British public.

Whether we are to attribute the subsequent successes of the unholy crusade against Italy to the treachery of leaders chiefly, to the cowardice of the people, or to the more probable cause of secret corruption, by means of Austrian or foreign agents; to which ever of these we are to look for the unhappy results, it will not in the least diminish the atrocity of this repetition of the tale of Poland—this dismemberment of a neutral, nay of a virtually allied state.

The only shadow of authority or reason advanced by the Holy Alliance for this act of *unredeemed violence* and violation of all national laws, consisted of a disapprobation of the principles, and the means by which these principles of the New Constitution were established. The subjoined translation of a prospectus and sketch of the Neapolitan government will at once convince, even a British Tory, if he be not quite a slave, that this form of government, in its moderate spirit, and even loyalty, and the peaceable mode of its introduction, is precisely what was formerly promised so solemnly by each of this

Holy



Holy Alliance to his people. But as Italy has no longer a press, we shall speak for her through our own.

PROCEEDINGS of GOVERNMENT.

(From the *Minerva Neapolitana*.)

The history of Naples for the short space of the month of July 1820, is sufficient to cancel that of previous ages. Even the sixth and ninth day of that fortunate period will be more important to posterity than all the remaining portion of our annals.

We have, indeed, reason to be proud that the promise of liberty dawning on us in these glorious days, has been so richly fulfilled, that it bears more resemblance to a fabulous than a real state of things. The most sanguine of us were surprised. Not a drop of blood disgraced the triumph of our cause; the unanimous will of the people achieved what the force of arms seldom effects without the loss of life.

Surprised and agitated by these great and unexpected events, our contemporaries have as yet scarcely ventured upon a detailed narration of them: we trust the future historian will be better capable of appreciating them, when the causes and circumstances which led to our political redemption shall be fairly discovered and considered, and the injustice of the present age atoned for, which presumed that we were unequal to the undertaking, and even incapable of the design. Perhaps the people most forward to upbraid us were those who had either stained the cause of liberty with blood, or most easily suffered themselves to be deprived of it.

We leave to time the task of informing the world whether those who have been enabled to ruin the precious gift of liberty, have courage to defend it. In order to follow the plan we have laid down, we shall now allude to those acts of government which gave rise to the new political system we have adopted. We shall, however, pass over the particular organic acts of the constitution, and the Viceroyship of the Duke of Calabria.

One of the first and most necessary acts of reform was to abolish the hateful office of our police. This monstrous system, which originated in France, was established at Naples, under the pretext of preventing crimes, and soon became an instrument of the most base and absolute oppression. The secrecy with which it was conducted, its inquisitorial and arbitrary operation was in direct opposition to the feelings and

opinion of the nation. It was, moreover, latterly deficient in dexterity, and in the power of penetrating or arresting the progress of public sentiment which was rapidly preparing the great work which has since taken place. Hence the name of police suggested the idea only of a weak and useless establishment. A commission of *public safety*, decreed on the 7th of July, was received with public approbation, as well because it consisted of a greater number of citizens as embracing a more free and popular title. It remains with the commission, since called the *council of public safety*, to shew the distinction between such an institution and that of the former police.

The nomination of a provisory junta of government, distinguished the memorable 9th of July, a day in which the army of the constitution, animated by numbers and by courage, entered triumphantly into the capital.

The 13th was signalized by the oath taken in presence of the assembly, by our august monarch, by the Duke of Calabria, and the Prince of Salerno, to observe the New Constitution.

By a decree of the 14th, the excessive tax upon salt was reduced one half, a measure productive of no slight relief, though certainly of an unconstitutional tendency; as it stipulates that the ministry should propose some plan of compensation to the revenue. The nation only can vote in parliament for a tax upon itself; and those who in the possession of office give weight to this most solemn maxim of our new social compact, cannot, we imagine, be termed ungrateful or deserving ill of their country.

The old question respecting the enormous prices of salt, has met with less attention than the subject required. We propose, however, to discuss it in another place, with arguments equal to the importance of this antiquated law, which degrades one of our finest provinces into little better than the Tartary of Italy!

The country received more pleasure from the abolition of the special courts and the extraordinary powers vested in them. This took place on the 21st of July; this was so far well: we trust we have nothing to fear from the restoration of Justice, and that it militates in nothing against the spirit of our constitution. How much do we owe to the efforts of those who delivered us from the arbitrary authority of the extraordinary courts!

A decree

A decree of the 22nd July, appointing the meeting of parliament for the 1st of October, 1820, offers for discussion a series of constitutional problems. Are the sittings to be held at the same periods fixed upon in the Spanish statute? Is the mode of electing, and the number of deputies, to be arranged according to the Spanish system, and will it be preferable to elect the number of representatives in proportion to every sixty thousand persons for each member, so that the whole will not exceed 98 for the united kingdom of the two Sicilies?

The first of these propositions can only be resolved by the abbreviation of the constitutional limits, established on the 1st of December. It would be little other than a species of political suicide, to decree that the assembling of parliament should take place as on ordinary occasions. Our hearts and hopes are eagerly directed towards a speedy session, to behold at their posts their representatives, on whom our future destiny depends, prepared to modify the Spanish constitution to meet our own national character and wants. Thus they will fulfil their duties as constitutional legislators. One of the first objects of their labours ought to be a revision of the Spanish regulations regarding elections, a subject that from the remotest times appears to have perplexed and divided the opinions of the ablest statesmen.

We must, we think, approve of the decree of the 22nd of July, which decides that the statute of Cadiz should remain in force, inasmuch as regards the second and third of the foregoing measures.

It is, however, an important question upon which parliament must finally decide, and we trust that in debating upon the most proper modes of electing it will always shew itself a firm and faithful advocate of the constitution.

If it may be permitted good citizens to offer up prayers in favour of their country, we would hope the wisdom of parliament, in virtue of its power of modifying laws, will endeavour to strengthen itself rather by supplying immediately the number of members wanted, nominating whom it may think proper to fill the vacant seats, than delaying longer in passing acts to increase the number of its deputies. The real safeguard of the constitution will be found to consist in the power

and number of the provincial members. During the first sessions we trust none will be found, amidst the expression of so much disinterested patriotism and national concord, vile enough to harbour selfish views and offer interested counsel.

But in every constitutional government, the ministerial spirit is on the alert, and inclined to take advantage of every occasion, to encroach upon the rights of the people. It behoves our representatives, therefore, to watch over our interests, and to include numbers sufficient to maintain them. Indeed the reduction resolved upon in one only of the three chambers composing the *supreme council of chancery*, had given rise to many comments. The *Supreme Council* did not precisely consist of a legislative body, but discussed ministerial projects in regard to laws without the intervention of ministers. But this shadow of popular authority has no cause or excuse for longer existence since the establishment of the New Constitution. It is now asked what are the fit subjects of discussion for the Chamber of Council, the only one still existing? If of a legislative nature, they peculiarly belong to the provisory junta; if judicial, to the magistrates. It would appear, that until some further decision of parliament, the chamber ought to interfere in nothing more than the examination of appeals from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature. Two decrees of the 26th of July, have produced much serious discussion, and many objections. The one relates to remodeling and reinforcing the guard of national safety, the other to the liberty of the press. The first, with some reason, is accused of not containing a sufficient declaration of its temporary authority, limited to the assembling of parliament; which may have proceeded from mere omission, and of itself furnishes no cause of alarm. But why should the guard of safety be at once nearly disbanded after manifesting such a noble spirit, preserving the capital in the year 1815, and rendering such glorious service in the great work of July 1820? Why make it the object of an odious conscription, and deprive it even of its triumphant colours? Equally oppressive to both parties in the service, this decree authorizes a new tribute, anticipating, without occasion, the deliberations of parliament,

which alone possesses the power of re-organizing the national guard.

The second decree is one of still greater importance, the liberty of the press. On the sound interpretation of this new law, the very existence of our representative system depends. It is intimately connected with, and perhaps forms the basis of every free constitution. Modern legislators appear to have met with frequent shipwreck of opinions in treating of this most difficult of all political questions; however imaginary the dangers they have apprehended from its unlimited power, they ought at least to have the effect of rendering us cautious in adopting any principles in regard to it, which are not in complete union with the freedom and spirit of our constitution. We shall, however, reserve ourselves for this important question to the opening of the parliamentary debates; until when, we shall be neither surprised nor offended with what, to some persons, will appear intolerable licentiousness of the press.

It is truly a reviving and gratifying thought to burst, as it were, instantaneously from the silence of the tomb into a glorious life of freedom, and the use of speech; and this by so bold and rapid an effort of strength as to be nearly unparalleled in the race of nations. Our first steps, indeed, in so novel a career, like a young giant's, must be something daring and uncertain; but the vigorous exercise of our language and our limbs, will at least evince that the principle of patriotic life is strong within our frame. It is sweet to drink the air of freedom in the spring-tide of our existence, when our national hopes promise us what our hands only can achieve.

Our limits will oblige us to postpone our correspondent's notices of some of the chief promoters of the new Constitution, to a future number.

#### CONTEMPORARY FEMALE GENIUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT no period of our history has Female genius triumphed more than in our own days. At the present time there are living not less than twenty-four ladies of pre-eminent talents as writers in various departments of literature and philosophy, whose names deserve to be specially enumerated, and whose several works and superior pretensions deserve to be treated at large in your

pages. For the present, I shall name them as they occur to my mind, and not presume to class them in the order of merit. These brief notices justify me, however, in calling the attention of writers of greater power to the subject.

MRS. BARBAULD, distinguished during fifty years, by her elegant productions in verse and prose.

MRS. HANNAH MORE, for nearly an equal period, by various moral and controversial writings; not inferior for style and energy of mind to any thing produced by the other sex.

MRS. RADCLIFFE, who as a novelist, may be ranked among the first geniuses of the age and country.

MISS EDGEWORTH, a distinguished writer of novels, moral compositions, and works of education.

MISS CULLEN, the amiable and ingenious authoress of *Mornton*, and *Home*, novels distinguished for their benevolent sentiments and spirited composition, honourable alike to her heart and head.

MRS. OPIE, whose various works in verse and prose, are distinguished for their originality, ingenuity, good taste and elegant composition.

MRS. INCHBALD, who as a dramatist and novelist, has produced various works which will ever rank high among the classics of our language.

MISS HUTTON, respectable as a novelist, powerful as a general writer, and able as a philosophical geographer, as proved by her recent work on *Africa*.

MISS H. M. WILLIAMS, who though long resident in Paris, may be claimed as an Englishwoman, and is an honour to the genius of her countrywomen in history, politics, eloquence and poetry.

MRS. CAPPE, a lady whose strength of understanding and powers of diction have led her to grapple with subjects of the highest order, and she has published several works in theology, education, and biography.

MISS PORTER, a novelist of the first rank in the powers of eloquent composition, whose *Thaddeus of Warsaw* and other works, will long be standards in the language.

MISS BENDER, who figures with equal distinction as a novelist, historian, and critic.

MRS. GRANT, who has distinguished herself in morals, philosophy and the belles lettres.

MRS. MARCET, who has proved her powers of mind in her *Conversations on Natural Philosophy*, &c.

MRS.



MRS. LOWRY, who writes and lectures with great ability on mineralogy and geology.

MISS OWENSON, (Lady Morgan) whose powers of eloquent writing, and moral and political reasoning are not surpassed by any author of her time.

MRS. WAKEFIELD, compiler of many useful and ingenious works for the use of children and schools.

MRS. IBBETSON, whose discoveries with the microscope on the Physiology of Plants, ranks her high among experimental philosophers.

MISS HERSCHEL, whose ingenuity and industry in astronomical observation, have obtained her a splendid reputation throughout the civilized world.

MISS AIKIN, niece of Mrs. Barbauld, who soaring above productions of mere taste and fancy, has in her Memoirs of Elizabeth, proved her powers in history and philosophy.

MRS. GRAHAM, the able writer of several volumes of travels, which are distinguished for their sound philosophy and enlightened views of society.

M. D'ARBLAY (Miss Burney) whose Evelina, Cecilia, Camilla, and other novels place her among the first and most original writers of any age.

MISS BAILLIE, whose Plays on the Passions and other productions are highly esteemed by every person of good taste.

Besides others of less celebrity, but perhaps equal merit, whose names are not present to the recollection of the writer.

Few persons till they behold this enumeration, will have suspected that our own days could boast such a galaxy of genius in the fair sex; and it may also be questioned whether the other sex can produce a list in many respects of superior pretensions.

May, 1821. IMPARTIALIS.

#### STRICTURES ON HUME.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON recently looking into Hume's History of England, which can scarcely be done without exciting emotions both of admiration and indignation, I happened to meet with a most egregious and unpardonable *falsification* of a very important fact; to be ascribed, doubtless, to obscure and imperfect recollection, rather than to any premeditated intention of deceit.

Among many other strange paradoxes in his reign of K. Charles 1st, he undertakes to disprove the imputation of

insincerity on that monarch, styling it "a party clamour." He even defends (Note F. Vol. VII.) that famous, or more properly, *infamous equivocation*, by which in his letter to the queen, Jan. 2, 1644-5, he declares, that by *calling* those at London a parliament, he did no ways acknowledge them to be a parliament. And this he caused to be registered for the purpose of future evasion and *disclaimer*, in the council-book, Rapin X. p. 308.

The essential question in this and in all similar cases, is whether a deliberate fraud was practised: and consequently whether the king, acting thus fraudulently, was entitled to confidence? The parliament, previous to this disclosure, fully conceived that Charles by repeatedly treating with them in that capacity, had recognized them as such—otherwise they would not have treated at all, and such wretched mental reservation unavoidably gave rise to the strongest suspicion, contempt, and resentment.

"But," says the apologist Hume, "nothing is more usual in all public transactions, than such distinctions. After the death of Charles II. King of Spain, King William's ambassadors gave the Duke of Anjou the title of King of Spain, yet at that very time K. William was secretly forming alliances to dethrone him; and soon after he REFUSED him that title, and insisted, as he had reason, that he had not acknowledged his RIGHT. Yet K. William justly passes for a very sincere prince; and this transaction is not regarded as any objection to his character in that particular."

That K. William was universally considered and confided in "as a very sincere prince" is certain; but this he never could have been had he acted with duplicity so base as he is said to have done in this odious misrepresentation, which exhibits not what that monarch did, or said, or thought, but merely what Mr. Hume himself would have deemed unobjectionable under the given circumstances; thus affording a curious specimen of that *elegant* historian's ideas of political morality.

Charles II. K. of Spain, died Nov. 1, 1700; and, contrary to the treaty of partition then existing between France and England, Lewis XIV. immediately recognized his own grandson the Duke of Anjou, as King of Spain. "I doubt not," says King William to the Grand Pensionary Heinsius, Nov. 16, but this unheard-of

unheard-of proceeding will surprise you as much as it did me. We must confess we are dupes, but if one's word and faith are not to be kept, it is easy to cheat any man. If I had followed my own inclination and opinion, I should have sent to all courts to incite them to vigour; but it is not becoming as I cannot set a good example." And Nov. 19th, "My chief anxiety is to prevent the Spanish Netherlands from falling into the hand of France. You will easily conceive how this business goes to my heart, I pray God to direct for our good."

In the despatch of the Earl of Manchester, ambassador at Paris, by which this intelligence was communicated, that nobleman had hazarded an opinion "that he could not see, but we must acquiesce." But Secretary Vernon replied, "that he had no commands to write from the king, who must be allowed to *consider*." The English nation was at this time, as Lewis XIV. well knew, averse from war, and Count Wrattislau, the imperial ambassador, who arrived in London in December, was very coolly received by the ministers, and even by the monarch, till the decisive step was taken by Lewis (February 1701) of expelling the Dutch garrisons from the barrier fortresses, and introducing French troops, which William regarded as a virtual transfer of the Netherlands to France. Then, and not till then, he began to hearken to the overtures of the imperial court, not with the view of dethroning the King of Spain, but of securing Holland from the lawless ambition of Lewis the Fourteenth.

"When I took notice," says the Earl of Manchester, Feb. 15, to M. de Torcy, "that I thought they would have deferred any thing of this nature till they had seen what success M. D'Avaux might have had, he owned to me that they would have done it, had they not had notice that endeavours would be used to procure Flanders for the Archduke; and it was necessary to prevent such a proceeding; since the will of the late king was in order to keep the whole monarchy entire." Also at an audience which M. Tallard, as ambassador from France, had of K. William, that Monarch, in reply to the general common-place assurances of amity, asked "if he had nothing in *particular* to propose in relation to the public security?" To which Tallard answered in the negative. The quarrel thus became very serious.

Before the end of February the States general, who had hitherto been likewise *considering*, recognized the Duke of Anjou as King of Spain, "reserving, nevertheless, to themselves to stipulate in the negotiation ready to begin, the necessary conditions to secure the peace of Europe." The seizure of the barrier fortresses caused a great sensation in England, as well as in Holland. A vote for 30,000 seamen passed the House of Commons; and the king, in conjunction with the States, made a formal demand, not only of the evacuation of those fortresses, but of the actual delivery of divers of these places, or others of equal value, as cautionary towns. This being peremptorily rejected, the king declared to the parliament "that negotiation seemed at an end." Yet even under these circumstances, K. William resolved to acknowledge the Duke of Anjou in his regal capacity, which was accordingly done in an excellent letter under his own hand, dated April 17, 1701. But that he was at the same time secretly forming alliances to *dethrone* him, or that he afterwards *REFUSED* the title of king to Philip V. are assertions hazarded in daring defiance of truth.

The negotiations between France and the maritime powers, though in fact hopeless, still continued, till at length Mr. Stanhope, Envoy at the Hague, was ordered to acquaint M. D'Avaux (July 1701,) "that a provision having been made in the partition treaty for the satisfaction of the Emperor, he had instructions from his master not to proceed in the conferences unless such satisfaction was given;" upon which M. D'Avaux received orders to return to France.

On the 7th Sep. 1701, was signed that famous treaty, which from the accession of almost all the powers of Christendom, afterwards obtained the appellation of "the Grand Alliance." Hitherto peace might have been established by the restoration of the barrier fortresses to Holland, and the temporary occupation of a few cautionary towns by England, with the cession of the Duchy of Milan as an appanage to the Archduke Charles. But by the fifth and sixth articles of the Grand Alliance, the low countries were to be recovered from Spain as a barrier to the United Provinces, without specifying to whom the sovereignty should be ultimately assigned, and the *whole* of the Italian dominions of Spain were allotted to the Emperor. In

In this same month of September died K. James II. and the immediate recognition of his son by Lewis XIV. as king of Great Britain, excited in this country such passionate resentment as to render a war with France highly popular. A new parliament was convened for the 30th Dec. (1701,) at the opening of which K. William delivered that celebrated speech of which the praises resounded throughout Europe. "We will," said the commons in their subsequent address, "to the utmost of our power, enable your Majesty to make good all those alliances your majesty has made or shall make, for the preserving the liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant power of France."

At this period the dethronement of the K. of Spain was not in the most distant manner alluded to by any party or any individual; nor was the restoration of the whole Spanish monarchy to the House of Austria so much as mentioned in any speech or address of either house for some years after the war began. Indeed this rash and unjust project, so confidently, and we must in candour suppose so ignorantly, attributed by Mr. Hume to K. William, that great monarch not only never proposed as the object of the Grand Alliance, but it was such as in all probability he never would have assented to; an object, which, after ten years of victory, and an immense expenditure of blood and treasure, was relinquished as wholly impracticable.

An attempt to justify the conduct of Charles I. in any point of comparison, by an appeal to that of K. William, is an insult to truth, and even to common sense. The sole aim of the former was to enslave his country; of the latter to rescue his country, and eventually Britain, and Europe itself from slavery; and whatever exists of liberty, civil or religious, at this day in the world, may be said, without the slightest flattery or exaggeration, to be owing to his persevering and heroic exertions. It is difficult to conjecture what could have induced Mr. Hume to amuse and bewilder his readers by so laboured an apology for despotism; and instead of a clear and simple statement of facts, to substitute a subtle and sophistical pleading. In the present instance he does not even state *intelligibly* the matter of accusation; but merely says in his NOTE before mentioned, "the king's letter intercepted at Naseby oc-

casioned much clamour." And for the letter he refers his readers to the text; from the tenor of which one might really suppose that the king was charged and chargeable only "with a legitimate affection, avowed by the laws of God and man, towards a woman of beauty and spirit, though a papist," for no other offence is specified. But such is Mr. Hume's manner of writing this portion at least of his history. Throughout the whole work, however, we may discern the lurking and artful advocate of despotism, not indeed that of Henry VIII. or Philip II. No, his *beau ideal* of perfect government is derived from the former part of the reign of Lewis XIV. "A despotism proudly arrayed in manners, gallantry, splendour, magnificence, and even covered over with the imposing robes of science and literature." He can shed "a generous tear" over the fate of the martyred Charles and his merciless ministers, Laud and Strafford; (who by the way were never suspected of shedding a tear over the sufferings which they themselves inflicted) but for the fate of the martyrs of liberty, of an Elliot, a Hampden, a Russel, or a Sydney, he has neither sigh nor tear, respect nor pity, except, indeed, for their folly in sacrificing themselves for the sake of the public. Such is the history and such the historian, by whose polished periods the sterling work of the faithful and impartial, but *inelegant* RAPIN, is now superseded in the fashionable world. M. M.

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For the Monthly Magazine.  
THE GERMAN STUDENT.  
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A FRAGMENT on SHAKESPEARE, from the German of HERDER, who had the merit of finding the point of view afterwards adopted by SCHLEGEL.

WHEN I think on that sublime image "high seated on the summit of a rock! at his feet storms, tempests, and the roaring of the sea! but his head in the rays of heaven!" I think on SHAKESPEARE; with this addition, however, that at the foot of his rocky throne crowds are murmuring, who explain, excuse, condemn, adore, slander, or blaspheme him,—all unheard by him.

What a library has already been written upon, for, and against him! I have no mind to increase it. I would wish, on the contrary, that, in the small circle where this will be read, no one

was



was to think of writing any thing more upon, for, or against him, neither to excuse or blame him; but to explain—to feel him as he is. May these lines contribute to it?

Shakespeare's boldest enemies have blamed and laughed at him, in every possible manner, for being, though a great poet, no good dramatic poet, or, at least, not so classical a tragedian as Sophocles, Euripides, Corneille, and Voltaire, who have attained the summit of this sublime art. And Shakespeare's boldest friends have, in general, been satisfied with exculpating him; with compensating his irregularities by his beauties; with absolving him as an accused person, and with extolling his grandeur the louder, the more faults they had to shrug their shoulders at. And in this situation remains the affair among the newest editors and commentators. I hope these pages will change the point of view, so as to bring his image into a better light. But is not this hope, too bold, too presumptuous, against so many great men who have written about him? I think not. If I prove that both sides have built, merely upon a *prejudice*, a wrong notion; if, consequently, I have nothing to do but to take a cloud from before the eyes without changing any thing in the eye or in the object, perhaps the moment I have chosen, or mere chance may have occasioned my finding, the spot on which I now stop the reader:—"Stand here, or thou wilt see nothing but caricature." Were we to do nothing but wind and unwind the great chain of learning without getting forward with it, it would be deplorable indeed!

From Greece were inherited the words Drama, Tragedy, and Comedy; and, as the literature of the human race, on a small spot of the earth, took its way only by means of tradition, it was natural that, in its lap, and with its language, a certain quantity of rules, which seemed inseparable from the doctrine, should be received with it. As no child can be formed by reason, but by authority, impression, and the godliness of example and custom, so are whole nations, in all they learn, still mere children. The kernel does not grow without the shell, and cannot be obtained without it, as useless as the latter may be. This is the case with the Grecian and northern Drama.

In the north the Drama could not have the same origin as in Greece. It

was in Greece what it cannot be in the north; consequently, it is, and ought not to be, in the north what it was in Greece; and Shakespeare's and Sophocles' Drama are two things, which, in a certain point of view, have scarcely the name in common. I hope I shall be able to prove these affirmations from Greece itself, and thus considerably to unfold the nature of the northern Drama, and of the greatest northern dramatist, Shakespeare. We shall observe the production of one thing by another; but, at the same time, such transformation that they no longer remain the same.

The Greek tragedy took its rise from a single entry, as it were, from the Dythyrambic impromptus of the mimic dance of the chorus. This received additions, metamorphosis. Æschylus brought two acting persons instead of one upon the stage; invented the idea of a principal character. Sophocles added a third person; completed the invention. From such a beginning rose the Greek tragedy to its greatness; became the master-piece of human genius, the highest summit of poetry, which Aristotle honours so highly, and which we cannot sufficiently admire in Sophocles and Euripides.

But we must observe, at the same time, that from this origin certain things can be explained, which, if gaped at as dead rules, must mislead exceedingly. That simplicity of the Greek fable, that frugality of the Greek manners, that supported majesty in the expression, that music of the stage, the unity of time and place,—all this lay so naturally and essentially in the origin of the Greek tragedy, that, without being adapted to all this, its existence would not have been possible. This was the shell in which the kernel grew.

Look back into the childhood of those times. Simplicity of fable was really so closely woven into every thing that was called action of the past age, of the republic, of the country, of the religion, into every heroic action, that the poet was more at a loss to discover parts in this simple whole, and dramatically to introduce a beginning, middle, and end, than to separate them with violence, to mutilate them, or to compose one whole out of several separate events. No one who has read Æschylus or Sophocles can find this incomprehensible. What are the tragedies of the former, but an allegorical, mythological, half-epical painting, almost without any connection

connection of scenes; history, or sentiments, or, as the ancients said, it was as yet but chorus, between which a history had been introduced. Was the least art or pains employed here to make the fable simple? And is it otherwise with most of Sophocles' pieces? His Philoctetes, his Ajax, his Banished Oedipus, &c. resemble exceedingly the dramatic image in the middle of the Chorus. There can be no doubt but that such was the origin and progress of the Greek theatre.

Now let us examine the consequences of this simple observation. Nothing less than that, the *artificialness* of their rules was by no means art, but nature. The unity of their fable was—the unity of the action before them, which could not but be so according to the nature of their times, country, religion, and manners. The unity of place—unity of place; for this single, short, and solemn action happened only in one place, in a temple, in a palace, as it were in a public square of the country. Thus at first it was but mimically imitated, or related between the parts of the chorus, afterwards the entries, the scenes were added; but still the whole remained one scene. Where the chorus connected the whole together,—where, by the very nature of the thing the theatre could never remain empty, unity of time and place must be a necessary consequence. What child wants to have that demonstrated? All these things were founded at that time in nature, and the poet, in spite of his art, could do nothing without them.

Hence it is also evident, that the art of the Greek poets took precisely the contrary road from what is now-a-days pretended. Instead of simplifying, methinks they complicated; Æschylus the Chorus, and Sophocles Æschylus: and if we compare the more artificial pieces of this poet and his masterpiece Oedipus in Thebes with Prometheus, or with what we know of the ancient Dithyrambies, we shall be astonished at the deal of art he employs in it. Not the art of making out of many parts one whole; but out of one whole, many parts; an admirable labyrinth of scenes, where his chief object was to deceive the spectators in the most confused point of the labyrinth with the idea of the former whole, and to unwind the skein of their emotions as softly and gently as if they still enjoyed the former dythyrambic emotion. In this view he embellished the

scene; took care not to abolish the chorusses, made use of them as resting places for the action, always kept the spectator in view, in expectation, in a fancied possession of the whole; a thing which the instructive Euripides abolished immediately after, when the theatre was scarce formed. In short, he gave the action greatness, a thing so ill understood.

Every one who can read Aristotle without prejudice, and in the point of view of his times, must perceive that the philosopher's genius deservedly appreciated this art, and was in almost every thing the very contrary of what our moderns have been pleased to make of him. His abandoning Thespis and Æschylus to attach himself to Sophocles, whose invention was so fruitful and various; his taking occasion from this innovation to place in it the essence of the new kind of poetry, his favourite system being to unfold in him a new Homer, and to compare him advantageously with the first; his omitting no circumstance, however unessential, which could serve to support his definition of *greatness* of action: all shows, that this great man philosophized in the liberal manner of his times; and thought of nothing less than that childish narrow-minded stuff which has been put into his mouth, and made to be a paper scaffold of the modern theatre. In his excellent chapter concerning the essence of the fable, he most undoubtedly admits and acknowledges no other rules than the Spectator's view, soul, illusion; and he says expressly that the limits of its length, much less the manner, time, or room of its construction, can be determined by no rules. Was Aristotle to rise from the grave, and see the false contradictory use of his rules in dramas of another kind—but we had better keep to a calm and quiet enquiry.

As every thing in the world changes, nature, too, which gave birth to the Greek drama, must change. The practical constitution of the world, the manners, the state of the republic, the traditions of the heroic times; the popular superstitions—even the music, the expression, the degree of illusion altered; consequently the stuff for fables, the occasions for composing them, motives to that end failed. 'Tis true it was still possible to call up very ancient subjects, or to borrow foreign ones, and to clothe them in the received way; but that produced no longer the same

same effect, had not the same soul, was not the same thing—was but a puppet-show, an imitation, a statue, in which none but the devoutest heads could discover the animating spirit. Let us pass immediately to the new Athenians of Europe, and I think this will appear evident. As for the Romans, they were either too skilful, too stupid, or too wild and intemperate, to erect a theatre quite in the Greek taste.

It is impossible to ape the Greek theatre more exactly and perfectly than has been done in France. I do not mean merely with regard to the theatrical rules which have been attributed to good Aristotle, such as unity of time, place, and action, connection of scenes, probability of fable, &c.; but I really ask whether any thing in the world can surpass that smooth classical thing, which the Corneilles, the Racines, and the Voltaires, have given us, that string of fine scenes and dialogues, verses and rhymes, that measured exactness, that decorum, brilliancy, and rotundity, &c.? Not only the author of this paper doubts thereon, but all the admirers of Voltaire and of the French, still more these noble Athenians themselves, have already denied, and will continue to deny, the possibility of any thing superior. And as for resemblance, when the statue is hoisted upon the pedestal, they are in the right, and must gain partisans every day the fonder we grow of the regular and the smooth.

Nevertheless an irresistible inward sentiment must oblige the most passionate admirer of the French theatre (if he has felt the Greek dramatist) to confess, that these are not Greek tragedies, have nothing of the aim, end, effect, or essence of the Greek drama. I will not examine whether they really observe Aristotle's rules as they pretend to do (a thing against which Lessing has lately raised some terrible doubts) but take it for granted, and yet their drama is not the same with the Grecian. Why not? Because inwardly it is totally different, it has nothing of the action, manners, language, aim—What signifies then the external likeness? Does any body believe that one of the great Corneille's heroes is a Roman or a French hero? They are Spanish heroes worthy of a Sancho, gallant, adventurously brave, generous, amorous or cruel heroes, consequently dramatic fictions, which would be laughed at off the stage, and which at that time

were for France at least half as foreign as they are now entirely so. Racine speaks the language of feeling! True! according to this resemblance once admitted, nothing surpasses him; but else I know not what feeling expresses itself so. They are paintings of feeling by a third strange hand, very seldom or never the primitive unadorned emotions of the soul endeavouring at, and at last finding utterance. Voltaire's finished verse, its form, contents, imagery, brilliancy, wit, philosophy—is it not charming poetry? Most undoubtedly, the most perfect imaginable, and was I a Frenchman, I should despair of ever making a single verse after Voltaire: but perfect or not perfect, it is certainly no verse for the theatre; for the action, language, manners, passions, aim of any other than the French drama, it would be affected, false, antithetic, nonsensical; and the end and aim of the whole is certainly no Greek, no tragic aim. To bring a fine piece or a fine action upon the stage; to have fine speeches or a fine and useful philosophy repeated in fine verses by a number of elegant well-dressed ladies and gentleman; to mix them all in a history which by resembling a representation, attracts the attention; to have all that performed by a number of well-exercised ladies and gentlemen, who very complacently really take a deal of pains with the declamation, with the majestic sentences, with attaining the exterior of sentiment; all that may produce very excellent effects, serve for a living lecture, for exercise in expression, in attitude and decorum, for a painting of good or even heroic manners, and lastly, for a complete academy of national wisdom and decency in living and dying, and (to pass over all other side-aims) may be beautiful, formative, instructive, excellent, but by no means have any thing of the end and aim of the Greek stage.

And what was this aim? Aristotle tells us, and the subject has been enough disputed upon—nothing more nor less than a certain tearing of the heart, an affecting of the soul on certain sides and to a certain degree,—in short, a kind of illusion, which indeed no French piece ever produced or will produce; and consequently (call it as excellent and as useful as you please) it is no Greek drama, no Sophoclean tragedy. As a puppet very like, but without spirit, life, nature, truth—without



out any element of emotion—without having or attaining the same end—consequently, quite another thing.

Hitherto we have merely spoken of the difference, which I think has been put out of doubt by what has been said, without deciding any thing concerning the preference. And now I call upon every one to decide within himself—whether a copying of foreign manners, times, and actions in half-truth, with the important aim of making it capable of an ambiguous representation upon a boarded scaffold, can be esteemed equal or superior to a representation, which, in a certain point of light, was the exactest national nature: whether a kind of poetry, whose *whole* has no aim at all (and out of this difficulty a Frenchman will not slip so easily, I fear, the best philosophers agreeing that instruction can be gleaned but piece-meal in it) can be valued equal to a national institution in whose smallest part, effect, deep profound impression lay? Lastly, whether a time must not come (as most of Corneille's artificial pieces are already forgotten) in which Voltaire and Crebillon will be looked upon with that kind of admiration with which we read D'Urfe's *Astræa*, and all the *Clelias* and *Aspasias* of the times of chivalry. "Full of head-piece and wisdom, invention and labour! Much could be learnt out of them, a pity it is in *Astræa* and *Clelia*!" All their art is without nature, is romantic, or over delicate. How fortunate would it be if those times were come when truth, and truth alone shall be relished! The whole French drama would be changed into a collection of fine verses, sentences, sentiments—but the great Sophocles still remain as he is.

Let them suppose that a given people, from circumstances we shall not examine into, had a mind, instead of aping and running off with the walnut-shell, to invent their own drama, and the first question, methinks, will be: when? where? under what circumstances? out of what shall they do this? and it wants no demonstration that the invention can and will be nothing else than the answer to these questions. If they do not borrow their drama from dythyrambic chorus, it can have nothing of the chorus of the dythyrambic in it. If no such simplicity of historical or traditional facts, of domestic, political or religious relations, lies before them, it can have nothing of all that. They would invent, if

possible, their drama according to their own history, to the spirit of the age, to their own manners, opinions, language, national prejudices, traditions and favourite amusements, (even if they were puppet or merry-andrew-shows), just as the noble Greeks did from their Chorus, and the invention will be drama; if it produce among this people a dramatic effect. It is visible we are now got to the *toto divisos ab orbe Britannicos*, and their great Shakespeare.

No *pullulus Aristotalis* can deny that at and before that time Britain was no Greece; and consequently requiring, that a Greek drama (we are not talking of soulless imitations) should naturally take rise there, is requiring an ewe to bring forth lions. The first and last questions must be: "What is the ground?—what is it fit for?—what is sown in it?—what can it produce?" And, heavens! how far removed from Greece we are now! History, tradition, manners, religion, genius of the times, of the language of the people, their sensibility, how far removed from those of Greece! The reader may be much or little acquainted with both periods; he will not confound for a single moment things without likeness. And if in this period, altered for the better or for the worse, a genius arose, who derived out of its materials a dramatical creation just as naturally and originally as the Greeks derived their drama from the materials their period furnished; and if this creation, though by very different roads, attains the same end, or an end in itself much more variously simple and more simply various—and is, (strictly metaphysically defined) a complete whole; who would be foolish enough, on comparison, to condemn this second, because it is not the first?—Since its very essence, virtue, perfection, consists in its not being the first; in this other peculiar, plants growing as naturally out of this new ground, and new period.

Shakespeare found before and around him something very different from that simplicity of tone, manners, actions, inclinations, and historical traditions, which formed the Greek drama: and since, according to the first metaphysical axiom, nothing can spring out of nothing, not only no Greek drama, but no drama at all, could have taken rise, if those philosophers, who acknowledge no other, are in the right. But as genius is well-known to be more than philosophy, and creating more than

analysing, a mortal endued with god-like might, produced by a very different employment of the most opposite materials, the same effects, *Fear* and *Pity*, and both to a degree to which the former employment of the ancient materials had hardly been able to bring them. Heaven-born enterprizer, thou hast succeeded; and thy newness, thy originality, thy total difference, proves the immediateness of thy vocation.

No Chorus but farces and puppet-shows lay before Shakespeare—and from these farces and puppet-shows, from this bad class, he formed that fine creation, that stands living before us. So simple a national or popular character he did not meet with, but a multiplicity, a variety of ranks, stations, ways of life, and manners of thinking, people and dialects.—To pine for the past would have been fruitless. He did better—he united people and dialects, kings and fools, and fools and kings, into this excellent whole. He found no such simplicity in the spirit of history, fable, or action—he took history as he found it, and with creative spirit made out of the most heterogeneous things that wondrous whole, which, if not to be named action in the Greek sense of the word, may be called so in the language of the middle ages, or in our's be named *event*. O! Aristotle wert thou to appear, how wouldst thou Homerise this new Sophocles! and invent, with regard to him, such an original theory as none of his countrymen, either Home, Hurd, Pope, or Johnson, have invented. Thou wouldst rejoice in drawing from each of his pieces, action, character, sentiments, expressions, as lines from the points of a triangle, which would meet above in one point, that of perfection. Thou wouldst say unto Sophocles: Paint this sacred altar-piece; and thou, Northern Bard, all the sides and walls of the temple with thy immortal fresco.

I must go on with my rhapsodical comments; for to Shakespeare I am nearer than to the Greeks. If in these we meet with unity of *action* with him we find totality of *event*. If in these one tone of character reigns, with him all characters, ranks, and occupations, concur to form the stately harmony of his concert. If in these a polished, lyric, musical language vibrates as it were in a purer ether, with him the language of every age, of all mankind, is spoken; he is the common interpreter of each of nature's tongues. Thus, though

in different ways, both are the favourites of one divinity. If Sophocles paints to the Greeks, instructs, affects, and informs them, Shakespeare affects, instructs, informs a northern race of men. When I read him—farewell stage, actors, scenery,—I need them not; I fancy myself contemplating single leaves fluttering in the storm of time, torn from the great book of event, the register of Providence. In his hands the distinct impressions of nations, souls, conditions, become what we are in those of the world's creator, different separately animated machines, blind, ignorant, yet voluntary contributors to the whole of a single vast dramatic image, of one majestic event, only comprehended in its progress by the poet himself. Who can imagine the idea of a greater poet to northern men and to such an age?

As before an ocean of event, where wave roars upon wave—advance towards his stage. The scenes come forward and withdraw, and contribute to each other's effect, however heterogeneous they may appear. They produce, traverse, annihilate one another, until the object of their creator—though he may seem to have planned them in drunkenness and confusion—be accomplished; until the chaotic fragments arrange themselves into an orderly and beauteous world.

Then follow specific sketches of the leading characters in Shakespeare's plays, but as other such have recently been given to the English public by Mr. Hazlitt, with an eloquence not inferior to Herder's, the translation of them would be superfluous.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

AS Mr. Doncaster and other correspondents of your Magazine have repeatedly treated on the important subject of *spade cultivation*, which if more generally adopted would not only give employment to many persons who are out of work, but would increase the produce of the soil and prove highly profitable to individuals, I beg leave to request your inserting what may considerably facilitate that operation.

Spades are at present made of the same form that they have been probably for these thousand years. The oldest machines or utensils or tools are generally the last of being improved, because being always used to see them we never think of any alteration. The appearance of any thing new sets the mind at work immediately, and when the minds of all that see an object are set

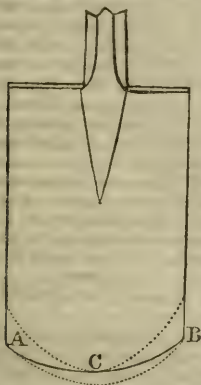
set at work improvement is the natural result.

The mouth of the spade, if I may so term it, is always a straight line when new; that is, it is at right angles with the two sides, and by that means when it meets the ground the whole breadth of the spade touches at once, and if the ground is hard at the surface the resistance is very considerable.

To obviate the continual repetition of the exertion necessary to make the spade enter the ground, I have often observed gardeners give the spade an inclination sideways, and so make one corner enter first. By this means all the resistance does not come at the same instant.

I have also heard it observed, and indeed I have experienced it myself, that an old spade when the corners of the mouth are worn off works much more easily than a new one.

I have then to recommend that the mouth of the spade should be of the form below represented by the



lines *abc*, or perhaps still more rounded like the dotted line below.

In addition to the evident and undeniable advantage of the effort or push not being all at once in piercing the surface, there would be the farther advantage that results from the *sloping* or *slanting* of the mouth from *a* to *c*, and *c* to *b*, making the spade to penetrate more easily even after it had got wholly into the ground.

We know by experience that the form of the cheese knife, the lancet, the hatchet, knife, razor, and various cutting and piercing instruments, that a curved line is much better than a straight one for almost every purpose.

I think it scarcely necessary to say much on this subject, but I shall state a fact in illustration that is probably little known.

When the guillotine was invented in Paris I was there, and remember that it was first made with a straight, or if you will, a square cutter. It fell down like a sash-window, and an experiment was made by the College of Surgeons on the body of a sheep, the neck being placed so as to receive the stroke. The trial did not answer the expectation: the sheep was indeed guillotined, but the skin of the lower side was not cut. It was squeezed or jammed in between the cutter and the edge of the block on which it was laid. The cutter was set fast and required an effort to raise it.

The report was made to the National Assembly, and a slanting cutter recommended. It was immediately tried on another sheep and answered every expectation. The skin of the neck was cut as clean as if with a pair of large sheers. I read the report at the time, and to any man who had ever made use of cutting tools, the effect was such as was to be expected.

When we cut with a knife of which the mouth or edge is straight, we generally slant it or draw it lengthways, and in using the broad sword or even the sabre, though it has an edge that is curved, the dragoon draws in his arm to make the weapon cut the better.

Now as a spade must go straight forward, I am certain the curve will be better than the straight line. A hatchet when it strikes goes nearly straight forward, and therefore the face of it is always more or less curved in the manner that I recommend for the spade.

I would also recommend another alteration in the form of the spade, that is, to make it a little hollow like a goudge such as carpenters and joiners use; a goudge, with the same force applied, cuts much cleaner and easier than the flat chisel. In the case of the spade it would also have the advantage of giving to it a greater degree of strength, and I apprehend, but am not certain, that the earth raised would be broken more completely than with the flat spade.

With regard to the form of the spade, it is not improbable that it was at some distant period or in some particular country, curved or pointed in the mouth in order to enter the hard ground more easily. The figure called a spade



on playing-cards, is similar to that of a spade used in the north of England and Scotland for raising turf, called a flaghter spade in Scotland. The square-mouthed spade would not do well for the purpose, as the strength of a man would not be sufficient to force it on in hard ground through the roots of grass and so near the surface.

Before I quit this subject I have to observe, that spade cultivation might be rendered much more easy and cheaper if it were not carried so deep. It goes at least three times as deep as the plough, now I think twice as deep would be quite enough. It does not seem to me to be necessary to go deep merely because the spade is an implement with which it can be done; particularly as going one third less in depth would lessen the labour at least *one half*, for the earth that is far below the surface, besides the greater quantity, requires much more force to turn it over as the spade, which in the act of raising the earth is used as a lever, the fulcrum of which is the surface of the ground at the back of the spade.

On the whole I think a great improvement may be made as to the expedition and facility of spade cultivation, if proper attention is paid to the subject.

W. P.

## THE ORIENTAL GLEANER.

### No. III.

On the POETS and LITERATURE of PERSIA, and their Account of ALEXANDER the GREAT.

**C**APT. VANS KENNEDY'S Essay on Persian Literature is one of the most interesting papers, in that pearl of oriental literature, the Proceedings of the Literary Society of Bombay.—The intelligent author appears to be master of his subject, and opens his learned essay, by presenting his readers with a view of the effects of the Persian government. The limits of this paper do not permit us to detail the author's judicious observations on this subject, nor would we wish to do so, lest it should prevent the intelligent reader from perusing the original—but his observations tend to prove, that the opinions respecting Persian literature are various. A few extracts from the most celebrated works in that language will enable the general reader to form his own opinion on this subject. In a country where the lives and properties of men are held merely at the pleasure and caprice of the Sultan

whose will is not restrained, the higher feelings of the soul can have no existence. That *amor patriæ*, therefore, and that desire of fame, which lead to every noble exertion, are unknown in Persia: there, independency of action is held in complete subjection; and the only road to wealth is servile submission. These predestinarians believe, that every thing that happens to man has been decreed by immutable fate; accordingly every subject submits to his fate with perfect resignation; as the decree of Allah. It is in Musulman countries only that the highest officers of the state are chained, beaten, bastinadoed, and decapitated; the result of this policy is a deprivation of every noble quality that *ought* to distinguish a public character; accordingly the ministers, without possessing virtue, are feared, but never respected.

In private life, the baneful influence of bigotry and despotism equally prevail. The knowledge of other countries is contemned, and the Persians think themselves superior to all. They are taught to read and to write their own language, the simplest rules of Arabic grammar, and to read the Koran; moreover the Persians, like all Muhamedan nations, are deprived of the advantages which flow from an equal and unreserved intercourse with the female sex. That indescribable power which the society of woman possesses to ameliorate the sterner passions of man, has never been experienced by them; neither has the violence of their passions been subdued by gallantry, or those sentiments of respect to women, which have in Europe survived the days of chivalry. The nature of their government also prevents their reposing that confidence in each other which produces and maintains the social affections. The Persian has no moral principle to direct his conduct; he freely indulges in every excess and every passion that a depraved mind may suggest. Thus, where virtue is banished from public and private life, where it is not required, where the softer feelings are unknown, few can be the noble actions worthy to be recorded by the pen of the historian or the themes of the poet.

A detailed account of the Persian historians would be uninteresting to all but such as are acquainted with the Arabic and Persian languages; to those who seek after such knowledge, ample information will be found in the *Bibliothèque Orientale*. It is sufficient for

our present elucidation to say, that Abu'l Jaffur Muhamed ben Jurair el Tabaai is the father of Persian history; he flourished A.D. 900: he wrote in Arabic, but his work was translated into Persian by Abu'l Fazl Ahmed, almost immediately after it was composed; this work is celebrated for its antiquity. Many other histories have been written, the most celebrated of which is of the 15th century; it is called Roo Roozet Essafa of Muhamed ben Heman; it commences with the creation of the world, and consists of seven parts; the first contains the History of the Creation, the Prophets and the Kings of Persia; the remaining six parts contain the History of Muhamed, his successors, the twelve Emans, and the Khalifs, the dynasties contemporary with the Abbassides, Jengis Khan and his successors, Jeimur and his successors, and Sultan Hosein, who died in A.D. 1515. This work is in seven large volumes.

The Persians have extracts and translations of almost all the Grecian authors, Aristotle, Euclid, Ptolemy, Hippocrates, Galen, &c. translated from Arabic versions, made from the Syrian in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries of the Christian æra.

The Persians divide poetry into three kinds, the Ghazel, Kassideh, and the Masnawi; the Ghazel is a species of composition consisting of from two to five couplets, the two verses of the first couplet rhyme together, the others do not: the topics of this mode of writing are, descriptions of the charms, the cruelty or kindness of the beloved object, the vanity of the world: in the best Ghazels, the rhymes terminate in each letter of the alphabet; when this poetry is happily finished, it is honoured with the name of *Diwan*. The best writer of this kind of versification, is acknowledged to be Hafez, who died A.D. 1392.

The Kassideh is subject to the same rules of versification; its principal and almost universal topic is panegyric embellished by hyperbole and far-fetched metaphor.

The Masnawi is a poem consisting of rhymed couplets, of nine, ten, or eleven syllables; the subjects it embraces are warlike, amatory, moral, religious, or mystic. The first poet who composed a Masnawi was *Abu'l Kassem Mansur*, who became so celebrated under the name of *Firdausi*. This celebrated poet also composed five

poems, which obtained such celebrity that they are distinguished by the name *Khamisah*, or the Five. He flourished about the year 1000. One of the five poems which he composed is called *Sikandar Namah* (Alexander the Great). The contents of this poem, after the usual prayers and invocation to God, the praises of the Prophet and the Prince to whom it is dedicated, and a preface, all in verse, are as follow:

*The birth of Sikandar, son of Filekus, (Alexander, son of Philip.)*

*His education by Lakumajis the father of Aristotle.*

*His accession to the throne of Makedonick, (Macedonia.)*

*His marching with an army, to the assistance of the Egyptians, at their request.*

*His battle with the Abyssinians, and victory over them.*

*His return from Abyssinia, and building Iskandria (Alexandria.)*

*His consulting omens respecting the payment of tribute to Dara (Darius.)*

*The refusal of the tribute, and commencement of the war with Dara.*

*Sikandar assembles his army.*

*His battle with Dara.*

*Dara's assassination by two of his officers, and Sikandar's victory.*

*The swearing of allegiance by the Persians to Sikandar.*

*Destruction of the Fire temples in Persia.*

*Sikandar's marriage with Roshanak, daughter of Dara.*

*Sikandar's coronation at Istakhar.*

*The sending of Aristotle and Roshanak, to Greece.*

*Sikandar's pilgrimage to Mecca, and conquest of Arabia.*

*Invasion of Bardaa (part of the present Armenia, and then governed by a Queen named Nushabâh).*

*Sikandar going disguised as Ambassador to Nushabâh.*

*Nushabâh's coming to the pavilion of Sikandar.*

*Description of a banquet.*

*Sikandar's going to Babul. Abuab, and there burying his treasures.*

*Sikandar takes a fort belonging to banditti through the prayers of a hermit.*

*Sikandar visits the Mausoleum of Kai-Khosru.*

*Sikandar marches to Rei and Khorasan.*

*Sikandar's conquests in Hindoostan.*

*Invasion of China by way of Thibet; letters and embassies between Sikandar and the Emperor of China; peace concluded; Sikandar's stay for some time in China.*

*Sikandar receives accounts of Bardaa having been invaded and laid waste by the Ait Moscow, Muscovites (Russians.)*

*Sikandar's arrival in the Desert of Kephchah.*

*Sikandar marches to attack the Russians, who collect their army.*

*Battles with the Russians, and Sikandar's victory over them.*

*Sikandar enjoys himself with the slave girl presented to him by the Emperor of China.*

*Sikandar receives an account of the water of immortality; proceeds in search of it; returns unsuccessful.*

*Sikandar's return to Greece.*

Here ends the first part of the Sikandar Namah, which was brought to a conclusion by the poet Nisami, who flourished A.D. 1200. This second part is inferior to the first. It commences thus:

After long and toilsome marches, Sikandar returned to Greece and gave splendour to his native country. Having conquered every kingdom, he now sought after wisdom; and he therefore ordered that all the information which might be contained in the annals of the Kings of Persia, or in the Latin, Deri, Pehlavi, or other language, should be collected; and he directed that this collection should be translated by philosophers. The poem continues to describe the assembling in Alexander's court of Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Pythagoras, Hermes, Thales, and sages from India, and their disputations on various topics; but particularly respecting the nature of the Heaven and the Earth. It also briefly relates the second expedition made by Alexander over all the habitable parts of the world, and, finally, his death.

The five poems or Khamsah of Nizami were so celebrated that other poets endeavoured to imitate him, and wrote on similar subjects. Thus Amir Khosru wrote a Khamsah, or five poems, one of which is called the Mirahia Sikandar, the mirror of Alexander, it begins thus:

"One day in the spring, when all the world a pleasing picture seemed, the sun at early dawn with happy auspices from sleep arose; from vernal gales, the air a musky fragrance breathed; the earth was bathed in balmy dew; the beauties of the garden their charms displayed, the face of each with brilliancy adorned; the flowers in freshness bloomed, the lamp of the rose acquired lustre from the breeze; the tulip brought a cup from Paradise; the rose-bower shed the sweets of Eden; beneath its folds, the musky bud remained like a musky amulet on the arm of beauty; the violet bent its head; the fold of the bud was closer pressed; the opening rose in

splendour glowed, and attracted every eye; the lovely flowers oppressed with dew in tremulous motion waved. The air o'er all the garden a silvery radiance threw; and o'er the flowers, the breezes played; on every branch, the birds attuned their notes and every bower with warblings filled, so sweet they stole the senses. The early nightingale poured forth its song that gives a zest to those who quaff the morning goblet. From the turtle's soft cooings, love seized each bird that skimmed the air. On such a pleasing day, that every joy increased, Sikandar to the garden bent his way; no courtiers on him waiting, but a few selected slaves: and here he bade be placed beside the stream a rich pavilion, comfits and flowers; and wine he bade be brought, and there he spread a royal banquet; but access there to friend and stranger was denied; and from the garden all excluded, save some lovely damsels. Round the rose no thorn remained; the jessamine and hyacinth alone remained; with beauties was the garden graced, and in the rose bower many a cypress waved. Strait\* was each stature, and each cheek with the blood of the rose was stained; on each ear were pearls and emeralds hung; and rubies and pearls each mouth displayed, all moving gracefully, and all skilled to please. Their roses concealed by amber [that is, their cheeks concealed by their fragrant tresses†] repelled the eye malignant;‡ and a thousand angels would each glance have pierced, which beamed from their soft rolling eyes. Sweet were their voices, and with skill they touched the harp and lute. Lovely and graceful they approached the King, as if the Pleiades should on the moon attend. But midst these fairy forms the maid from Chin§ was dearest to the King: her whom he gained in battle with the Emperor, and whose bright eyes had raised disturbance in his breast: for brighter than the moon they shone, and greater than the sun's their dazzling splendour beamed. She, with a thousand graces moving, drew near the King, and kissed|| the ground before him; then, as he commanded, took her place beside him; and every rosy-cheeked damsel also drew¶ her feet within the garment of

\* Strait, not literally but figuratively, *q. d.* erect or perfect, not crooked or defective.

† Fragrant tresses. The ladies of the East perfume their hair with pulverised cloves and other aromatics, using half a pound or more at a time.

‡ Eye malignant, "*drobba de l'ain*," an evil eye; this is an oriental figure applied to one that envies another. The Muhamedans believe that the evil spirit of a bad man has a malign influence on the person envied, in the same manner that a good spirit in its prayers may influence or confer good on the person prayed for.

§ Chin is the Persian and Arabic name for China.

|| A custom prevalent from time immemorial in the East, and practised before royal persons to this day in Asia and Africa.

¶ Standing erect, and, with the feet close together, is in the East the respectful position, and is called within the garment or vesture of respect.



respect. One cypress then amidst fair plants of jasmine remained; and one lion\* amidst a herd of antelopes. Soon by the Houris was a feast celestial decked. The harp's soft notes to heaven ascended, and from the flaggon flowed the ruby wave; the lute's sweet tones, angels from heaven attracted. The organ and the dulcimer with gentle notes a soothing charm diffused. Such were the sounds which from the instruments they drew, that sighs from Venus and from the moon arose. Cup-bearers with graceful air and winning glances crowned the bowls. The flask with head inverted laughed, till from his bosom sprang the sanguine stream. On every side roses and rose-buds gently smiled; but though full many a lovely maid the banquet graced, the King, his heart attached to her alone who came from Chin, and by his side that idol still he kept; and every time the circling goblet passed, she gave him from her hand the wine, and comfits from her lips. Sometimes into her lap he roses shed, and sometimes pressed her hand. When the desire of lovers had been by wine increased, and restraint was yielding to its power, so much the maid its influence owned, that shame no longer could his sway exert. The passion of her heart destroyed the bonds of modesty, and boldness snatched the reins. With such fascination then the harp he touched, that *deeres* and *peris* would have been enchanted; and with that art and grace which beauty knows to use, she thus to charm her lover's soul began to sing: 'Fresh be the face of that musk-breathing rose! the fragrance of which o'er all the world delight diffuses. From its bright hues be love excited! and from its perfume be gladdened every heart! When blooms the rose, sweet is the garden; but not without the company of those we love. Without the converse of the object loved, the fairest mead a dungeon seems. But why should he who holds me in his snare the cypress tall desire? Do I but move, with such a grace no cypress waves, and food and sleep each youth forsakes. On hermits did I cast a single glance, zeal and devotion both would be forgot. The juggler who would wish to set the world in flames, must learn the art from me. Without the goblet I the world inebriate; and when the cup I quaff, destruction follows. When to the wine my lip gives zest, sweeter than sugar then becomes the draught. When on my cheek† the ringlet lies, emotion swells the coldest breast, but when these tresses were dishevelled, they to rapture wake each slumbering passion, To the garden should I my form display,

blood; not rain, the vernal clouds would slower. The face of every idol disappears when I approach, and to the idol's temple I am the only key. A word, a smile from me delights, and every kiss a brighter life inspires. When wanton thus, the harp I touch, even rocks the notes would melt; and when I bid the goblet circle, in its ruby stream, the virtuous and the grave I bathe; nor would the man to whom I have taught the joys of wine e'er wish from its delightful trance to wake. If thou be wise, then quaff the bowl, and sunk in pleasure bid to care farewell. No joys to-morrow brings; too late will then repentance be; what does this world contain but labour, and grief, and hopes delusive? Then thy soul enliven with the cup of pleasure: for in this world of sorrow, man has need of wine. Bring the cup, O bearer, that treasury of bliss, which every anxious thought dispels; and minstrel bring the harp, and with its notes the soul attune to joy."

This is a fair specimen of oriental courtship, somewhat different from what is practised in the West. The manners and customs of the orientals are here delineated; the diction, it must be allowed, is rendered sometimes obscure by redundancy of ornament, and abstruseness of metaphors and other figures.

—♦—  
*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES,  
in 1819.

(Continued from No. 353, p. 314.)

THE distance from Cann Office to the little village of Mallwyd, (pronounced *Mathluid*, and the next stage on the Dolgelley-road,) is about twelve miles, and in rather more than three hours we found ourselves at the Inn\* door of the latter, where we had arranged to dine, and rest ourselves, previously to walking to Dolgelley, twelve miles further on. While our dinner was preparing we strolled out, first into the church yard, secondly to Mallwyd Bridge, having been recommended to the latter by a worthy Welsh friend of our's, Cadwallader Griffiths, a so-

\* The strength and power of Eastern monarchs are designated by giving them the appellation of lion, rhinoceros, elephant; they also say the arm of the mighty is long, indicative of its encompassing every thing.

† When flushed with wine.

\* The sign of the Inn at Mallwyd is the Cross Foxes, so is that of the one at Llawerfil, and nearly every pot-house in Montgomeryshire displays the representation of a brace of prancing Reynards. We were struck with the prevalence of this not very common sign—and, enquiring the reason, were informed that it is one of the crests of Sir W. W. Wynn,—a magistrate of almost unbounded influence in these parts, and not quite unknown in a more polished and dissipated region.

norous name,\* by the way, but designating as good-hearted a fellow as ever spoke Welsh, and to the former by our landlord, who informed us that it contained a most remarkable and ancient yew-tree, which had stood there "more than seven hundred years." The tree consists of one immense trunk, from which issue seven or eight, separate stems, extending several yards, and forming a most magnificent and flourishing cupola. This beautiful yew-tree is really a very striking object, for its wide-spreading branches cast a sombre shade on every thing around, perfectly consonant with the melancholy character of the place.

Then sober shade

Lets fall a serious gloom upon the mind,  
That checks—but not appals. Such are  
the haunts

Religion loves;—a meek and humble maid,  
Whose tender eye bears not the blaze of  
day.

The bridge is about half a mile from the village, and consists of one arch thrown across a narrow river, at an immense height above the water. The river was much swollen by the rain which had fallen in the night, and its rapid streams foaming and roaring through the bridge, seemed as if it would detach the piers of the arch from their foundation, and humble us into the eddying current below. Descending by a very precarious kind of path to the brink of the river, we were presented with a most picturesque view of its progress through the deep wood below. Here, the stream, its current augmented by a number of small tributary rivulets, rolled smoothly and rapidly onward, till it encountered a fragment of rock, over which it dashed with much force into a dark and nearly circular pool beneath; for about twenty yards it pushed silently on its way, when it became impeded by another mass of rock, too high and large to be surmounted, round this firm barrier then it foamed in seeming wrath, and went frothing and roaring through the forest, concealed from our view by the underwood which clothed its banks.

There was something exceedingly beautiful in the spot where we stood, watching the course of this fierce mountain stream, and we were strongly tempted to extend our ramble along the path which had been formed as close to the brink of the river as the willow and alder-bushes would permit. But the day was drawing to a close, and we had yet twelve good miles to travel ere we reached our destination: we therefore unwillingly turned our backs upon this lovely and secluded dell. During our absence from the inn, the Aberystwith coach had arrived, and we learnt from the landlord, who knew we were bound for Dolgelley, that one of the passengers was going there also, and as the evening was fine, intended to walk. He was moreover, a native of Merionethshire, and knew (our host said) "a load of stories" about the wild places through which we were to pass. Of how many stories the "load" actually consisted we could form no estimate, but we were determined to introduce ourselves to the gentleman, and crave the pleasure of accompanying him to Dolgelley. We accordingly did so, and after a very cordial reception, and the discussion of a bottle or two of tolerable port, we were on our way to Dolgelley, and in a short time found ourselves traversing the romantic mountains of the beautiful county of Merioneth.

Our companion was a very agreeable and intelligent person, and a very amusing local antiquary. Had we trudged on from Mallwyd by ourselves, we should, probably, have lost a great deal of interesting information, but through the kindness of our new acquaintance, Mr. R—, we have been enabled to present to our readers, some entertaining facts relative to the traditional lore of this part of the principality. Two miles beyond Mallwyd, we reached a little hamlet, denominated Dinas Mowddwg, and of all the miserable places we have ever seen, this, without exception, is the most wretched, situated in a deep and dismal hollow—between high and barren mountains, composed chiefly of mean building, thatched with straw or fern, and almost constantly drenched in rain, Dinas Mowddwg, we think, stands unrivalled in wretchedness; at all events, we never, in the whole course of our peregrinations (and they have been neither few nor unfrequent) beheld a place, apparently, so destitute

\* The Welsh are not half so fond of grand names as they were wont to be. This is as it ought to be, for "what's in a name?" as Romeo says. Yet nevertheless there are some very "magnificent of sound." We are acquainted with more than one individual who can boast of an appellation, every whit as sonorous as that of our good friend Cadwallader Griffiths.

of every comfort and convenience. Notwithstanding all this, however, it appears populous, and the little urchins, whom we saw gamboling in the streets, looked healthy and happy.

A little way beyond Dinas Mowddwg the country becomes rugged and gloomy. A thick wood on the left, bounded by a chain of dark heather hills, is a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and of some importance in the traditional annals of Merionethshire. In this dismal district many a daring deed of crime and cruelty has been perpetrated. About the middle of the sixteenth century, this neighbourhood, and more especially this wood, was infested by a gang of desperate and fearless outlaws. The extent and audacity of their depredations are almost incredible in the present day, but in this wild and retired part of the kingdom they had many opportunities of carrying into execution acts of violence and plunder. They were, indeed, a bold and lawless set, bidding defiance to all power, both constituted and personal, and no one was secure from their audacious rapacity. Yet their conduct, will, perhaps, admit of some trifling extenuation. The chief of this licentious clan was originally a respectable and wealthy landholder, possessed of considerable property, and leading a quiet and unostentatious life amid the secluded glens of his native mountains. His sister, a female of great beauty, attracted the attention of an individual of rank and power, whose name is now lost in oblivion. He sought her in marriage, but her heart and hand were already engaged to a more youthful and a more favoured lover. Her noble suitor (for noble tradition says he was) could not brook her denial, and not long afterwards, the sister of the chieftain of the Black Wood (so was her brother commonly called) was missing in the halls of her fathers. It was soon discovered that the offended wooer had borne her by force to his own residence, and her brother and his kinsmen lost no time in delivering her out of his power. In this they easily succeeded, but they were too late to prevent the perpetration of a base and ungenerous crime; and the lady, unable to survive the loss of her virtue, sunk into the grave in the bloom of youth and loveliness. Her brother and his partisans, burning to revenge this dishonour on the family, took signal and summary vengeance

on this rash aggressor; his house was destroyed, his lands laid waste, and his life eagerly sought after by the enraged and choleric Welshmen. A petty warfare was thus carried on between the two families or rather clans, in which the greater number of the neighbouring inhabitants took part on one side or the other, and after the death of the ravisher, the chieftain of the Black Wood, chafed, as he had been, into guilt, and incited by the deadly wrong he had sustained, waged unsparing war against all his species, his own followers alone excepted, strengthened his cause by seeking the adherence of all the turbulent spirits in the country, and became so formidable that the public roads in the vicinity of its haunts were deserted, and its immediate neighbourhood converted into a dismal scene of waste and desolation. The Banditti of the Black Wood, as they were called, followed their nefarious practices for many years, and almost with impunity. It happened, however, that two members of this licentious fraternity were apprehended, and brought to Dinas Mowddwg for trial, the assizes for Merionethshire being then held there. They were accused of robbery, found guilty and condemned. The judge, Lewis Owen, one of the Welsh Exchequer Barons, ordered their immediate execution, but was earnestly implored by their mother (they were brothers) to extend some little mercy towards her unhappy sons. She prayed for a short respite, and brought forward their extreme youth in extenuation of their guiltiness. But the Baron was inflexible, and would not hearken to her importunate entreaties. The old woman, enraged at his unbending decision, and in an agony of despair, bared her neck, and exposing her wrinkled bosom, told the stern judge, that "Her yellow breasts had given suck to those who would surely revenge the death of their comrades, and," continued the beldame, "there are yet enough left to wash their hands in thy heart's best blood!" And she did not predict erroneously. The following year, as Baron Owen was passing that way, he was assailed by some of the banditti, dragged into the wood, and mercilessly dispatched. As the robbers were returning from the murder, it occurred to one of them, that they had not fulfilled the whole of the old woman's denunciation. It was therefore proposed that they should return and do so; and two or three of



the most sanguinary and ferocious accordingly, turned back, cut into the body with their daggers, and actually *washed their hands in the blood of their victim!*\* The horror which this diabolical deed spread throughout the country, roused the slumbering vigilance of government, and the dispersion of the banditti was the necessary consequence. Many were hanged in the neighbourhood of Dinas Mowddwg, and the rest left the country to return no more. The fate of the chieftain of this lawless horde is not known. It is generally conjectured that he quitted the country after the destruction of his formidable band. We must not omit to mention that these outlaws were particularly renowned for their skill in archery. Like the merry men of Sherwood, their grey-goose shafts seldom told in vain, and their principal weapons appear to have been the bow, the sword, and the dagger.†

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. VI.

CONTEMPLATION, and other POEMS, by  
ALEXANDER BALFOUR.

**L**ORD BYRON, in a Letter lately published, has come forward as the champion of the poetical as well as the personal fame of Mr. Pope; both of which, it seems, have been unduly aspersed by the Reverend Mr. Bowles. We are aware that the personal character of an author has nothing to do with the value of his literary productions; otherwise Bacon had written in vain, and the palm of genius must have remained in the hands of many whose very names have been long sunk in oblivion. But, though neither the accusations of Mr. Bowles nor the defence of Lord Byron, in regard to the private conduct of Mr. Pope,—though neither the censures of the one nor the panegyrics of the other, with respect to his

works, can possibly retard or accelerate the stream of Time on which his name is borne along to successive generations, yet we must confess that we are gratified with the tone and manner of his lordship's animadversions. They demonstrate that, if he has occasionally lost sight of good taste in his own productions, he is not yet insensible to its charm in the writings of others; and, in this view, his letter almost compensates for the vulgar and indecent ribaldry of Don Juan.

It is now nearly a century since the appearance of the Dunciad. Its heroes have been long forgotten, but their race is not yet extinct. The dunces of the present day are eager to avenge the discomfiture of their ancestors; and, in proof of the system of Mr. Malthus, the hungry swarm appear to be continually increasing in a geometrical progression. The system of warfare, too, as well as the characters of the combatants, is materially different. It is not against Mr. Pope alone that their hostilities are directed. They are revolutionary Vandals in the region of poetry; and would strip the Temple of Fame of almost all those venerable statues which have so long been dear to the Muses. The prosaic puerilities and fifteen-syllable lines of these ephemeral poetasters would be pleasingly ludicrous, were it not for the power which they have acquired over the young and the ignorant. In possession of reviews, magazines, and newspapers, they interchange their silly criticisms and fulsome praises of the writings of one another, as if such impertinent effusions were the offspring of taste or the dictates of wisdom. They talk of *simplicity* until their stripling readers become enamoured of vulgarity, and of *sublimity* until their brains are heated with mysticism or stupefied with absurdity.

Surrounded by this apparent vacuity of intellect, we are glad to recognize, at intervals, a disciple of what is now termed the *Old School*. One of this class has just come under our review in an octavo volume, entitled "Contemplation, with other Poems, by Alexander Balfour." We are not of the number of those hirelings who deal out indiscriminate praise, but we believe that we may say, with truth, that, whatever may be the faults of these poems, they contain many beauties, such as neither Pope, Goldsmith, nor Grey would have blushed to own. With this opinion of their merits, we believe

\* A part of the wood is pointed out by the peasant, as the spot where this horrid act was committed. Tradition says, that the robbers had felled some trees, and fixed them across the road in this place to prevent the baron from proceeding onwards. It is called from this circumstance, "Lli-diardy Barwn," or the Baron's Gate.

† A house formerly occupied by one of the clan is still remaining, and at present, we are informed, the property of Sir W. W. Wynn. If we mistake not, the descendants of its old outlawed occupier, are now living there, a fine, healthy, hard-working family.

believe that we shall render a service to our readers, by presenting them with an analysis of the work.

"Contemplation" is the first poem in the collection; and has, therefore, given its name to the publication, although it occupies only a small portion of the volume. It contains much vivid description; but the measure appears too rapid for the solemnity of the subjects. It is divided, in the modern manner, into twenty-seven portions, each of which, as a separate poem, will be read with pleasure; but, taken together, they have no connecting thread to assist the memory, and, consequently the curiosity is not excited by suspense or expectation." The poem opens with the following stanzas:

Nymph with musing, heaven-ward eye,  
Mild as Autumn's evening sky;  
On whose cheek the faded rose  
Has left a tint that faintly glows;  
Lips to gentle accents given;  
Wandering thoughts that rest on heaven;  
Banished eye from Folly's bowers;  
Scorned in Pleasure's rosy hours;  
Haunting oft the Hermit's cell,  
In Shady grove, and rocky dell;  
 wooing Morning's orient beam,  
Watching twilight's purple gleam,  
Where the birch nods o'er the rill,  
That bubbling leaves the heath-clad hill;

CONTEMPLATION, let thy smile  
Banish Care, and Grief beguile;  
Though no mirthful joys are thine,  
Be thy tranquil musings mine:  
Behold, where pensive, kneeling at thy fane,

An humble votary pours the heartfelt strain!

II.

Erst, in life's delightful spring,  
Blithe I joined the sportive ring:  
When the evening sun serene,  
Wooded me to the village green;  
Softly stole the passing hour;  
Sweetly breathed each blossomed flower;  
Brighter glowed the western sky;  
Gladness beamed in every eye.  
Lightly then the turf I trod,  
Brushed the daisy-dappled sod;  
Mingling with the rustic throng,  
Listening to the Doric song;  
Cheerful age, and jocund youth,  
Rural mirth, and artless truth;  
Buxom health, and labour gay,  
Beauty fair, and sweet as May;  
All delighted, all combined,  
Joined to cheer the vacant mind:  
Calm Content was ever there;  
Hope that sketched the future fair;  
While bright in Fancy's vista, opening far,  
The meteor Pleasure seemed a rolling star.

Changed these sunny sprightly days;  
Vanished Fancy's fairy blaze;  
Now the witching dream is o'er;  
Hope's gay visions seem no more;  
Pleasure's meteor light decayed,  
Sinking in oblivion's shade!

The scenery described in this poem is real, not imaginary. The reader who has wandered along the wild shores, in the neighbourhood of Aberbrothick in Scotland; or mused amid the romantic ruins of its venerable Abbey, will acknowledge the pictures to be true to nature. He will remember the very spot

Where the gray cliff rises steep,  
Rudely frowning o'er the deep;  
Seated 'midst its mosses hoar,  
While the sullen surges roar,  
And the sea-birds flutter by,  
Screaming wild, with ceaseless cry,  
Or, triumphant, proudly ride,  
Rising on the rolling tide;  
Echo from her pebbly cave,  
Answering to each murmuring wave;  
While afar, on Ocean's breast,  
Small, as sky-lark o'er her nest,  
Seems the sail in distant view,  
Till it fade in ether blue;  
There, I'll own thy sacred sway,  
And muse my anxious cares away.

Haply night, in sable vest,  
Curtains o'er the crimsoned west;  
Hill and dale, earth, sea, and sky  
Blending, deep in darkness lie;  
All the pleasing prospect round,  
Plunged in midnight gloom profound;  
Save where shines, at distance far,  
Bright as vesper's beamy star,  
A cheering ray, so bright, so fair,  
It seems like Hope, to chase Despair.  
'Tis the Bell rock's beacon light,  
Beaming from its airy height,  
Pointing to the sailor's eyes,  
Secret rocks, that near him rise:  
Seas may roll, and winds may blow,  
Still it shines, with friendly glow;  
Mountain billows vainly rave,  
Still its light illumines the wave,  
Shews, that spreading wide beneath,  
Lurks perdition, danger, death.

Following this poem of "Contemplation," we have nine elegies of various merit. The first, "Written on Lomond Hill," is well calculated to excite interest, as referring, particularly, to the fate of the hapless Mary, Queen of Scotland. The verses "Written among the Ruins of the Royal Palace of Falkland," are beautiful, but remind us rather too forcibly of Cunningham. The Elegy on a "Withered Hawthorn Tree" pleases us best, principally, perhaps, because we recollect nothing

nothing that resembles it by any other writer. We wish we could find room for the whole, but we must content ourselves with an extract.

'Thy youthful honours spread in Summer's pride,

With gay green leaves, and snow white blossoms crowned;

While kindred branches waved on every side,

And friendly elms cast their broad shadows round;

'The dark-green fir, to shield thee from the blast;

And towering pine, perennial verdure spread;

The beech, abroad his sheltering arms would cast;

And mountain-ash display his berries red;

'Her golden flowers the gay laburnum hung;

The weeping birch, at morn, her fragrance gave;

Beneath thy shade, the scented primrose sprung;

And Leven flowed, thy spreading roots to lave:

'The goldfinch twittered from thy branches green,

And in thy bosom built her downy nest;

At early morn, the mavis oft was seen,

Pressing thy blossoms to her speckled breast.

'The pearly dew that gemmed thy virgin flowers

Was oft, at midnight, brushed by hands unseen,

And borne in cowslip cups, to fairy bowers,

As morning nectar for the elfin queen.

'In Summer's eye, beneath thy fragrant shade,

Love whispered soft, or heaved the secret sigh;

While, not a star the conscious blush betrayed,

Nor moon-beam glistened on the tell-tale eye:

\* \* \* \* \*

'Though changing seasons doomed thee oft to mourn,

Thy foliage swept by ruffian winds away;

'Twas but to wait the genial Spring's return,

Again to wanton in the sweets of May.

'Alas! that Spring returns to thee no more!

Thy sweets no longer scent the dews of morn;

These withered arms proclaim thy triumph o'er;

The woodland songsters now, thy shelter scorn.

'Where once the mavis poured his mellow lay,

To hail the morn, thy scented flowers among;

The raven sits, upon thy naked spray,

And hoarsely boding, croaks thy funeral song.

'No more by moonlight, on the daisied grass,

Shall tiny fairies, thrid the mazy dance,

Beneath thy shade; or o'er the blossoms pass,

And in the dew-drops smile with magic glance.

'Decayed, deserted, doomed alone to pine;

The silent lapse of Time condemned to prove;

Beneath thy shade no more shall youth recline,

To whisper soft the tender tale of love.

There are two odes. To those who relish this species of composition, the "Ode to Folly" will not be uninteresting. There are also "Hymns from Scripture" (only seven pages) which may be compared, not disadvantageously, with those of Dr. Watts. "It is sufficient to have done better than others what no man has done well."

We now come to the "Miscellanies," of which it would be difficult to give a general character. Many of them appear to us to be extremely beautiful, and, perhaps, some, which we do not include in the number of our favourites, may be still more agreeable to other minds. The thought of the following is said to be taken from Delille's "L'Homme du Champ," but it certainly is not a servile translation:

*On the Custom of planting Flowers on the Graves of departed Friends.*

To 'scape from chill Misfortune's gloom,

From palsied Age, and joyless years,

To sleep, where flowrets round us bloom,

Can such a fate deserve our tears?

Since in the tomb, our cares, our woes,

In dark Oblivion buried lie,

Why paint that scene of calm repose,

In figures painful to the eye?

The wiser Greeks, with chaste design,

Pourtrayed a nymph in airy flight,

Who, hovering o'er the marble shrine,

Reversed a taper's trembling light.

To die—what is in death to fear?

'Twill decompose my lifeless frame!

A power unseen, still watches near,

To light it with a purer flame.

And when anew, that flame shall burn,

Perhaps, the dust that lies enshrined,

May rise a woodbine o'er the urn,

With verdant tendrils round it twined.



How must the anxious bosom beat,  
That sighs at Death's resistless power,  
A faithful friend again to meet,  
Fresh blooming in a spotless flower.

It sure would thrill the lover's heart,  
When kneeling on his fair one's grave,  
To feel the lily's breath impart  
The raptured kiss his Myra gave!

The love that in my bosom glows,  
Will live, when I shall long be dead;  
And haply, tinge some budding rose,  
That blushes o'er my grassy bed.

O thou, who hast so long been dear,  
When I shall cease to smile on thee,  
I know that thou wilt linger near,  
With pensive soul to sigh for me.

Yes, LAURA, come! and with thee bring  
To soothe my shade, young flowerets  
fair;

Give them around my grave to spring,  
And watch them with a lover's care:

Thy gentle hand will sweets bestow,  
Transcending Eden's boasted bloom;  
Each flower with brighter tints shall glow,  
When Love and Beauty seek my tomb.

And when the rose-bud's gentle breath,  
With virgin fragrance scents the air,  
Imagine me released from Death,  
And all my soul still hovering there.

Inhale the dewy sweets at morn,  
For they to thee shall transport give;  
Thus EDWIN'S love on odours borne,  
Still in his LAURA'S breast shall live.

When we began this analysis we intended to have given many more extracts, but we find that we have already nearly filled the space which was allotted us. The verses "To a Primrose" and "To a Robin," are exquisitely tender; the latter more peculiarly so, as alluding to the situation of the author:—his pecuniary prospects unexpectedly blasted by adverse circumstances, and his limbs rendered torpid by paralysis; while the mind remains unimpaired to brood over his misfortunes. There are a few Scotch poems, solely, it would seem, to make us regret that there are not more. But we must close the volume, and we do so as the author himself has done:

#### CONCLUSION.

A sad, a long farewell—dear, artless lyre!  
My trembling hand now vainly strikes  
thy strings;

The frost of age has chilled my wonted fire;  
No longer glides the stream from Fancy's  
springs:

And waving wide her raven-coloured  
wings,

Dull Melancholy hovers o'er my head;

Parent of phantom shapes; and shadowy  
things,

That crowd the path my weary feet must  
tread,

With visionary forms—of joys for ever  
fled.

For Mem'ry still, with fond regret, will  
rove

By sea-beat shore, grey rock, or wind-  
ing stream;

Again she guides me to the woodland  
grove,

Where Fancy whispered many a youth-  
ful dream;

But ah! it is the meteor's fleeting gleam,  
Portentous, shooting o'er a stormy sky;

Where no kind star displays its cheering  
beam,

To glad the weary wanderer's hopeless  
eye,

Or point his trackless way, where dreary  
deserts lie.

For ah! no more to me the boon is given,  
To mark the varied charms of Nature's  
face;

Abroad, to breathe the balmy air of heaven,  
My fond eye gazing over ample space:

From virgin Spring, to Autumn's matron  
grace,

To me, alas! each blossom blows in vain;  
No more my feet the mountain path can  
trace,

Nor brush the dew-drops from the daisied  
plain;

My trembling limbs fast locked, in adaman-  
tine chain!

And yet, these limbs in chilling torpor  
bound,

A shade can startle—and a breath can  
shake;

The throbbing heart heaves, at a passing  
sound,

As ruffling winds disturb the glassy lake;  
Attrivial ills the shattered frame will quake,

Each quivering nerve with keen sensa-  
tion thrill,

And feelings exquisite, to anguish wake,  
The sigh, the tear, triumphing o'er the  
will,

While Reason vainly tries, to hush the  
tempest still.

Yet kind companion of my happier days,  
Thou hast not scorned me in this evil  
hour;

Thy song has soothed me in the wildering  
maze,

And strewed my tiresome couch with  
many a flower.

Enchantress! stay—haply, thy magic  
power

Again may chase my lingering hours of  
care;

May shew my sorrows, like an April  
shower—

A passing cloud, the pilgrim to prepare  
For scenes of endless day, and skies for  
ever fair.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE class of your readers, and the extensive sale of your periodical work, induces me to hand you a plan for the general relief of the country: so as to throw the chief weight where it

ought to fall, on the superior classes; accompanied with the original correspondence entered into in order to carry it into effect. And by which it will be seen how little is to be expected under present circumstances. JOS.

ESTIMATE, made for the purposes of a TAX on PROPERTY, recommended to Government by JOSHUA COLLIER.

PRODUCE TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Property in Great Britain, Ireland and their dependencies.—See Colquhoun, page 56.  
Total Amount £1,081,530,895 0 70

#### DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE.

For persons possessed of property under the amount of £1000, and therefore not liable to the tax,	300,000,000
For non-residents, who employ their capitals abroad or in the colonies,	348,197,562 13 4
For amount of what may be public property, as naval, military or ordnance stores	100,000,000 0 0
Leaves a property which may become a fair object of taxation amounting to	£3,333,333,333 6 8

Hitherto, sufficient attention has not been paid to the evident and important distinction between a tax on income, and that on property. The one affecting principally the industrious and enterprising class: thus discouraging that very class to which the country is indebted for all its prosperity. As to the other, a tax on property, operates on none but as far as their individual power is increased by their possessions. And in all cases it is fitting, in a moral as well as a political point of view, that those living most at their ease, should contribute most, in a well regulated proportion, to the exigencies of the state for their security. A principle has been already wisely introduced into the window and house taxes, as likewise in some others, of a species of accumulating ratio. It is this alone which is here recommended upon an extended scale, and more just in its bearings, because founded on mathematical hypothesis.

In order the better to explain my meaning, I shall presume, after six years of peace, and the general observations which have been made on this subject, that the population has increased, and that that of the British Isles may now be fairly computed at eighteen millions.

And, for illustration, we will suppose that so small a proportion as a thirty-sixth part of this number, until we can speak more correctly, or one person in about six dwelling-houses through both town and country, possesses a species of property which may be assessed at

£1000 sterling or upwards, chiefly landed or funded interest, houses, cattle, farming stock, machinery, &c. &c. These proprietors, as far as their property goes, have clearly the means of enjoyment within themselves, for which they specially require the protection of government and the laws; and are more than the rest of the community personally interested in a fixed order of things.

We have then no less a number than seventeen millions five hundred thousand of His Majesty's subjects, who will be entirely exempt from the burden; and only five hundred thousand comprised in it. But it is difficult to say how many of these last will be comparatively poor and others rich; nor can we have any data to guide us. However, let us conjecture that the half of this number possess so small a property as from £1000 to £2000, the half of the remainder twice as much, and so on for ten distinct classes, each, therefore, including but half the number of the preceding class, and possessing double the amount of individual property. As for the three superior classes to whom we are principally indebted, under many valuable considerations, let them receive a recompense at our hands, by lessening the sacrifice it would otherwise be both their duty and interest to make, since a system now prevails which threatens all property. We, therefore, have not extended the scale of graduation beyond what is paid on £128,000 or £1 17s. per cent.

Another

Another equally obvious difficulty arises, how to form a just average as to the property of each, in either class. For instance, in the first class, it cannot be taken at a medium between the two extremes, because, by the same mode of reasoning which has led us to suppose only half the number in the several classes, as they succeed each other, so more, in this first class, in the proportion of two to one, will approach nearer one thousand than two thousand. We may, therefore, calculate the average of each individual property, at a third more than the minimum, and two-thirds less than the maximum, throughout all the classes.

Thus, so far establishing the premises, however imperfect, on which these estimates are made. The subjoined table brings out precisely the number of 500,000 persons who possess an aggregate of property to the amount above, described, and which we will consider as tangible, for such a purpose.

On the subject of political economy, it has been often insisted on, the necessity of not considering so much what is wise, as what is practicable under existing circumstances. Hence, measures brought under public consideration must be adapted to our prejudices and habits of thinking, if we are to expect they will meet with support. Nor should they be pushed so far as may be useful in the end, until they are fairly tried.

It must be conceded that the rich ought to pay in a very large proportion for reasons already assigned. Yet it should not be forgotten that the laborious and industrious classes, possessing small capitals, enjoy also great advantages under the protection of the laws, and therefore may also be expected to contribute. Of this they will pay their full and adequate share, under certain existing imposts, which no doubt will still continue to be levied, and for the repeal of which this measure will not be sufficient to provide; though, at the same time, we may relinquish such as are become unpopular, by their oppressing the lower orders, where the weight ought not to fall.

As a friend to my country, and an enemy to all disorganising systems, let me indulge the hope at least, that what is here proposed, will be considered, as a perfectly temperate view of the subject, and that though I have seen reason to adopt, in framing the following

table, a geometrical scale of continual proportion, it is presumed the ratio may be thought so moderate, as to meet the sense both of the government and the country. Yet it does not preclude the possibility of applying the principle to limits even still more confined.

As to the salaries of offices and pensions during pleasure, they are not within the operation of the tax. Those granted for life, or which are irrevocable, become a fixed property, and may be valued, as also annuities for longer or shorter periods, contingent or not.

And a very superior advantage will result from this mode of taxation: that it reaches equally those who may place their monies in foreign securities or investments as long as they reside in the country; and removes the principal motive which did exist under the income tax, for transferring stock. That unpopular impost likewise affected in the same proportion those possessing £200 a year, as it did people of rank.

As to the method pursued in framing the following table, we have taken 25 of a pound sterling, or 5 shillings as a basis, which, added to the amount of property, multiplied by the decimal 0.125, gives the interest to be paid upon it. Or which is the same thing, to 5 shillings add 3 pence for every thousand pounds proposed, as being the amount of any individual property. Thus on 3,500l. the interest required will be  $3.5 \times 0.125 = .25 = 29375$  or 5s. 10½d. per cent. Or, otherwise, if we add to 5s. 3 times 3d. and for the excess of 500l., 1½d, we shall have the same result.

It may be fair to consider the real value of property at legal interest; for though funded does not produce quite so much in time of peace, and landed still less, yet those capitals employed in commerce and enterprize, ought to produce much more. Under this consideration we shall be seen to pay less than we did even under the income tax, until we have accumulated a property equal to 20,000l. And it will be observed that those possessed of the largest fortunes, even more than a million, will not pay a greater proportion, than as about seven to one of the lowest classes.

As to how far this tax may be productive from the middle classes, it may be expected to outstrip the calculation, as many will be found to pay cheerfully on a sum beyond the *bond fide*



side amount of their real capital, to increase their credit or consequence in the world. For if any oath were administered, it would be only to ascertain that their property was not more than the sum sworn to; the same would be registered, and it would also have this important advantage, that of forming some criterion a little to judge between real and borrowed capitals. The uses of the application of which, to

houses in the habit of giving extensive credits, should be well known. The capital of a mercantile house may be 5000l. but they may reap a benefit from its being a doubt whether it may not be considered as ten.

The expenses of collecting may be paid by the amounts it is supposed may be received from 488  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the superior classes which is not computed.

*Table of gradations of property possessed by one thirty-sixth part of the whole population, or 500,000 persons, and how the proposed Impost will operate on each class.*

Classes.	Number of Persons in each class.	Amount of their property.	Average of each individual property.	Average of %Con- tributions paid.	Burden of the tax on each class respectively.
1	250,000	1000 <i>a</i> 2000	1333 6 8	5 4	875,000 0 0
2	125,000	2000 <i>a</i> 4000	2666 13 4	5 8	916,666 13 4
3	62,500	4000 <i>a</i> 8000	5333 6 8	6 4	1,000,000 0 0
4	31,250	8000 <i>a</i> 16,000	10,666 13 4	7 8	1,166,666 13 4
5	15,625	16,000 <i>a</i> 32,000	21,333 6 8	10 7	1,500,000 0 0
6	7,812 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,000 <i>a</i> 64,000	42,666 13 4	15 8	2,166,666 13 4
7	3,906 $\frac{1}{4}$	64,000 <i>a</i> 128,000	85,333 6 8	1 6 4	3,500,000 0 0
8	1,953 $\frac{1}{8}$	128,000 <i>a</i> 256,000	170,666 13 4	1 17 0	4,622,222 4 5
9	976 $\frac{1}{16}$	256,000 <i>a</i> 512,000	341,333 6 8	1 17 0	4,622,222 4 5
10	488 $\frac{1}{32}$	512,000 <i>a</i> double	682,666 13 4	1 17 0	4,622,222 4 6
	488 $\frac{1}{32}$	not computed			
	500,000	Persons Taxed to the amount of .... £			24,991,666 13 3

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Mark Lane, No 54, 24th March, 1821.

The Right Honorable the ——— one of  
His Majesty's Ministers.

MY LORD,

In addressing your Lordship I may be allowed to plead the indulgence of early remembrances. We were cotemporaries at the Charterhouse, and I had the honor of being nominated one of the stewards for the anniversary the same year as your lordship.

I should not, however, even now, have intruded myself on your notice, had not I on former occasions experienced a backwardness on the part of the treasury, to communicate on subjects connected with finance; not that I have as yet been refused in any single instance, the civility of an answer, but it has sometimes been delayed, and seldom accompanied with any reason for rejecting my proposals.

What I have at present to offer, is of so imposing a nature, that I am almost ready to hope it will be considered; and that something on the same abstract principles may possibly be entertained by his Majesty's Government, conceiving it to be the only channel through which it can be introduced with effect. I need apologize to your Lordship for the certainty of my estimates being extremely defective, as there hardly can be supposed any sufficient data to govern them. Your Lordship will recollect how loosely the national income was given in even by Mr. Pitt, as a basis

for the income tax, the very mention of which, is not wanting to lead you to reflect on the spirited opposition made to its continuance. While notwithstanding I am bold enough to say, for it is the business of my life, to watch the feeling of the public, *that no tax would become so popular, or be so well received, as a tax on property, submitted to a progressive increase on a geometrical scale.*

And it may be seen that if such a measure is resorted to, the repeal of all taxes burdensome to the public, may be provided for in this way. Besides, a question will arise of the highest moment. *Whether a population of 18 millions of souls is to be sacrificed to 1465, or what is the same thing, whether 12286 individuals, enough to people a city, are to become the victims of the pride, interests and avarice of one?*

My Lord, it would be extreme folly not to yield to the extraordinary urgency of the situation in which we are placed, and though I am not the advocate of equality, or hardly of reform, let us at least take one prudent step towards the former, that the latter may come fairly under discussion. My principle, if carried into effect, will only *very gradually* discourage the growth of those excrescences of fortune which the author of nature and of social order never designed should exist; and persuade the possessors, in order to lessen the pressure of the tax, to see the necessity of disseminating their absolute superfluities among the most worthy objects; their poorer relative

latives or neighbours, who would improve them and be grateful for them. And they would experience more real satisfaction in increasing their fortunes than in accumulating their own. The exercise of such a patronage would constitute the pride of their lives and their consolation in death. In the United States of America, where there are no poor, we find scarcely a hundred persons whose fortunes reach 5000l. a year. I have the honor to be with unfeigned respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very humble and most obedient servant,

JOSH. COLLIER.

ANSWER OF HIS LORDSHIP.

Lord — presents his compliments and acknowledgments to Mr. Collier, for his letter and enclosure, which contains matter of too much importance to give an opinion upon under present circumstances.

April 4th, 1821.

51, Mark Lane, 6th April, 1821.

To — M.P.

Seeing the interest you take in parliamentary proceedings, and the light which you have thrown on subjects connected with public distress and the currency, I may be excused possibly, without the honour of a personal acquaintance, the liberty I take in presenting the enclosures for your perusal; with a view to your taking them into consideration yourself, referring them to some existing committee, or having the generosity to point out to me the channel through which you advise me to make application.

I should doubt, from his Lordship's letter, having any chance with his Majesty's government, unless it were backed by more interest than I have it in my power to command. I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOSH. COLLIER.

ANSWER OF — M.P.

Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you favoured me with, accompanying some very ingenious observations upon a projected property-tax. I am not aware that they can be communicated with advantage to any existing committee; although should there be hereafter any question of the re-establishment of a tax on property, these observations may prove highly useful. I am with great truth, Sir, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read, and with pleasure, several suggestions in your Magazine for the formation of a *Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals*, and glad shall I be to promote the object of it when formed. I am aware

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that numerous difficulties are to be overcome, in order to obtain the wished for result. One great obstacle in the way, is the sanction and support given to *cruel diversions* by persons, who independently of this blot in their characters, certainly must be considered as *respectable members of society*. If cruel amusements were followed only by *notoriously vicious characters*, the difficulty would not be so great in my opinion as it at present is.

I cannot but consider the public newspapers as tending in a considerable degree to harden the hearts of their readers, by detailing the particulars of pigeon-shooting, and other inhuman sports. The heading to such articles, instead of *Sporting Intelligence*, might with great propriety be *Immoral Practices*.

It appears to me, that it might be of service if a list of *Publications on Cruelty to Animals* were made out and published by the suggested society, should it be formed.

List of a few publications on this subject.

1. Primate on Cruelty to Animals.
2. Young on Cruelty to Animals.
3. Zoophilus, 1819.
4. Sermon by Daubeny, preached at Bath, 1799.
5. ——— Beresford, printed 1809.
6. ——— Hawtreys, ——— Southampton, 1806.
7. ——— entitled the unjustifiableness of cruelty to the Brute Creation, no name, printed Sherborne, 1801.
8. ——— by Barry, published 1802, which I have not seen.
9. Lord Erskine's Speech in the House of Lords.

I wish to see this list increased.

April 28, 1821. A. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURESQUE PROMENADES near DORKING.

(Continued from No. 351, p. 126.)

I WAS reluctantly about to leave a spot communicating so many mental interests, when a glance at the retiring town of DORKING, acted as an inducement for further consideration. Those who have viewed our great metropolis from any of the neighbouring eminences, can be no strangers to the variety of interesting associations to which such a prospect gives rise. I had but for a moment to imagine myself contemplating a kind of *miniature metropolis* in this truly pleasing feature of the landscape, just

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filling up the chasm between two ranges of majestic hills; which, to a novice, might appear a most promising site for the enjoyment of every social comfort. Such an illusion may dazzle and deceive the admiring beholder when at a distance; but a more circumspect research proves that rational expectation to be ill-founded. That a country unrivalled in its local beauties, and unparalleled in sublime attractions, should not have produced a higher degree of human happiness appears too paradoxical to be passed over.

Social intercourse in every county town, appears gradually to diverge into a secondary object of concern, unless when connected with private advantage, while a certain vituperative officiousness precludes the introduction of those public amusements, which are known to be co-operative with its general promotion. Interest sways with its wonted bias, and consequently suffers nothing to intervene, which might at first sight seem detrimental to the immediate concerns of the population. What appears more despicable to a liberal mind, than a county town with its several petty sovereignties of rank? What more insulting than the superciliousness of the rich; the assumption of the would-be-great; the clamorous stupidity of the lower orders; in short, the pertinacity and empiricism of the few whose sole object it is to be the bane of the many!

The town of DORKING, however, possesses many local advantages for the enlargement of its social sphere. The most conspicuous of these would be in the respectability of its inhabitants, were it not for the petty demarcations which they suffer to intermeddle with all their actions, and stir up a spirit of mischief-making inveteracy against each other. Public improvements are followed up with unwearied diligence, and notwithstanding the checks they sometimes receive from the depression of industry, are manifest in every feature of the town and neighbourhood. The wealthy possessors of the estates in the vicinity are constantly projecting additions and embellishments, which, while they largely contribute to the beauty of the country, tend also to raise the prospects of trade and enterprize. A public spirited individual some time ago added to his establishment, a spacious and chastely-elegant assembly-room, at a very considerable expense; and as the prosperity

of country towns must in great measure be kept up by intercommunity of trade, it becomes the duty of the inhabitants to support the undertaking, by coming forward to form *quarterly*, instead of annual *balls*. Occasional *concerts*, too, would gratify the lovers of music; and *public dinners* on occasions of public festivity, would tend to keep up convivial mirth among those who delight in "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Literature has nevertheless found a sufficient number of votaries in this small town to establish a *Book Society* among the gentry, and a *Magazine Society* among the townsmen. Book-knowledge, however, loses many of its fascinating attractions by too close an intimacy, and requires frequent incentives to preserve its popularity, otherwise it would be thought little more of than as a means of filling up the surplusage of time. The *literary circle* of DORKING might soon obtain the desideratum, the want of which is so strikingly evident among them, by forming *Societies for the discussion of moral, political and philosophical topics*, selected from the floating incidents of life, according to their relations to the public welfare.

Learning digested well—  
Unstudied wit, and humour ever gay,

To raise the sacred hour, to bid it smile,  
And with the social spirit warm the heart."

THOMSON.

These institutions, partaking something of the character of dilettanti-societies and conversaziones, would enable them to form more accurate estimates of the merits of general literature, and by connecting much practical information in the various branches of science, with a fund of unceasing interest, would cultivate and enrich the mind, and impart an additional relish for researches of a higher order. DORKING would then present inducements for the *winter resident*, as well as the *summer visitor*; and when divested of its scenic charms, the pleasures of its well-regulated amusements, would in some degree compensate for their absence, by the urbanity of society, and by good taste and liberality of sentiment in the inhabitants.

A little to the right of DORKING, is the *Deepdene*, the classical estate of Mr. Thomas Hope, embellished by the taste and ingenuity of its possessor. The romantic



romantic scenery of this spot abounds with the endless varieties of hill and dale, interspersed with well-wooded retirements, the pleasant features of landscape-gardening, the quiet of echoing dells, and the refreshing coolness of caves and subterranean passages, and terraces overlooking a vast extent of country. The decorative elegance of casts and sculpture, and the rusticity of grottoes and hermitages, diversify its winding walks and plantations, mingling the aspect of trim neatness with rude, uncultivated nature. The residence is in the completest order, with offices on a comparative scale of perfection, and the whole is finished with peculiar chasteness of design.

My eye, after measuring the joyful foliage of the Deepdene woods, soon rested itself on that immense track of waste land, the *Holnrood*, presenting a censorious contrast too glaring to be overlooked. It is there the long-cherished diligence of the labouring peasantry is counteracted and set at defiance; but can any scene be more truly gratifying to the patriot and philanthropist, than the neat and cleanly cottages of the poor, besprinkled over a common, each with an apportioned enclosure for garden and pasture? Let those whose province it may be to frame laws for the protection of mankind, depict to themselves the happy cottager, sitting by his own fire side, surrounded by his family, and say whether such groups are not too few. Let them consider how salutary would be the ejection of vice in her inhuman forms from those dens of wretchedness and squalid misery, where the passions are brutalized, and the propensities fettered by temptations too forcible to be resisted in such exposures. Add to this, the terrifying exhibition of prisons, crammed almost to suffocation with penniless debtors; householders infested by tax-gatherers and rate-collectors; and tortured by the arrests and executions of implacable creditors; workhouses overflowing with paupers, reduced to the last stage of woe; and even the passenger assailed with their bewailings and solicitations, without the possibility of discriminating incorrigible indolence from disabled merit. The introduction of the "*cottage system*," at once remedial and preventive, for the daily-increasing parochial burthens, would at no very distant period render useless every species of eleemosynary establishment.

The advancing day seemed to usher in additional beauties, and exhibit the richness of the panoramic view with increased vigour. Contemplating so glorious a field, I scanned as it were each successive season of the revolving year. At this moment, the variegated graces of *Summer* time stealing on, I could a short time hence behold it arrayed in the shadowy tints of *Autumn*: but a few weeks of declining magnificence, it would be stripped of all its clothing; and its leafless wrecks left only as memorials of its once flourishing stateliness: then, but a few weeks of *Wintry* crows, and nature would burst forth in all the gaiety of *Vernal* hues. Allegorizing with somewhat beyond that of a fanciful impression, a lively imagery of thought sketched in my mind, the strictness of the analogy to the copious epochs of human life.

Such is the great *drama*! our sorrows are its *tragedies*! our follies are its *farces*! its passing scenes furnish us with incident, and by their combined influence, are the dictates of our actions, and the basis of our conclusions.

At the foot of the hill, lay the delightful little hamlet of *WESTCOTT*, consisting of a few well-built residences inhabited by farmers of some consequence, and several small cottages of the ordinary description. The *coup d'œil* of the road, the smoke curling between the trees, and the entrance to the retired lanes, well accorded with the much admired simplicity of village scenery, and seemed to indicate the peaceful abode of rural happiness. Groups of lively children, sporting on the flowery banks, were emblems of health and innocence, and broke the silence with their harmless prattle. However ominous this simplicity might appear, it was but in unison with the general deportment of these villagers, among whom scarcely a reprobate character could be found. Crime, with all its rapid strides, had as yet left them incorrupt; and notwithstanding the grievances of unrequited labour, the mal-practices of filching and plundering of property, could only be traced in a few instances. Between *Milcote* and *Dorking*, is *Milton Court*, a monastic old farm-house, celebrated as once having been the seat of that eminent critic, *Jeremiah Markstand*; and beyond both of them is the chequered grandeur of *Box Hill*, skirting this picturesque valley.

I left *Westcott-hill*, and looking over the

the hedge, espied the retired gardens of *Mrs. Hibbert*, corresponding in tasteful display with the rusticated cottage-orneè. Here while I walk on enjoying the unmolested serenity of a summer's morning, how lost to its loveliness and fragrance are the dwellers of that smoky metropolis at twenty-five miles distant. There huddled in heterogeneous tumult, creature is grappling with creature in trafficking controversy; thousands are pouring forth from crowded habitations, inhaling noxious vapours; others are sinking under their daily toil, from lassitude and bodily exhaustion; and there perhaps may be seen the wealthy and the great, whose villas are tenantless, until the chilling damps of autumn shall have impaired the country of its meridian splendour.

Viewed from the hilly pivot, on the summit of which I had been turning, the emulative handicraft of man had contrived to raise a few puny edifices, whose proud roofs were seen just overtopping the foliage of the circumjacent woods. The morning would have been spent much more unprofitably in examining their interiors, or inspecting the general objects of public curiosity. There perhaps I might have beheld specimens of exquisitely finished workmanship, and unique models of taste. Their walls and galleries might be hung with the matchless productions of eminent masters in the different schools, and profusely decorated by the magic pencil of

art; and their libraries furnished more as ostentatious ornaments, than for their intrinsic value; and "whose very indices are not to be read over in an age."

Wealth now enlists and enslaves every artifice to minister to the depraved passions of man. Slothfulness and sedentary ease are nurtured by untimely concessions to effeminate habits, and the cravings of appetite are pampered by epicurean excesses. The frivolity and foppery of deep and superfluous clothing are kept up, and studied as the criterion of superiority; "but though a coat be ever so fine that a fool wears, 'tis but a fool's coat." Talent is too often perverted by its possessors in playing the parts of stipendiary scribes, in counteracting justice, in contaminating the channels of public information, or in fettering that intellectual engine, whose gigantic powers circulate life and vigour throughout mankind:

Totam infusa per artus  
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore  
miscet. VIRGIL.

"Art is long, and life but short," and the futility of the former when compared with the lubricity of the latter, should teach us, like the Emperor VESPASIAN, to record the incidents of our lives, so that on referring to the pages of our *Diary*, we may then enjoy the unimpaired transports of a pleasing retrospect. T.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

•• COMMUNICATIONS TO THIS ARTICLE OF AUTHENTIC ANECDOTES OF REMARKABLE PERSONS, ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

### SIR CHARLES BUNBURY.

ON the 31st of March, at his house, Pall Mall, departed this life Sir THOMAS CHARLES BUNBURY, Bart., having nearly completed his eighty-first year, his birthday being May-day, 1740.

The Bunbury family were originally of Bunbury and Stanney, in the county palatine of Chester; possessing also estates at Milden Mall and Great Barton, in Suffolk, indeed nearly the whole of the latter parish. The late Sir Charles was born at Great Barton, at the hall or mansion, which was his summer residence throughout life. His father was the Rev. Sir Wm. Bunbury, Bart., sometime fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, whom he succeeded in 1764. Sir Charles received his education at Westminster, and at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, whence he entered early into

public life. In 1763, he accepted the appointment of secretary to the embassy at Paris, in which he was succeeded by David Hume, the celebrated historian. Sir Charles was next appointed to the secretaryship in Ireland, during the government of Lord Weymouth, afterwards Marquis of Bath, which he did not long retain, and which was his last connection with the court or with ministers. In his absence on the Continent, he had been elected a Knight of the Shire for his native county of Suffolk; serving in the first Parliament of the late King, and being chosen regularly to represent the same county in nine successive Parliaments, with the exception of one, subsequent to the dissolution in 1784; making on the whole, a service to his country of nearly fifty years, and which he quitted only on the approach of old age and inability,



bility, in his own expression, any longer to encounter late hours and long speeches.

In his political principles, Sir Charles Bunbury was a Whig, inclining rather to the old, than the new school; voting generally with the opposition, but preserving an entire independence on all party connections, and supporting the minister of the day whenever in his conscience or opinion he was likewise supporting the interests of his country. No man's sensibilities were more powerfully excited by the horrors of the slave trade, against which, from the earliest agitation of the subject in Parliament, he took a decided part. He was equally a friend to the poor of his own country, and assisted Mr. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, in improving the state of our prisons; and, in conjunction with that gentleman, was appointed by Parliament a supervisor of the Penitentiary houses. He also, in concert with Mr. Stanley, proposed in Parliament the law for increasing the allowance to debtors from fourpence to sixpence per day; and brought in the bill which passed into a law, to exempt the labouring poor from statute-duty, or working upon the roads without pay.

He was a true Church of England man; not, indeed, of the new methodistical cut, but of the old stamp; of decorous habits, but at no rate a straight-laced moralist. On the contrary, his notions and conduct were free, as is sufficiently apparent from the share which he assumed through such a long course of years in the avocations of the turf, and its necessarily concomitant amusements. His heart was sensible of the warmest charitable emotions, and although an economist on principle and from system, he could, on all proper occasions, dispense his money with an open and liberal hand. Having severely injured his constitution in France and Italy, during his youth, he very soon after his return to England embraced the wise resolution of adopting a temperate regimen, in which he steadily persevered, and by which he was enabled to preserve a firm and comfortable state of health, whilst his sporting friends were languishing under gout, or dropping off around him; and to this consummate prudence he was no doubt indebted for that lengthened period of existence to which he attained. There was often a momentary roughness and abruptness in his manner, which was, however, sure to be succeeded by a smiling countenance, and eyes beaming with good nature. "Bunbury's eyes," indeed, were long proverbial for their quickness and keenness, as well as Queensbury's "long head." Both these were put in requisition by some ingenious rhymester of the last century, as witness the following recipe how to make a Jockey:—

Take a pestle and mortar of moderate size;  
Into Queensbury's head put Bunbury's eyes;  
Cut Dick Vernon's throat, and save all the blood,  
To answer your purpose there's none half so good;  
Pound Clemont to dust, you'll find it expedient,  
The world cannot furnish a better ingredient,  
From Derby and Bedford take plenty of spirit,  
Successful or not, they have always that merit—  
Tommy Panton's address, John Watell's advice,  
With a touch of Prometheus, 'tis done in a trice.

Sir Charles Bunbury was, to a certain degree, a humourist, and had consequently a few of the peculiarities of that cast. It has been long said that he was never known to wear gloves, and although a constant pedestrian when in town, in all weathers, the worthy Baronet was never seen on the *pavé* without extremely "clean hands." The writer of these lines can vouch that he was equally unaccustomed to wear slippers, ascending to his bed-room in boots, the servant supplying him with a boot-jack at his bed-side; a custom with which the present writer also very readily complied at Barton. With respect to sporting character, the late Mr. Tattersall thus delineated that of Sir Charles Bunbury: "At all country courses, he is a gentleman, and the most honourable of sportsmen; but at Newmarket well knowing how to counterplot those of a different description, he now and then contrives to pay them in their own coin. The turf and the breeding stud were indeed instruments in his hands, of a very different description to the same objects in the hands of many or most of his associates. Instead of wasting and ruining his patrimonial estate, they no doubt augmented and improved it." As a proof of the strength and permanence of the ancient Baronet's resolves, in his habits of temperance when he was a boy, indeed just emerged from childhood, his father's coachman persuaded him to drink a glass of brandy. This disagreed so immoderately with him, that he was confined to his room during several days. He related the circumstance in 1812, and from the date of the accident to that hour, he had never again tasted spirits. His in-door amusement was to a considerable degree with books. He dipped into the best authors, and amused himself with the superior fugitive publications of the day.

To speak of the honourable defunct as a votary of the TURF, he is not to be considered a *domitor equorum*, or a gentleman jockey, for he probably never in his life rode either race or trial; but as one born with a natural attachment to that paragon of brute animals, the horse, and thence consequently impressed with an irresistible desire to witness that animal's high qualities and exertions. By this passion he was impelled in common with the greatest heroes and princes of every age, excelling them all, with one only, or few exceptions, in the highest consideration of excellence,

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that of affording protection to the beloved animal, and of teaching, both by precept and unvarying example, the duties of justice, mercy, and kindness towards him. One of the earliest and most illustrious examples was that of the Emperor Constantine, who issued edicts to the above effect. There are numbers who take to the turf and the betting profession, without an atom either of knowledge of the horse, or affection for him. With Sir Charles Bunbury it was not so. A natural kindness of heart first taught him to treat the horse with mildness, and long experience ensured to him that great skill and judgment in the animal's powers of which he was highly ambitious. Before his time, and indeed too much since, the practice of horse-racing has been disgraced and rendered loathsome, by the most abominable and needless rigours, tricks, and barbarities. He had, many years ago, reduced his meditated humanity in that respect to a system, which he did the present writer the honour to communicate to him. His improvements have been gradually and slowly making their way at Newmarket, and of late years in a still greater degree among the trainers of the North.

The Bunbury method of training the race-horse is far more lenient and less injurious to the animal powers, than that of former days; in consequence, more contributory to the perfection of his speed and the prolongation of his utility. It is a philosophical and useful, as well as merciful system. It primarily consists in reducing the old enormous weight of the body clothes, and curtailing the lengths of the sweats and gallops, which have generally the effect of injuring the tendons and weakening the joints of the animal in a far greater degree than the race itself. Sir Charles even carried his ideas of leniency to his favourite so far, and successfully, as to use all his influence to shorten the distance of race-courses, to render two miles instead of four, and the shorter races more customary and frequent—alleging that short distances are not only less injurious and distressing to the horse, but really more productive of gratification to the spectators, who during those, might generally command a full view of the sport, from the start to the ending-post; whereas in a long, or four-mile course, like the B. C. at Newmarket, nothing is seen by the sportsmen assembled but the run-in, of probably less than half a minute's continuance. The far greater part is a race to the jockies alone. His most important reform remains to be told. He forbade to his jockies, and stable-attendants all acts of rigour or ill-nature towards the horses, on pain of instant dismissal. The favourable result was, the animals were gentle as lambs, and

docile in proportion. His directions were still further carried to the utmost verge of kindness and tenderness. His argument was, that by ill-treatment and cruelty, horses are rendered vicious and restive, and that from the opposite may be assured their docility and obedience. Thence he strictly inhibited to his jockies, even the use of the whip in a race; any otherwise than to make a flourish with it, allowing only, in case of a hard contest, the moderate and gentle use of the spur, by which alone a horse may be incited to his utmost exertion. Nothing (bull-baiting and the broad grin of heartless idiots excepted) can be more abominable, contemptible, and disgraceful to the sporting character of this country, than the whipping, spurring, and cutting-up alive, even to the entrails, the generous and noble race-horse, on his run in to the ending-post; nothing more wrong-headed and absurd, since it is almost or altogether a certain consequence, (and this is given on practical experience in the writer) that every foul or unnecessary stroke with the whip or spur, will have the effect of reducing the compass of the horse's stride, and of palsying the momentum of his exertions.

Sir Charles Bunbury was the best of masters, and his service might be truly styled an inheritance. As a prefatory remark to the following cursory account of this ancient and worthy sportsman's racing career, it may be safely averred that the British turf is a great national concern, productive of incalculable benefits in raising a breed of horses for all the purposes of use and enjoyment, superior to those of all other nations and eagerly sought by all. As an amusement or sport, the course is a relic of classical antiquity; in modern times, peculiar to this country, where however, although it has been during some centuries pursued with enthusiasm, by many of our nobles and superior families, and by some persons as a profession, its votaries have always been a small minority of the population. The concomitant games of chance seem essential and unavoidable, and the inherent gambling mania would be satiated independently of horse-coursing. That cruelty and unfair usage of the animal its subject, have no necessary connection with racing, Bunbury, in a long life of constant practice, furnished an illustrious example.

Sir Charles was taken into training for the turf, in his twenty-third year, that is to say in 1763, by a very able master, his friend William Crofts, esq. of West Harling, Norfolk, the proprietor of Brilliant, a high famed and beautiful little horse, exactly of the colour of a new guinea. A son of Brilliant, the bay horse Bellario, was subsequently purchased of Mr. Crofts by the baronet, and he proved a successful racer.

racers. An occurrence relative to this horse, may serve to initiate the readers of the Monthly Magazine, in a certain branch of the mysteries and morality of the turf. Bellario in 1770, met that immortal kill-devil ECLIPSE, at York; and was, in course, beaten, even distanced by him. Nevertheless Sir Charles Bunbury, immediately after the race, challenged O'Kelly to run Bellario against Eclipse, a single mile for five hundred guineas. Now Sir Charles could have no probable expectation of winning this match, but he might of winning money upon it, by betting large sums against his own horse, provided the rate of betting would admit of it; and granting his horse to be fairly run, there is no breach of honour, custom, or propriety in such a case. However, O'Kelly, for some reason of state, declined the match; and in all probability, Sir Charles made the offer hastily and without consideration. His next favourite stallion was Diomed, a large and powerful horse, which had won him the first Derby stakes at Epsom, in 1780, and which finished its career in Virginia, at between thirty and forty years of age. Sir Charles was the breeder of the famous Highflyer, but unluckily sold him a yearling. He also won with his celebrated mare Eleanor, the renewed Derby stakes of the first year of the present century, the only instance in which they had been won by a filly; with the additional circumstance that in the same week, Eleanor, won the Oaks stakes also. This favourite mare was a daughter of Whiskey, grandson of Eclipse. To particularize only the first rate horses, out of the vast number bred and trained at Barton, during so long a period, after Whiskey, Sorcerer became the crack stallion of that stud; a horse of great size and powers, and one of the best runners of his day, both with respect to speed and continuance, but probably the former predominated. He is one of the highest and best bred racers of the time, descended in equal degrees, from those purest sources of our racing blood, the Darley and Godolphin Arabians. From this horse have sprung nearly all those celebrated racers, which of late years have been productive of so much fame and emolument to their proprietor, and who through Sorcerer, must have netted, to calculate moderately, above ten thousand pounds. For Thunderbolt, perhaps the best son of Sorcerer, at three years old, Sir Charles Bunbury refused three thousand guineas, losing him afterwards in the following singular and unfortunate manner. The horse by night, in his loose stable, hitched one of his hinder feet in his headstall; as is supposed in the attempt to rub his head, and being unable to disentangle it, in his violent struggles, beat himself nearly to pieces, and being found in the morning in that de-

plorable state, was immediately shot. The fame of his brother Smolensko is so recent, and he was so attractive of public attention beyond any other race horse, that nothing need be said of him here, beyond a note of his winnings, which were five thousand five hundred guineas in sweepstakes, although he never started after three years old. Having run at Newmarket previously to the Epsom Meeting, his proprietor refused four thousand guineas for this horse. Within these few years, warned by the increasing infirmities of age, Sir Charles had been gradually quitting his turf engagements, adhering chiefly to the business of the breeding stud, leaving, however, several nominations for sweepstakes at Newmarket and Epsom, which are consequently voided by his decease; for the same reason he had relinquished his annual attendance at the races of Epsom, Ascot and Egham.

Sir Charles Bunbury died in the fifty-eighth year of his racing course, without a single vacant year, a longer period probably than that of the celebrated old Frampton, emphatically styled the *father of the turf*: leaving behind him a character and example essentially and gloriously different from that of his notorious predecessor. Sir Charles had acted as steward of the Jockey Club, at Newmarket, nearly half a century; and in the delicate affair of Escape's race, in 1791, evinced a most honorable and independent spirit, whether or not his judgment might have been correct, is matter certainly of considerable doubt, as will appear by a discussion of the question, some years afterwards, in the Sporting Magazine. His liberality and kindness of heart were well displayed in the good-natured and consolatory answer which he gave to an unfortunate gentleman, his debtor to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, who subsequently embraced the desperate resolution of *stepping aside*. In the mode by which he chose to distinguish himself he was eminently successful; no one more popular, or more generally acceptable. His opinion was always sought and respected, usually decisive. His plan of betting had nothing of the extravagance of adventure in it; on the contrary, his nearly invariable rule was, safe play and moderate gain; and he was accustomed to smile at the newspaper and tittle tattle accounts of his splendid acquisitions by betting upon Smolensko at Epsom, on which race his whole risk or profit barely amounted to five hundred pounds. He was often blamed for trusting to the jockey-ship of his own stable-boys in races of considerable interest, preferably to the first rate professors of that art; but he knew, pretty accurately, what his horses were able to perform, and had a choice where to place his confidence. He bent the whole mental force which he possessed to this enchanting avocation. Notwithstanding



standing his national warmth of heart, he had no little of the stoic in his composition: and if his mind seemed often clouded and inactive from a constitutional indolence, the occasional calls of his favourite pursuit generally rendered it to a sufficient degree vigorous and acute. With a far inferior stock of real merit, or an exalted one of demerit, many a name has become memorable. In the annals of human kindness that of Bunbury shall not be forgotten; whilst his failings, trifling when weighed in the balance, shall sleep with him in the tomb. *Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.*

He was twice married; first, to Lady Sarah Lennox, sister to the patriot Duke of Richmond; and afterwards, within the last twenty years, happily, to his present widow, a lady of great beauty in her youth, and of the most amiable and charitable disposition.

Sir Charles is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, resident during some time at Mildenhall, who was knighted for his services in the late war, at the battle of Maida, and who takes a decidedly patriotic part in politics. He published his sentiments on the existing state of public affairs, last autumn, with an acuteness, force, and elegance of diction, which did not fail of a proportionate effect; and his late speech at the Stowmarket meeting would have done honour to the feeling, patriotic fire, and political wisdom of Fox, the friend and compatriot of his late uncle. L.

#### DR. GREGORY OF EDINBURGH.

This gentleman was long at the head of the Medical School and the Medical Practice of Edinburgh, and to his great talents and distinguished character much, not only of the eminence of the University, but also of the prosperity of that city, was to be ascribed. For above forty years he annually taught the Medical Students of the University the most important part of their professional duties; and an admiration of his abilities, and reverence for his character, have, in consequence, extended not only as far as the English language is spoken, but as far as the light of civilization has spread in the world.

He was appointed in the year 1776, at the early age of 23, to the professorship of the Theory of Physic, and he continued to teach this class, with great distinction, for fourteen years. As a text book for his lectures, he published, in the year 1782, his *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, which soon became a work of standard reputation over all Europe, not only in consequence of the scientific merits which it possessed, but the singular felicity of classical language with which it was written. In the year 1790 he was appointed, in con-

sequence of the death of Dr. Cullen, to the chair of the Practice of Physic, the most important medical professorship in the University; and for 32 years he sustained and increased the celebrity which the eminence of his predecessor had conferred upon the office.

During this long period, the fame which his talents had acquired attracted students from all parts of the world, all of whom returned with a feeling of reverence for his character, more nearly resembling that which the disciples of antiquity felt for their instructors, than any thing which is generally experienced. Of the estimation in which his scientific merits were held throughout Europe, it is sufficient proof, that he is one of the few of our countrymen who have been honoured with a seat in the Institute of France; a distinction which is only conferred upon a very small and select number of foreigners.

As a literary man he has long enjoyed a very high reputation. His acute and discriminating mind was early devoted to the study of Metaphysics, and to his reputation as an accomplished scholar all the well informed persons in both parts of the island can bear testimony. He was one of the few men who have rescued this country from the imputation of a deficiency in classical taste, which is thrown upon it with too much justice by our southern neighbours, and demonstrated, that the vigour of Scottish talent may be combined with the elegance of English accomplishments.

He was one of the last of that illustrious body of literary and scientific men, whose labours gave distinction to their country during the latter part of the last century; and among the names of his intimate friends may be ranked those of almost all his cotemporaries, who will be remembered in future ages as men of science or learning; of Cullen and Black, of Reid and Smith, and Stewart; and we will venture to say, that the spot where his remains now lie interred, beside those of Adam Smith, will long be visited by the admirers of Scottish genius, as fitted to awaken no common recollections.

Great, however, as was his reputation as a Professor and as a man of science and literature, it was yet inferior to that which his character had acquired among his personal friends. Descended by the father's side from a long and memorable line of ancestors, among whom the friend and cotemporary of Newton is numbered; and by the mother's from one of the most ancient noble families of Scotland, his character was early formed on an elevated model, and throughout his whole life he combined, in a degree seldom equalled, the studies and acquirements of a man of science, with the tastes and honourable feelings of a high-born gentleman. While his name, in



in consequence, was respected throughout Europe, his society was sought after by persons of the first rank and eminence in this country; and, like his lamented friend Mr. Playfair, he maintained, in no ordinary degree, the important communication between the aristocracy of rank and that of talent. The brilliancy of his wit, and the epigrammatic force of his conversation, will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance; while among a numerous circle of relations and friends the kindness and generosity of his character have rendered his death an irreparable loss. To the poorer classes his professional advice was at all times gratuitously open; and such was the disinterestedness of his conduct, that his income never was near so great as the celebrity of his name might have procured.

The funeral of this eminent physician, was one of the most solemn and impressive that could be witnessed. The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, and the Professors of the University, met in the New Club Room, adjoining to Dr. Gregory's house, in St. Andrew's-square, in front of which the gentlemen of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies, and other friends of the deceased, to the number of 500 or 600, assembled. At one o'clock the procession moved from St. Andrew's-square, along Prince's-street, the North-bridge, down the High-street, to Cannon-gate church-yard, in the following order:—

The Gentleman of the Doctor's Class,  
walking four and four;

THE BODY;  
the Pall, supported by the Relations and Friends of the deceased,  
with three gilded batons on each side.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council,  
preceded by the city halberds, sword and mace; covered with crape.

The Senatus Academicus, in their gowns,  
preceded by their Janitor, with the University mace,  
covered with crape.

The Physicians,  
The Royal Medical Society,  
walking four and four.

The Royal Physical Society,  
walking four and four.

The Friends of the deceased, not connected with the public bodies, comprehending many of the most eminent characters in the country.

The procession was closed by the carriages of the gentlemen attending.

On the arrival at the Cannongate church-yard, the procession moved round the church by the east end; on the students arriving at the gate they opened to the right and left, to allow the coffin to pass through, uncovering at the same time. The friends proceeded from the gate of the church-yard

direct to the grave. All the streets along which the procession moved were crowded with spectators.

#### DR. BATEMAN.

On the 9th of April, at Whithy, in Yorkshire, in the 43d year of his age, Thomas Bateman, M.D. late of Bloomsbury-square. The health of this excellent and lamented physician had long been in a declining state, and there had for some time been unhappily little prospect of any favourable result, either from the resources of art, or the assiduous and affectionate attentions of his family. The failure of his bodily powers did not however impair the vigour of his mind, and his wonted cheerfulness continued unabated to the last; his religious principles supporting him under the expectation and approach of death.

In recording his illness and decease, it is impossible not to advert to the loss which his personal connexions and society at large have thereby sustained. But as a detailed biographical memoir will probably be given of him at some future period, it is sufficient at present to remark, that in his private life he was most exemplary, and in the exercise of his profession he upheld its dignity and usefulness by independent feeling, integrity of conduct, active benevolence, and extensive learning. Dr. Bateman was highly gifted for administering to the sick, being acute and accurate in his observation of disease, and prompt and judicious in the treatment of it; His contributions to the medical literature of his country have been no less various than important; whilst the zeal and ability with which for many years he performed the arduous services of the Public Dispensary, as well as of the House of Recovery, or Fever Hospital, were highly beneficial to those institutions and to the community. Of him then may it with truth be said, that though removed from life at an early period, he has descended full of honour to the grave.

#### Dr. Bateman's works are—

1. Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases, comprised in the Classification of the late Dr. Willan; including the greater part of the Engravings of that Author, in an improved state, and completing the Series as intended to have been finished by him. By T. BATEMAN, M.D. F.L.S. Physician to the Public Dispensary and to the London House of Recovery, in one volume 4to, with upwards of 70 coloured Plates, price 12l. 12s. boards.

2. The Series of new Engravings, representing those Diseases which should have been figured in the subsequent Parts of Dr. Willan's unfinished Works, may be had by the Possessors of that Work, separate price 7l. boards.

3. A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the Arrangement of Dr. Willan, exhibiting a concise View of the diagnostic Symptoms and the Method of Treatment. The Fifth Edition, price 12s. 8vo. boards, with a Plate of the Eight Orders, beautifully coloured.

4. A Succinct Account of the Typhus or Contagious Fever, of this Country, with the appropriate Method of Treatment, as practised in the House of Recovery. To which are added, Observations on the

the Nature and Properties of Contagion, tending to correct the popular Notions of this Subject, and pointing out the Means of Prevention. Second Edition, price 6s. 8vo. boards.

4. Reports on the Diseases of London, and the State of the Weather, from 1804 to 1816, including practical Remarks on the Causes and Treatment of the former. In 8vo. 9s. boards.

#### MRS. PIOZZI.

At Clifton, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi, once celebrated as Mrs. Thrale. She was descended on the paternal and maternal side, from the families of the Salisburys and Cottons, baronets of North Wales, but was still more distinguished as the intimate friend and associate of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, and most of those geniuses who formed the Augustan period of the reign of George the Third.

The world has long known in what estimation her society was held in that circle where those illustrious men, with Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Carter, Vesey, Boscawen, and many others, formed parties seldom surpassed in talent and acquirement. The vivacity of her mind was a never-failing source of pleasure to all who had the good fortune to enjoy her society, while the brilliancy of her wit, tempered by invincible good humour, and general benevolence, delighted all who approached her. Her manners were polished and graceful—her erudition, the result of a regularly classical education, under the learned Dr. Collyer, was much more profound than those who only conversed with her superficially, were likely to discover; for, wisely considering the line usually pre-

scribed in such pursuits to her sex, she made no display of scholarship, yet was always ready to give her testimony when properly called upon; indeed, on those occasions, it was impossible altogether to conceal the rich and rare acquirements in various sciences which she possessed.

Of her writings many are before the public, and if some are inclined to condemn a colloquial style, in which perhaps she was too fond of indulging, all must admire the power of genius and splendour of talent so displayed. She was particularly happy in *jeux d'esprit*, numbers of which lie scattered amongst her friends. Her "Three Warnings," have long been held in universal admiration as a specimen of the precocity of her talents. Her fine mental faculties remained wholly unimpaired; her memory was uncommonly retentive on all subjects;—enriched by apt quotations, in which she was most happy, and her letters and conversation to the last had the same racy spirit that made her the animating principle and ornament of the distinguished society she moved in, at a more early period of her life.

She was authoress of several works, among which was one on English Synonymy, Retrospection of History, Letters to Dr. Johnson, &c. &c. and although the publication of the latter exposed her to much critical animadversion, and to the sarcasms of Peter Pindar, yet it is now admitted that she was a woman of extraordinary endowments, and an honour to her sex and age.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*The following jeu de Esprit was sent from Bengal about five years ago, but by whom composed is unknown.*

### THE CONVERTED NATIVE.

ON heathen shores to kindle Christian flame,  
To India once a Missionary came,  
A pious man, replete with holy zeal,  
And really anxious for the public weal,  
The sweets of christianity displayed,  
Full many a convert had our hero made,  
And many a native who damnation feared,  
Heathen no more, a catholic appeared.

To put the Padree's patience to the test,  
Washee, (a sly old rogue) among the rest,  
To chapel went;—and so the story saith,  
Embraced the doctrine of the christian faith;

The Priest, as usual, with a pious grace,  
"Sprinkling pure water o'er his sable face,"

Exclaimed, "with change of faith you alter names

So he who Washee went, returned as—James."

The native listened with a mute surprise,  
But thought, while on the Priest he fixed his eyes,

Altho' me know, that you would change my God,

To change my name is very—very odd,  
Me forty years of age, and all my life,  
Sweet thick lipped Balshabam, my lovely wife,

Has called me "Washee"—Washee was my name.

Until this Massa White man—parson came;—

Water he put upon my face—that devilish strange,

And then he telle me, my name be change,  
He call me James—well—James is now my name;

Washee, or James to me is all the same.  
But then the Parson say, I no must eat,

On what he call the "saint-days" any meat.  
Nor, if I hope for mercy on the last day,  
Must I touch flesh on Friday or on fast-day;

You will be damned, he bellowed, if you do,  
But massa Parson, let me tell you,

Dam

Dam or no dam, my belly I will treat ;  
And curse me if I don't still eat meat."  
Well, Washee, James I mean—James kept  
his word,  
Which the good Priest with indignation  
heard ;

To be convinc'd, howe'er, and shun mis-  
takes,

He to the Native's dwelling bied,  
And there "*upon a Friday*" spied  
The white-washed James dining on beef-  
steaks.

"Ah sinful wretch, what is it I behold ?  
I grieve to find 'tis truth, that I've been  
told ;

Eating '*beef-steaks*' to-day, I wish to  
know

Where you expect your precious soul will  
go ?"

"What, Massa, me *eat meat* ? No, Massa,  
no"—

Then, while a mouthful large, the fellow  
takes,

He adds, "what for you callee this beef-  
steaks ?

This, Massa, that you see upon the dish,  
Is no '*Beef-steaks*,' indeed—but dam  
good '*fish*.'

"*Fish*," the astonished Priest, with fury  
cried,

For very clear it was, the rascal lied ;  
"Why, wretched man, can't I believe mine  
eyes ?

They are beef-steaks"—"*Fish, fish*," the  
Native cries !

"And now, good massa, to relieve all doubt  
I telle you which way I make it out.

One day you take poor Washee by the hand,  
You speak fine words, he no can under-  
stand,

Water you put upon my face—that change  
my name,

And so this morning "*me*" have done the  
same ;

Me, take beef-steakes—make talkee over  
dish,

And "*putting water on them*" called them  
"*Fish*."

*On the neglect of a most useful servant of  
God and mankind.*

#### SONNET.

IMMORTAL Lancaster! whose generous  
soul

Resisting, like a mighty stream, all bars,  
Intent through evil and through good, to  
move

Right onward toward the everlasting goal,  
Which forms of human intellect the bounds,  
Like the good providence thou dost revere.  
Where'er thou art, time still thy fame shall  
raise,

Whether Columbia's or some other shore,  
Screen thee from England's dark ungrateful  
band,

Whom envy stirs to blast thy noble

This still I know, nor seek I to know more,  
*God keeps thee in the hollow of his hand,\**  
Till in his kingdom thou thy meed receive,  
And thousands of his children sing thy  
praise. G. CUMBERLAND.

#### TRANSLATION from the GREEK of the MEDEA of EURIPIDES.

By the Rev. JAMES BROWN.

[Euripides, the admirer and intimate companion of Socrates, was distinguished for moral sentiment and pathos. The tyrant of Phææ wept at the exhibition of one of his pieces, and so grateful to the Grecian ear was the harmony of his numbers, that several prisoners who could recite his verses, were set at liberty. His *Medea* has been the subject of general imitation. Milton is known to have been partial to this performance, and has, I believe, translated several passages. The elegant Buchanan, smit with its beauties, has given us a version of this play, and has infused into it all the graces of his polished latinity. Cornelia has introduced the subject on the French stage, with accustomed elevation; and our countryman, Glover, has given it to the English Theatre in all the high colouring of splendid imagery, well woven incident, and glowing diction. The passage I have selected is not impassioned: it opens the piece with an unambitious but interesting simplicity, and this simplicity I have endeavoured to infuse into the translation.]

O, that with vent'rous speed, far from this  
land,

*Argo* had never moor'd in Colchis' Strand,  
Nor Peleon's groves supplied his planks  
of pine,

To form this first rate of the Grecian line,  
Mann'd with heroic chiefs both wise and  
bold,

The far-famed fleece to win of massy gold,  
*Iolco's* towers *Medea* had not seen,  
Nor Jason fir'd the affections of a Queen.

Corinth, the imperial race would ne'er  
have known,

Whose Princess by strong charms her  
favour won.

*Medea* smil'd, when Jason yet was kind,  
And gave to fondness all her mighty mind.

O sacred union, that no discord knows!  
But as it cools alike, alike it glows.

Yet soon are fled the joys that pleas'd be-  
fore,

And love, and faith, and honor are no more.  
For Jason now to other loves has sped,

And woo'd a foreign Princess to his bed,  
O'er him fair *Creusa* holds resistless sway,

Daughter of *Creon*, whom these realms  
obey.

My Queen, in tears, bewails her slighted  
love,

Appeals to Gods, and broken vows to prove  
That false and callous to her peerless

charms,  
Jason, with cursed speed, flew to a rival's  
arms.

\* An expression he used on the author's enquiring how he had been preserved from want, when he left the parent institution and refused an offer that would have paralyzed his efforts.

Without



Without repose and food her form decays,  
And knearest woe on mental feeling preys:  
Far from her native home she sighs to find,  
How much of human bliss she left behind.  
Turning her snowy neck soft sorrows flow,  
And parents, kindred, country swell her woe.

These ties contemning, Jason reads her heart

Doom'd now to feel grief's most uneven'd dart.

For high her spirit, and but ill-form'd to bear

The anxious anguish of a lasting care,  
I know her well, and sudden horrors feel,  
Lest stealing slow her vengeance to fulfil,  
She, (hellish deed) her children's rest invade,

And stain, with infant-blood, her cursed blade;

Or, else the king and Jason, by her hand  
Untimely fall, and sadden all the land.

But lo! flush'd from the course, in pastime gay,

The children come, unconscious of dismay,  
Their Mother's wrongs how can they keenly feel?

Youth keeps fell grief and shuns the demon still.

#### ALL THE WORLD'S A LOTTERY.

A NEW SONG; by the late G. S. CAREY.

(Never before printed.)

ALL the world's a lottery,  
Strangers to our destiny,  
Whatsoe'er our fate may be

In this lottery.

Fortune is so wiley,  
She'll with a smile beguile ye,  
And often trick ye slyly,

Within this lottery.

Shou'd a needy, battered rake,  
Wish a buxom wife to take,  
For his future comfort sake

In this lottery;  
When he's play'd this prank, Sir,  
He's but himself to thank, Sir,  
Should madam prove a blank, Sir,

Within this lottery

Some will quarrel for a straw,  
Looking for revenge in law,  
Should they chance a prize to draw,

'Tis a lottery;  
Many much depend, Sir,  
On answering some end, Sir;  
Believe an honest friend, Sir,

'Tis all a lottery.

When you're aged grown, and weak,  
Or, when time has blanch'd the cheek,  
Being sick, for physic seek,

'Tis a lottery;  
When a parent dies, Sir,  
Tears will wet the eyes, Sir,  
Altho' you get a prize, Sir,

Within this lottery.

Interest is a leading game,  
Yet it is a mortal shame,  
Making friendship but a name,  
In this lottery.

Man's a greedy elf, Sir,  
Friendship ends in self, Sir,  
While looking out for pelf, Sir,

Within this lottery,  
Stop, then stop the wheel, Sir,  
For many seem to feel, Sir,  
With hearts as hard as steel, Sir,

In this lottery.

Tho' we've much to cope, Sir,  
Mankind would often mope, Sir,  
Without a chance of hope, Sir,  
Within this lottery.

## NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

WE transcribe the following interesting account of a recent American work on the political state of Italy, by THEODORE LYMAN, jun., from the North American Review, No. XXX. Jan. 1821.

The parts of Italy treated of by Mr. Lyman, are the Ecclesiastical and Neapolitan States. There are, however, several chapters in which the author has collected his observations with respect to the country at large; and the appendix contains considerable statistical information with respect to Tuscany, Piedmont, and Genoa. The part of Italy of which the least is said is the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; an omission accounted for, in the advertisement to the work, from the want of public printed documents, and the extreme

jealousy of the Austrian functionaries.

As the political state of a people is ever powerfully affected by the state of religion, which may prevail in it, Mr. Lyman opens his work with two chapters, connected with this part of the subject. The first treats of the index, the licensed editions of the bible, and the character of the popular religious books in Italy. Governments and established churches, in almost every age, have assumed to themselves the right of dictating to their members and subjects, what books they shall read; and perhaps it would not be safe to deny at large, that the civil and religious guides of a people have a right to exercise this discretion. Though we dis-  
dain the vulgar cry against popery, and  
approve

approve the candour with which Mr. Lyman speaks of its institutions, it must be allowed that our venerable mother, the Roman church, has exercised this right with a freedom, that bears hard on universal despotism. The Index Expurgatorius has been one of her chief engines for this purpose. This is an index of books forbidden to be read by the faithful. It amounts, in the modern editions, to a closely printed small octavo volume; and appendices and additions are published from time to time, containing the dangerous works, as they appear from the immoral or heretical presses of the transalpine world. It appears from the authorities collected by Mr. Lyman, that though decrees against suspected books are as old as the fifth century, yet that the compilation of a regular index of them was first ordered by the Council of Trent, and published in consequence in 1564. The further compilation of the materials for it is entrusted to a congregation of eleven cardinals, assisted by counsellors and reporters.

Our readers will be assisted in judging of the spirit in which this index is compiled, and we must add, of the government of the Ecclesiastical State—for the Index Expurgatorius is of course a part of the law of the land—by learning from the work of Mr. Lyman, that the following are of the number of forbidden books, viz.: the translations of Darwin's *Zoonomia*, Sismondi's *Italian Republics*, the Greek Lexicons of Stephanus and Scapula, Grotius de Jure, Richardson's *Pamela*, and Copernicus on the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies,—for his pertinacious adherence to the doctrines of which last pestilent work, it is well known that Galileo was persecuted even unto recantation. If there were any thing more preposterous than the prohibition of such works as these, in the nineteenth century or in any century, it would be the farce, by which dispensation is obtained from it, and license to read prohibited books is granted.

Among the works prohibited by the Index Expurgatorius are the Reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The fate which attended the efforts of this Society to diffuse the scriptures in the ecclesiastical state, may be learned from the following passage.

'About two years ago, Mr. Hartford, an Englishman, employed by the British Bible Society, offered to give a number of Italian

bibles to the Papal government for distribution, provided he was allowed to print them at Rome. The government refused this offer, except upon condition that he printed the edition of the bible translated into Italian by Martini, Archbishop of Florence, and published in 1803, in thirty-six volumes, 8vo. It is a fable that the Pope excommunicated the Bible Society, though he has caused their proceedings to be placed on the Index, and the Papal government has declared that all Bibles, not approved of by the church, will be confiscated when found within the ecclesiastical dominions. The Bible was printed in Italian in the time of Sixtus V. in the year 1589. The edition of Martini, and another of an Archbishop of Turin, in 23 large volumes, are the only ones tolerated, and even those instantly subjected to the Index, if printed without a Latin text and ample notes and illustrations. Such are the opportunities that the poor classes, and indeed, one may say, any classes have in Italy of instructing themselves in the Holy Scriptures. Again, so much is knowledge denied to the Italian people, that all the offices in the Romish Church are in Latin, and mass said in the Italian tongue is absolutely illegal, though Scipio Ricci, Bishop of Pistoja, introduced, under the protection of the Grand Duke, the use of the vulgar tongue in divine service in his diocese in 1786. This has since been discontinued.' pp. 7—9.

It is strictly the pontifical government of the ecclesiastical state, to which the stigma of a policy like this applies. It would be the height of injustice to apply it to the catholic church at large. The Gallican church, one of the noblest bodies in Christendom, has ever resisted the interferences of the Roman court; and although we know not whether an exemption from the Index Expurgatorius forms a stipulation in any of the Concordats, yet France, of all the countries in the world, is that where it is practically least heeded. In Catholic Germany, the clergy have furnished some of the most enlightened theologians of the present day, men who must smile or weep at the sight of an Index.

Looking therefore on the Index, though originally ordered by the last general council of the church, to be in reality a feature of the modern Roman government, the description of it is pertinently followed in Mr. Lyman's work, by the account of the heads of that government, the Pope and cardinals, in the second chapter. The details of the government and of the condition of the people in the ecclesiastical state.

state, which Mr. Lyman has collected, serve to illustrate the *Concetto* of the Abbé Galiani, which Mr. Lyman has quoted, that an atheistical successor of St. Peter were better than a superstitious one. Nor is the proposition more questionable, in the form in which Mr. Lyman has himself presented it, that the monastic vows of celibacy imposed on the heads of the Roman government, are equally fatal to its character and power. The doctrine is, in truth, in either form the same; and no one we think can have made a visit, however transient, to Rome, and witnessed the oppressive formalities which have their origin in the ecclesiastical character of the government, without being ready heartily to assent to it. We suspect that there is something fatal in the ecclesiastical training, to that enlargement of mind and incuriousness of small things, which are necessary to the administration of a government at the present day.

The following passage presents the personal character of the present venerable head of the church in a pleasing point of view.

‘But the present Pope, an amiable and good man, possessing much learning and sound sense, but with a spirit and body chastened and shattered by many years of captivity, insults, mortifications, and personal injuries, does not appear to be much beset with the ambition of restoring Rome, either by abandoning his religion or his monastic vows. Those who recollect his touching answer to the base prelates sent by Bonaparte to torture and persecute him; looking at his crucifix, he said, “let me die worthy of the sufferings that I have already endured;” those who have witnessed the piety, earnestness and devotion, with which he assists at the great festivals of Christmas; those who have seen him driving slowly through the streets of Rome, and the people, kneeling at his approach, exclaim, “blessing, holy father;” finally, all those, who still bear in mind the meek and saint-like expression of his face, who are acquainted with his mild, gentle and subdued manners, his mortified habits of life, his holy and sanctified demeanour and carriage, will have no difficulty in believing that he is undefiled by those wild and wicked projects, and those debauched and profligate principles and practices, that disgrace too many of his predecessors.’ pp. 11, 12.

The third chapter contains an accurate account of the form in which the Roman government is exercised over the several provinces of the ecclesiastical state, of the several courts of justice,

civil and criminal, and of some of the important dignities of the Roman municipality. We presume it was unexpected to most of the readers of Mr. Lyman’s work, to find that the liberal principles which have sprung up from the French revolution, and which have redeemed, as far as any thing could redeem, the crimes and calamities of that great civil tragedy, have penetrated into what one would have thought the very sanctuary of prescription and the old regime, the capital of the Pope of Rome. The administration of the Roman government, as appears from the statements made by Mr. Lyman, has retained much of the organization given it by the French; and which was confirmed by the *Motu Proprio*, or pontifical decree of July 6, 1816. Nor is the reason less unexpected than the fact.

‘In the course of the *Motu Proprio*, the following unexpected concession appears:—“New habits substituted for the old, new opinions and fresh information diffused upon all the branches of administration and public economy, require the adoption of a system more adapted to the present condition of the inhabitants of the pontifical states.”’

We are informed, in this chapter, that the use of the torture was abolished by the same ordinance of 1816. Had not fundamental changes of the oldest institutions and habits become so familiar to us, in the last thirty years, we should hardly know how to believe that the use of the torture was abolished in the papal courts; and that the inquisition in 1818 condemned but one man, and that for stealing church plate. In fact, if we are not misinformed, the papal government has not been the last to abolish the use of the torture; for at the date of the *Motu Proprio* of 1816, the use of the torture had not been forbidden by law, in the Protestant kingdom of Hanover, then subject to his Majesty George III. Since then, we believe, it has been formally abolished in Hanover. Before the formal abolition of the torture a year or two ago in Hanover, it had sunk silently into disuse; a fact, however, which was studiously concealed from the common people, on whom the notion was diligently inculcated that it was still in practice. To this end a notable practice, called the *territo realis*, was admitted, even in the subordinate criminal courts; in virtue of which the prisoner was summoned at the dead of night,



night, to a remote apartment, where the instrument of torture — ropes, wheels, and frames, were strewed around him, where he was questioned, according to a catechism of criminal interrogation drawn up for such occasions, and if he persisted in his denial, handed over to the hangman and his apparitors to be stripped, bruised, thrown down, and lacerated, as apparent preliminaries of being tortured. We happened to have personal knowledge of a case of this gentle administration of justice, in the year 1817, in one of the most respectable cities of the kingdom of Hanover.

In the important points of the limitation of Entails, and the abolition of baronial privileges, the provisions of the present law of the ecclesiastical state are sufficiently liberal, and might furnish a lesson to countries that think themselves more enlightened. The civil law in the momentous article of succession, is, with a few unimportant exceptions in the case of females, still in force. If there were nothing else in the civil law, to entitle it to our respect, it would be this noble feature of an equal succession; and to every extravagant commendation pronounced, by the English writers, on the common law, accompanied as these commendations so often are, particularly in the work of Blackstone, with disparaging comparisons of the Roman jurisprudence, we would reply, by pointing to the Roman law of succession. It is this alone which makes the Roman law essentially republican, and the English law essentially aristocratic; and it is quite easy to see that the comfort, independence, and happiness of private life among the Romans, must have been promoted far more considerably by an equal distribution of estates, than impaired by the despotic assumptions of the princes. The last fall heavy only on the ministers of state and the courtiers; while in the modern states of Europe, particularly England, although the subject is protected by an admirable code of public rights from any considerable oppression on the part of the government, the mass of families is ground down by this most unnatural and aristocratical law of succession, which turns out the younger sons and the daughters upon the world.

We pass over the fourth chapter, which contains an account of the police of Rome, and the mode of confinement in the prisons and at the public works;

as also the fifth, in which may be found some curious original anecdotes on exorcising, with a highly interesting description of the office and sale of relics. We confess we are not prepared to find such gross superstitions, so publicly kept up; nor after all the relics, which we have had the good fortune to see, among others, the skulls of the three wise men and of the eleven thousand virgins at Cologne, did we suppose that there was an office at Rome where any relic wished for might be publicly purchased, and with it a diploma vouching for its authenticity.

The sixth chapter contains an account of the finances of the ecclesiastical state, compiled apparently from original documents.

The seventh chapter of Mr. Lyman's work contains a miscellaneous collection of anecdotes, relative to the admittance of strangers to the religious festivals in Rome; the priesthood; and some points of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The courtesy manifested to foreigners at Rome may be seen in the following remark of Mr. Lyman, on the admission of strangers to the high festivals in the Pauline chapel.

‘On one of the great ceremonies before Christmas, I have seen the Pope kneeling on the floor of a splendid chapel, belonging to St. Peter's, before an altar upon which five hundred wax candles were burning, and earnestly repeating the prayers for the occasion, in unison with many of the most distinguished cardinals of the church, also upon their knees in different parts of the chapel; at the same time that several hundred strangers were crowding through the door with no little noise and vehemence; were approaching within a few feet of the person of the Pontiff; and had completely surrounded and enveloped those of the cardinals, who happened to be at their devotions behind the line of his holiness.’ Artists of all nations are allowed to design in any church at Rome on all days of the week, and at all hours, when the church is regularly open. Travellers are often led up to the railing of an altar to see a work of art, at the moment when the priest is celebrating mass. Prayers, incense, and criticism are mingled together. Several chapters could be written abounding in facts similar to the foregoing. I do not pretend to say, that these facts savour only of indulgence, forbearance, and liberality, on the part of the government;

ment; they no doubt betray an equal degree of weakness, and a desire to caress and secure the good favour of foreign nations. Indeed, it is but a sorry policy to suffer foreigners to make light of their dignities and privileges, on occasions when a few Swiss halberds would be sufficient to enforce a becoming respect.

We know not how the modern Roman law of trusts and charitable foundations may run, but the following facts from the same chapters, would make out a tolerable case; we think, for heirs at law in some countries.

‘All catholic nations had formerly churches and houses in Rome for the worship and reception of the poor pilgrims of the nation. There they were lodged and fed for a certain number of days, and at their departure received a small viaticum. No pilgrims now come, and as several nations still hold property of this distribution, the proceeds are given in dowries to young girls, for to the poor of the nation. The church of Flanders distributed six hundred dollars in this manner the last year. It was a great loss of money and time to go on pilgrimages, particularly those long pilgrimages to the Holy Land. It converted a large proportion of the population, most endowed with robust bodies and enterprising minds, into beggars, as the superstition of those ages never denied charity to the palm-branch and cockle shell. The celebrated caravans to Mecca and Medina have also become less numerous, less frequent, and depart at more irregular periods. The Turkish government finds the expense of providing guards and conductors too great; and it would do well to calculate, at the same time, the loss of labour and the contracting of idle and bad habits by many of its subjects.

The eighth chapter contains a particular account of the process of beatification, an inferior degree of saintship, illustrated by the case of Father Posadas, a Spanish priest, who was beatified two or three years ago at Rome, and whose history, in consequence, was much talked of at the time in the devout circles. As Father Posadas was born in Andalusia in 1644 and beatified in 1817, the church cannot be accused of undue rashness, in conferring this important honour. Mr. Lyman remarks at the end of the chapter, that an interval of one hundred years commonly elapses between the death and canonization of a saint.

One may say of the subject of canonization, as Mr. Stewart does of juggling, that it deserves a more philosophical examination than it has generally received, in reference to the subject of miracles: inasmuch as it is not decreed even in its inferior stages, except upon formal and judicial proof of miracles wrought. Mr. Lyman accordingly pursues the subject of the miracles in the following chapter. As the case therein related seems to us in every respect the most curious and important one of alleged modern miracles, more so, for instance, than those at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, examined by Hume, Paley, and others, we shall give an abstract of the account, which Mr. Lyman has drawn from the work of Marchetti, *De’ Prodigj avvenuti in molte sagre immagini specialmente di Maria Santissima*, &c. Roma. 1797, 12mo. We have ourselves had an opportunity of consulting this rare and singular volume, and are able to vouch for the correctness of the citations that are made from it in the work before us. It is to be observed that behind the lamps, by which the streets of Rome and others of the Italian cities are lighted, are placed portraits of the Virgin, coarsely painted and generally glazed. As they are placed directly against the walls, and these are of stone, it is difficult to conceive that a deception could be practised by persons concealed behind them. The most important of the cases described by Marchetti is that of which an account is given by Mr. Lyman, in the following manner.

‘I shall, therefore, only mention the most important facts relating to the first prodigy recorded in the book; this happened to an image of the most holy Mary, “mother of pity,” and called dell’ Archetto. It is painted with oil, and represents only one half of the bust; both the eyes are open, of which the pupil and white can be most distinctly seen. The picture is protected by a glass, and it is raised ten feet from the ground. The first prodigy was observed on the 9th of July, 1796. The day was mild and clear. Early in the morning it was remarked that the eyes began to move, and the eyelids occasionally shut themselves entirely. Here began the examination, not only of this but of all the other images. Persons brought ladders, mounted to within a few inches of the eyes, and stood looking at them for many minutes. The Cardinal Braschi carried

carried a ladder upon the top of his carriage and went to every image in the city; each one only served to make him believe more in the miracle. I was well acquainted with Monseignor B—, who had examined several in the same manner. He was a man of sixty, intelligent, of a sound judgment, well instructed, not inclined to superstition, and as ready to scoff at incredulous stories as other people. He said to me repeatedly, that he as much saw the eyes move, as he saw the picture against the wall. Some brought glasses to magnify the object, others walked away a few hours, and then returned to see if the same effect would be produced, and others held their hands over their eyes for a few moments for a similar purpose.

Persons were seized with cold sweats and fainted, others were seized with convulsions, and some went rushing through the streets and shouting, like the possessed "*miracolo*." The crowds near the images were exclaiming at every moment, "see, the blessed saint raises her eyelids—she turns the pupils, now she raises them, and now she depresses them." Crowds of persons watched night and day before the images, chanting different hymns of the catholic service. It was a scene of crossing and of reciting *Pater-Nosters* and *Ave-Marias*. When the miracle was particularly visible, then the whole multitude fell upon their knees in the most devout manner, some repeating short prayers with great fervour, and others shouting in a frantic, half-distracted voice, "blessed be the most Holy Virgin." The litanies were chanted, and at the verse "*Santa Maria, ora pro nobis*" it was observed, in particular, that the virgin opened her eyes. The streets were thronged for several weeks both night and day with people going in long processions, headed by priests, from one image to another, and reciting offices in praise of the virgin. "All hail Mary and thy son Jesus, and Him who created them." These processions were usually closed by persons armed with instruments of penance, beating their naked bodies. Before the images

ancient enmities were forgotten, men deposited their swords and daggers in sign of peace—robbers restored stolen goods—creditors released their debtors—a profane song or a blasphemous word was no where heard, and neither licentiousness, quarrels, or drunkenness were seen. This short and simple canticle, a thousand times repeated, was heard at every corner: "*Salve Regina, illos tuos misericordes oculos ad nos converte*."

The printed accounts are signed by the autograph of Cardinal Somaglia. Then follows a list of one hundred and seventy-four persons, all above the age of twenty, of all ranks and descriptions, cardinals, marquisses, priests, officers, monks, cobblers, married and unmarried, native and foreign, all of whom solemnly deposed upon oath, before a special tribunal, appointed for the purpose, that they respectively witnessed the prodigies above recorded; many of the witnesses saw the same prodigies at all the images, and many at various repetitions and intervals. These persons were examined as if they had been giving testimony, in a court of justice, to a natural fact. There is also a list of seven hundred and eighty-seven persons, who made a simple declaration: many, however, upon oath, of having witnessed the above named prodigies. A large proportion of both lists consists of persons the most eminent in society for rank, dignity, learning and integrity.

The chapter on the universities contains what a little traveller is able to collect, or a foreigner curious to know, of these establishments. Fallen establishments we had nearly called them; but the names of Forcellini, of Carlini, of De Rossi, and others as renowned belonging to this age or the last, must forbid that epithet. It is not the universities in Italy that are fallen, but society, which has fallen around them, and has no more the means of sending a host of pupils to their walls; while the extensive diffusion of learning beyond the Alps enables a person to get as good an education in Scotland, in Upsal, and in Moscow, as he could get in Padua or Pavia.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

The ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY of  
LONDON.

THE council have ordered a die to be formed, for the purpose of striking medals in bronze, silver and  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 354.

gold; to be bestowed, as an honorary distinction, on such persons as may, from time to time, distinguish themselves by any material discovery, or improvement in the science. And, in



order to direct the attention of astronomers to those points which appear most worthy of encouragement, they will here state some of the principal subjects on which they have at present decided to bestow such rewards. In the first place, they propose to bestow the medal for the discovery of any new planet, satellite, or comet: or for the re-discovery of any old comet, or of any stars that have disappeared. Considering also the great importance (both in a nautical and in a geographical point of view) of having accurate observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites and of occultations of stars by the moon, they think that the medal should be given for any considerable collection, not only of original observations of this kind, but also of well authenticated recorded observations, reduced to the mean time of the meridian of some well known observatory. Observations likewise on the positions of the fixed stars, tending either to the enlargement and perfection of our present catalogues, or to the more accurate determination of the variable ones, in size, colour, or situation;—as well as observations on double stars, tending, in like manner, not only to the enlargement and perfection of the present catalogues, but also to the determination of their angular distance, and of their angle of position;—together with observations on nebulae, appear proper subjects of such reward. To these may be added, observations on refraction, with a view to the more perfect theory of that phenomenon; particularly at low altitudes, where irregularities take place, when little or no variation has taken place in the barometer or thermometer: observations on the tides, particularly in situations where the current is not influenced by any contiguous continent, as will be more fully alluded to in the sequel: observations tending to determine the true figure of the sun, or of the earth:—and, in short, any observations which may be considered likely to advance and improve the science.

But, it is not to observations alone, that the council would wish to confine the bestowing of the Society's medal. The reduction of observations when made is another and oftentimes a more laborious task: and, without the latter the former would be of little or no service to the astronomer. To this subject, therefore, the council wish to invite the attention of the computer; as well as to the formation of more

simple and easy tables, for the reduction of astronomical observations, than those at present in existence. The formation of new tables for the more recently discovered planets, as well as more accurate tables of the sun, moon, and other planets, together with those of Jupiter's satellites, is a subject too important to need the recommendation of this society. The comparison likewise of the places of any of these bodies, observed in the present century at any of the principal observatories, with their places deduced from the most approved tables, but more particularly those of the moon, is an object worthy of encouragement. In the latter case, however, it would be desirable that the numerical value of the arguments of the principal equations should be annexed to each comparison; and that, in all cases, the principles on which the deductions are made should be fully and clearly stated. But, independent of these subjects, there are many other useful tables tending to facilitate astronomical calculations, some of a permanent and others of a temporary or local nature, which would be a great assistance to the practical astronomer, and worthy the patronage of this society. And, without particularizing such subjects, the council wish it to be understood that these are amongst the objects which they are desirous to reward with the society's medal.

With respect to instruments, the council propose to bestow the medal for every improvement which may tend materially to advance the science. They would mention, however, as a few amongst the desiderata, an instrument for determining the apparent magnitudes of the stars, or of ascertaining a correct scale whereby astronomers may be enabled to express themselves in one common language on this subject. Likewise a simple but effectual contrivance for enabling an observer to determine the right ascension and declination of small stars, without the necessity of illuminating the field of the telescope. And a method of applying the reflecting telescope to transit or circular instruments, in as convenient and useful a manner as the refracting telescope.\*

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\* The society then propose the question given in our last, relative to the system of Saturn, but unhappily adopt the notion of *ultraaction* as a modifying cause; though the

The council have received a communication from Captain Basil Hall, expressing his readiness to attend to any instructions on subjects wherein he might be of service to the science of astronomy, in his intended voyage to the South seas.

Captain Hall was requested (and the same cannot be too strongly pressed on any future voyager, or settler in distant climates, favourably situated for such inquiries:) namely, to make regular observations on the tides, in favourable situations for determining their theory.

The islands in the Pacific and South Atlantic oceans, if we may trust the accounts of voyagers, are mere vertical shafts, or insulated columns, shooting at once from the very bottom of the ocean, without shoals, or any gradual declivity. Round these, the tides must rise and fall with perfect uniformity: and it is exceedingly probable that, in these cases, a much shorter series of observations would be requisite for framing accurate results: and that even those of a single month, in moderately calm weather, might have considerable value in the present improved state of the theory. The situation of the Gallapagos islands, on which Captain Hall will probably

the system of Saturn is that of all others which proves the absurdity of any principle of attraction, and most decisively indicates that balanced motion or equal momenta are the causes of the state of equilibrium in which we find Saturn, his rings and satellites.

spend some time (it being one of the stations at which he proposes to swing the invariable pendulum,) possesses peculiarities which entitle it to notice, although it does not satisfy all the conditions. It is immediately under the equator: and should he be there about the time of the equinox, the very vertex of the aqueous spheroid, which will then pass over the spot, may be made the subject of his observations. These islands, likewise present another remarkable peculiarity of situation; for, they stand within a very few degrees of the point where the magnetic intersects the terrestrial equator. It is therefore desirable that observations should be made with a view to ascertain the accuracy of this conclusion. It may also be remarked, that it is near this spot that the magnetic equator is supposed to deviate into the serpentine form, as mentioned by the same eminent writer.

One of the objects of this society being an examination of the heavens in minute detail, the council have likewise frequently discussed this subject, but without being able to agree on a plan, proper to be recommended for the adoption of the members. They consider it, however, a subject of so much importance, that they will early resume it: for, until every remarkable star in the heavens is recorded, and its place assigned in the catalogue, it is vain to pretend to an accurate knowledge of the true system of the universe.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.*

**To SAMUEL FLETCHER, of Walsall, Staffordshire, for Improvements on Saddles, Saddle-straps, Saddle-girths, and Saddle-cloths, by the application of Materials hitherto unused for that purpose.**

**T**HE object proposed in this patent is, to render saddle-girths elastic by the addition of springs; which is effected by attaching one end of the usual strap to a worm-spring; the worm is contracted when the girth is tightly buckled; but when the body of the horse contracts, the elasticity of the spring keeps the saddle firmly secured to the horse's back.

The worm-spring is formed and tempered so as to allow the strap to which it is attached to draw out in a small

degree, by the action of a power or weight equal to twenty-five or thirty pounds, and its resistance is such, that not less than fifty or sixty pounds so suspended, will closely compress it.

The spring and other parts being properly formed and connected, an outer strap is stitched over the whole, leaving room for the motion of the inner strap, as the force exerted upon the girth may require its elongation or contraction.

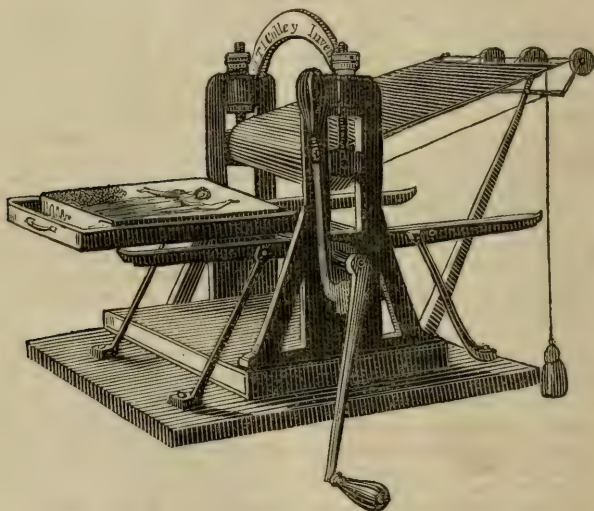
**To WILLIAM ACRAMAN, the younger, and DANIEL ACRAMAN, of Bristol, for certain improvements in the Process of forming the Materials for manufacturing Chains and Chain Cables.**

The object of this invention, is to construct the links of a chain, so that

it may be better calculated to bear an extraordinary strain without breaking, than a chain of equal weight of metal on any other construction. This is effected by placing a piece of metal across each link to keep its sides from collapsing, when the chain is drawn with any extraordinary force. Two methods are proposed for this purpose: 1st. by raising on the pieces or bars of which each link is formed, conical projections, which when the bar is turned round and welded together into an elliptical link, will meet in the middle. The 2d mode is, where the projections are not sufficiently raised to meet when turned into a link; it is then proposed to form cups to receive the points of a spindle-formed stay, which is introduced when the bar is welded together

into a link, to prevent the collapsing of the sides.

*Observations.* Without entering into the actual merit of the patentee's invention, or at all considering the question of its relation as to other chain cables for which patents are held, we apprehend this to be a case, in which the title of the patent, (which describes the thing for which the grant is made, and the mode of performing, which the patentee is bound to disclose in his specification,) does not accurately enough describe the real object of the patent; which is not, (as in the terms of the title) to "improve the process of forming the materials," but (as in the terms of the descriptive specification) to make an improved chain cable.



MR. THOS. JOHN COLLEY'S LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

We have to announce a further improvement in presses for *Lithographic printing*, by Mr. THOS. JOHN COLLEY; and at the Lithographic establishment of Mr. CHARLES M. WILICH, No. 6, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, there are already two on this construction at work.

We anticipate, from the simplicity of this machine and its lowness of price, a considerable extension of the art of lithography.

On the carriage with the stone being placed under the upper roller, and the lever being depressed, the lower cylinder is raised without any exertion, by a very simple contrivance, and any degree of required pressure may thus be instantly given. The winch handle winds the carriage through, and by lifting the lever up the pressure is disengaged, and it is at liberty to be withdrawn. It has therefore no intricacy of parts.



*The Hon. WM. ERSKINE COCHRANE, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, London, for an improvement in the Construction of Lamps.*

The improvement proposed in the construction of this lamp, consists in a peculiar disposition of the parts, by which the flame is made to bend in an oblique or inclined direction, instead of rising perpendicularly from the wick, by which the shadow of the lamp is not thrown downwards as usual, but the radiation of the light is directly below the lamp, as well as round it. By the peculiar construction of the lamp, it will be seen, that a current of air is

directed against the flame, so as to carry it out of its naturally erect tendency, and cause it to project over the edge of the burner.

*Obs.* This is a very ingenious modification of Argand's principle, and being really for what its title designates it, viz. an improvement, is sound and tenable; but even here, the specification is needlessly encumbered with extraneous matter, with descriptions of parts of the compound which are not new; and the incautious introduction of which, ever more or less exposes a patent to question.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**WE** present to our readers, in this Number of our *Miscellany*, an object of antiquarian and natural curiosity, which cannot fail to fill every observer with astonishment. It is an exact drawing of the perfect Mammoth now exhibiting in the Museum of Philadelphia, and we believe the only perfect skeleton of this extinct race in existence. The artist has happily given a correct notion of its vast dimensions, by introducing the figure of a middle-sized man, whose extended arm scarcely reaches the ribs of the animal. We have, in various Numbers of our series, inserted all that is known of these skeletons, whose parts are found in large quantities on the Banks of the Ohio, and are often dug up in all countries. In October, 1796, we introduced the specimen found on the La Plata, with Cuvier's description; in 1806, an account of portions brought to Liverpool; in 1817 we gave Mr. Trimmer's account of the parts found near Brentford; in 1819 we inserted the Siberian specimen; and only last month, the parts lately found near the Medway. This Engraving appears to complete our knowledge of the subject, but we must for ever remain in the dark in regard to the habits and character of this wonder of nature.

The transfer of the spirit and practices of the SPANISH and PORTUGUESE INQUISITIONS to Britain, still claims our notice. We cannot sufficiently, nor too often, express our indignation at the insolent, meddling, and inquisitorial powers adopted by the TWO COMBINATIONS of bigotted Partizans, who are presuming to measure, by their own narrow minds, the limits of Free Enquiry on the great social

topics of RELIGION and POLITICS. Such conspiracies of the lowest degrees of intellect and information against the free energies of the human mind, have long been held in detestation, wherever they have existed; but in England they are an insult past endurance, and ought to be destroyed, whatever may be their hypocritical pretensions. Secret inquisitions are unknown to our Laws and Constitution; and every friend of both ought to unite against their intolerable and insulting ascendancy. At the same time, we do not object to the qualified exertion even of the zeal of bigots.\* They say the press is abused—yet, if so, is their contaminated and unworthy agency the only means of correcting it? The constitutional powers are sufficient to preserve themselves, and to correct all real abuses. The reasonable course of terrified bigots would be to print their own trash, in opposition to any other trash; and then, by means of their fund, sell it cheaper or give it away. We remember the association which, in 1792, misled the country into the fatal crusade against the rising liberties of France; but though

\* We collect from Mr. Brougham's notice of one of these Partizan Societies, that many of the members are otherwise respectable, but have unguardedly lent themselves to a specious design, without foreseeing the malignant use which might be made of their names and subscriptions; and it may therefore be hoped that they will withdraw themselves, and allow base purposes to be effected only by the base. Let it never be forgotten by such good men, that the end never sanctifies the means.

that association was directed by as much zeal as can animate any partizans, yet it was under no dirty, petty-fogging, jobbing influence, and therefore did not assume or usurp the office of public prosecutor. It appealed in scholastic language to the patriotism, interests, and passions of the public, and acquired an inglorious and unfortunate triumph, which cost millions of lives and exhausted the energies of the nation; but it forebore to insult the government and the people, by presuming to direct the powers of one against the other. That association is therefore no precedent for the practices now assumed, and it behoves Ministers, Parliament, Judges, Jurors, Magistrates, and People to unite in resenting the flagitious attempts making to paralyze the energies of freedom, and carry us back to the intellectual level of the dark ages, or what is lower, to that of these conspirators, and reduce public spirit in this country, great because free, to the state in which it exists in Russia, Turkey, and Morocco. In the law-officers of the Crown we have the security of liberal education and professional character, combined with the discretion of ministers, that the press will not by them be harassed by frivolous, vexatious, and narrow-minded prosecutions, while in secret irresponsible associations of low and uninformed bigots, managed, perhaps, by sordid, needy, or malicious attorneys—we, on the contrary, lose all security of character, education, and sound policy, and are abandoned to such feelings as in different ages have lighted the fires of persecution, and committed every species of enormity and oppression.

The next part of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels* will contain the fullest account that has appeared of the last voyage of discovery to the North American Seas. It consists of the letters of an Officer to his brother, and exhibits every circumstance of interest in new and original features. The publication was reserved from motives of delicacy till after the appearance of Capt. Parry's own narrative; but as the price in the *Journal* will be only 3s. 6d. instead of 3l. 13s. 6d. or one twentieth, many persons will be likely to possess no other narrative, and it affords another proof of the deserved popularity of this monthly *Journal*.

A *Cosmopolite Society* has been formed in London for the encouragement of Artists of every Country, and

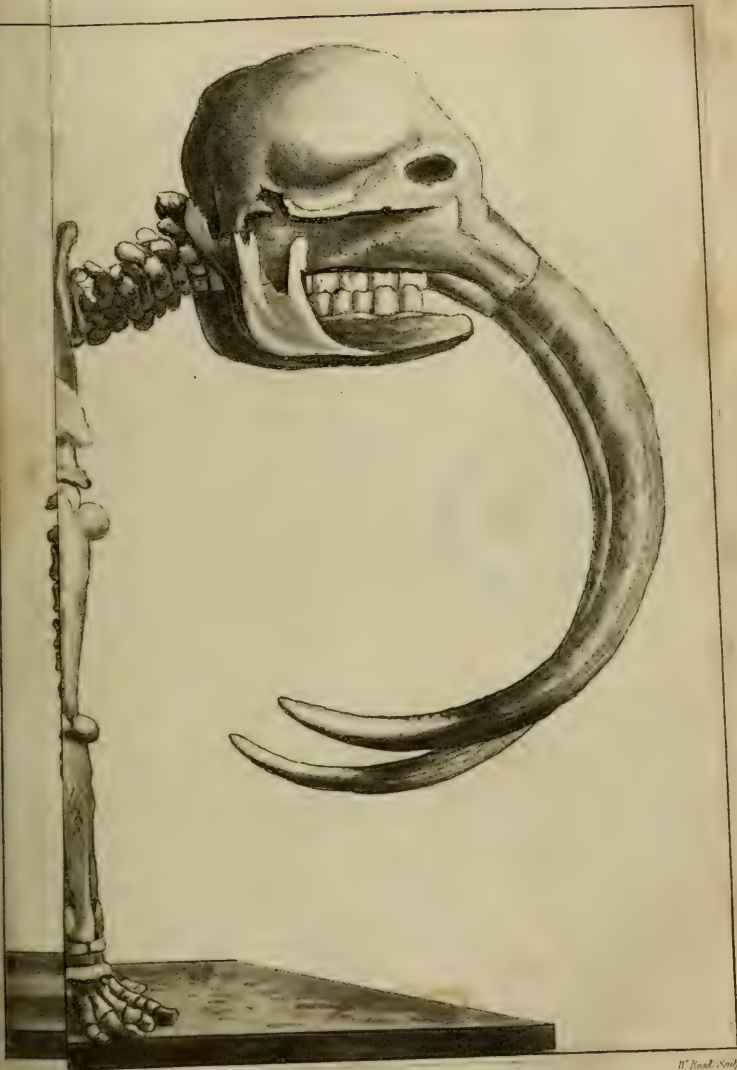
it now presents to the Public, in the form of an Exhibition, the result of its labours. Under the auspices of this Society there have been executed views of the most interesting objects, which exist in nature, or have been produced by art; the most celebrated relics of antiquity, and the most remarkable Cities, Places, and Edifices, noted in History, and of every ornamental work in repute, extant in the world. These views are to be represented with panoramic effect, that mode being deemed best adapted to convey the most perfect idea of their grandeur and beauty. It is thus intended to represent all that remains of the grandeur of Syria, Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, Judea, and the Holy Land. The Antiquities of Ancient, and all that is interesting in Modern Greece. The relics of Ancient, and the edifices of Modern Rome. The first exhibition is now open, and contains views in England, Italy, France, Spain and Switzerland.

In a few days will be published in small folio, the *Kit-Cat Club*, containing portraits and memoirs of the forty-eight members of that celebrated association; and among others, those of Addison, Steele, Congreve, Kneller, Montague, Marlborough, Sir R. Walpole, Dorset, Gurth, Walsh, and Jacob Tomson, with a prefatory sketch of the origin and progress of the society.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S *Thousand Experiments in Chemistry*, advertized as ready for publication, is accidentally delayed for a few days.

Captains PARRY and LYON have sailed in two vessels for the North American Ocean, in the hope of rediscovering the passage through which Maldonado sailed to Behring's Straits from Hudson's Bay in 1574. What has been done before may probably without a miracle be effected again, and hereafter such a voyage may be no more thought of than one to Archangel. The land expedition to Copper Mine River, seems likely greatly to facilitate the nautical expedition, and the two cannot fail to set the question at rest about a N.W. passage to the Pacific, though after all there may be more of novelty than utility in it.

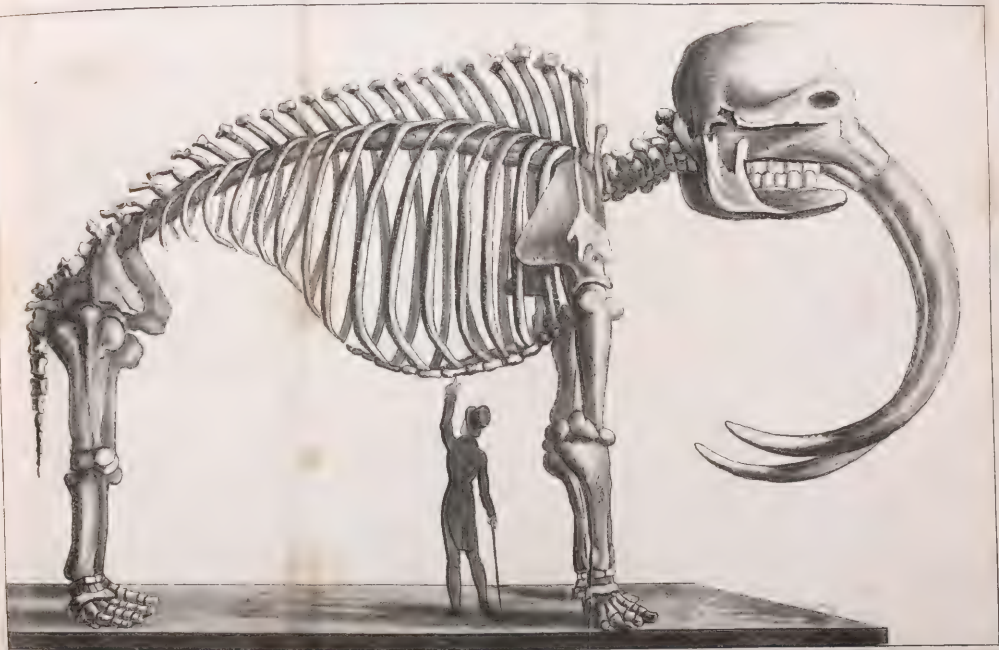
Sermons and Miscellaneous Pieces, by the Rev. ROBERT WYNELL MAYOW, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, and Curate of Hardwick near Manchester, are preparing with a memoir of his life.



W. Road. Sculp.

Mammoth  
dolphin





*Skeleton of the Young Mammoth  
in the Museum at Philadelphia*

*by Sir Richard Phillips & Co May 31<sup>st</sup> 1821*

We have inserted beneath, a summary of the returns of Education by endowment or subscription, in the several counties of England. These returns have been made under an act of Parliament, by the Clergy of several parishes, and, therefore, it might have been hoped, would have been correct; but it appears, that in too many cases the Dissenting and Methodist establishments have been overlooked, and hence the returns are considered as exceedingly imperfect. Thus it appears by *Sutton's Nottingham Review*, that the returns in that town gave but 4131, whereas by an accurate investigation, made by some public spirited individuals, the actual numbers thus educated are no less than 9088, or more than double the number returned to Parliament! We may presume, therefore, that these returns greatly underrate the number of the children receiving gratuitous education, and perhaps instead of 976,321 it may be taken in round numbers more nearly at 1,500,000.—The picture is a fine one, and we shall return to its analysis from time to time, remembering for the present, that the nation is under the deepest obligations to the public and intelligent spirit of Mr. BROUGHAM, for instituting the enquiry, and for the pains he has taken, and will, we trust, continue to take, till the desirable object is effected, that every subject of this realm shall be able to read the laws of God and man, to which he is held accountable.

Norfolk	3515	4852	14354	8457
Northampton.	4167	3657	5997	11107
Northumberland	2145	2233	11419	3325
Nottinghamsh.	2487	3645	8768	9425
Oxfordshire	2275	1849	5314	5253
Rutlandshire	315	1015	1193	848
Salop	3986	3802	8321	6222
Somersetshire	2861	4715	11748	16262
Southampton	3285	16998	13049	8706
Staffordshire	5198	6270	10367	16318
Suffolk	3392	3737	11487	13949
Surrey	6070	6627	11328	8600
Sussex	2437	2451	13076	5594
Warwickshire	4940	7712	8661	11591
Westmorland	3239	1980	2764	1178
Wiltshire	2482	2234	6700	12998
Worcestersh.	3895	6183	5120	8732
Yorksh., E.R.	3116	4247	11335	6283
— N.R.	3596	2922	12734	2261
— W.R.	9107	13133	28192	42851
Total for England	159583	275387	415651	401087

Hence it appears, that out of public or charitable funds, by these numbers, no less than 976,321 children of both sexes receive education, being ONE-TENTH of the population; and the imperfect and omitted returns probably amount to half as many more, or one-seventh of the whole population—an extraordinary social phenomenon. In the endowed schools, the cost is about 36s. per annum per pupil, and the others probably do not cost 10s. each, forming a total cost of little more than half a million for a million and a half of children.

There is preparing for publication, in one volume, 4to, the *History of Ancient and Modern Wines*, by ALEX. HENDERSON, M.D. This work will embrace the substance of Sir Edward Barry's observations on the Wines of the Ancients, and will contain, in addition, a topographical description of all the principal modern wines, and a chronological history of those used in England, from the earliest period to the present time.

Some Posthumous Sermons of the Rev. THOS. HARMER, author of *Observations on Scripture*, left by him for publication, are in the press; together with the smaller pieces published by him during his lifetime, and some introductory remarks on his life and writings, by Mr. W. YOUNGMAN, of Norwich.

A *Journal of an Expedition* 1400 miles up the Orinoco, and 300 up the Arauca; with an account of the country, &c. is in the press, and will be illustrated by views.

COUNTIES.	Endowment.		Charity	
	Childn.	£	Day Schools	Sunday Schools
Bedfordshire	2066	1856	1914	4738
Berkshire	2281	3492	7599	4860
Buckinghamsh.	1745	1819	5454	8302
Cambridgesh.	2134	2283	6982	3657
Cheshire	3329	3094	12184	12078
Cornwall	1370	771	12131	10526
Cumberland	3444	1934	9177	4578
Derbyshire	3694	5767	10214	10688
Devonshire	5945	5594	22713	9392
Dorsetshire	1156	2554	7318	8022
Durham	3111	1673	12704	7235
Essex	5225	6061	9219	11079
Gloucestersh.	4828	10760	8400	14707
Herefordshire	1595	2147	3194	2521
Hertfordshire	1600	2119	5578	4532
Huntingdonsh.	990	1086	2218	1155
Kent	6974	9014	15337	8190
Lancashire	11686	15631	22239	44739
Leicestershire	2837	3843	5597	10100
Lincolnshire	4990	8654	12225	4968
Middlesex	15577	83686	18485	14637
Monmouthshire	498	1288	2842	423

In the press, and speedily will be published, a second edition of the *Gymnasium*, by the Rev. Dr CROMBIE.

Mr. A. A. WATTS has in the press *Specimens of the Living Poets*, with biographical and critical prefaces. The work will be comprized in two volumes crown octavo; to which will be added an appendix containing notices of those poets who have died within a few years.

The Treatise on Scrophula (to which the Jacksonian prize for the year 1818 was adjudged by the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons) is printing, containing its nature, treatment, and effects, particularly on children, and on the alteration produced by the disease in the structure of all the different parts of the body, with special reference also to its connections with spinal curvatures, diseases of the joints, and affections of the glands, by EUSEBIUS ARTHUR LLOYD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, senior Surgeon to the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-st. and late House Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. Campbell, the Missionary, whose former travels into South Africa are before the public, has lately returned after another journey equally interesting. He penetrated 800 miles from Cape Town, a greater distance than any other traveller whose good fortune it has been to return, and considerably beyond Latakoo. Several new and large towns were discovered. The population of some of these amount to 10,600 or 12,000 persons; the people friendly and docile, possessing much skill in the manufacture of pottery, in smelting of iron, and other useful arts; besides so intelligent as to know the value, and wish for, the introduction of better informed artizans. They have likewise desired missionaries to be sent to them, a wish which will be doubtless complied with by the directors of that society.

Chevalier JOHNSTONE's *Memoir of the Rebellion of 1745 and 1746*, will be published immediately.

The *History of the Plague*, as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Goza, Corfu, and Cephalonia, &c.; by J. D. TULLY, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, will soon be published.

The late Mr. John Scott's *Sketches of Manners, Scenery, &c. of the French Provinces, Switzerland and Italy*, are printing with all speed.

Dr. DAVY will publish his *Travels in Ceylon* in a few days.

Mr. WILLIAMS's edition of the *Commentaries on the Laws of England* by Sir William Blackstone, will be ready for publication in the course of this month. The insertion of *the passages on the liberty of the subject, which are to be found only in the first edition of this valuable work*, and the promised correction of the errors and mis-statements of the learned judge, respecting constitutional law and legal antiquities, cannot but create much interest in behalf of this edition.

The first volume of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER's *Travels in Georgia, Persia and Armenia, &c.* is now ready for publication; and the SECOND volume, which will complete the work, will be published in the Autumn.

An Edition of Cook's three Voyages, complete in seven volumes octavo, with thirty plates, will be published in a few days.

The following is a return of the number of Convicts who have been sent from Great Britain to New South Wales, from the 1st of January, 1817, to the first of January, 1821; distinguishing each year, likewise the males from the females; and distinguishing the Transports for Life, for Fourteen Years, and for Seven Years.

Year.	Convicts		Life		14 Years		7 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1817	1720	101	589	13	279	30	852	58
1818	2181	126	663	18	376	15	1142	93
1819	1932	148	636	27	288	46	1008	75
1820	2737	121	912	22	506	49	1319	50
Tot.	8570	496	2800	80	1449	140	4321	276

This subject still calls for the interference of the humane and benevolent, for it thus appears that 1589 wretched persons have been sent for 14 years, and 4597 for 7 years to a distance where they have no power of returning, by which small crimes are unjustly punished as heavily as great ones!

The Rev. G. WOODLEY is preparing for publication, a *View of the Present State of the Scilly Islands*, exhibiting their vast importance to the empire.

In a few days will be published a Chart, exhibiting a sketch of the most distinguishing tenets of various religious denominations, from the commencement of the Christian era to the present time, new edition improved, by the Rev. JAMES CHURCHILL.

Shortly



Shortly will be published in 4to, with thirty plates and maps, a copious History of Brazil, including more particularly its Geography and Commerce, by Mr. JAMES HENDERSON, recently returned from South America.

A new edition, corrected, of Bishop Watson's Theological Tracts, is in the press.

Mr. GRAY has commenced his botanical excursions through the environs of London. The advantage gained in teaching botany by demonstrations in the woods and fields, with the plants themselves before the eye in their native place of growth, must be universally felt.

Dr. DICKENSON has in the press, the Medical Student's Vade Mecum, being a work in the form of question and answer; comprising Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, and Pharmacy, &c. &c.; to which will be added an abridged and correct explanation of the chemical decompositions.

Mr. BUSBY, the architect, is preparing a Description of all the principal State Prisons, or Penitentiaries, in the United States of America. The work will be illustrated with plans and views of those establishments, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, which were visited by Mr. B. in the years 1818 and 1819.

Shortly will be published a small volume, called the Parent's Medical and Surgical Assistant; intended for the use of the Heads of Families, Parochial Clergymen, and others.

JOHN AYRTON PARIS, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and JOHN S. M. FONBLANQUE, Esq. Barrister at Law, have in considerable forwardness, a work, to be comprized in one volume in 8vo., entitled Medical Jurisprudence. It will comprehend Medical, Chemical, Anatomical and Surgical Investigations, applicable to Forensic Practice, for the instruction and guidance of Coroners, Magistrates, Counsel and Medical Witnesses, with a copious appendix of Statutes, Cases and Decisions.

Mr. GEO. SOANE has in the press, a translation of the Faustus of Goëthe; also of Sangerliebe, a proverbial legend, by the Baron de la Motte Feueque.

The Royal Universal Dispensary for Children, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, founded in 1816, by Dr. JOHN B. DAVIS, for the sole purpose of affording prompt medical and surgical aid to the sick children of the necessi-

tous poor in all parts of the metropolis and its vicinity, without recommendation where danger exists, has been recently honoured with the patronage of the King. Since the opening of this institution, no less than 13202 objects have been relieved: and with a view to increase the facilities to the poor for assistance for their children, stations have been opened in Lambeth and in Southwark, offering the same benefits as the parent institution in the city.

The Rev. C. BRADLEY is engaged in publishing a Monthly Series of *British Divines*; No. III. of which is just published, containing Archbishop Leighton's Theological Lectures, after which will succeed the works of Hall, Doddridge, Horne, Hopkins, Watts, Baxter, &c.; Nos. I. and II. contain Beveridge's Private Thoughts.

Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription Le Brun's Passions, in Lithography, by PETER SIMONAU, Lithographer. It will be divided into five parts, each part to contain four plates or impressions, and the amount of subscription for the whole will be one pound, or for each part separately, five shillings.

There is at this time on sale, at the Museum of Mr. ACKERMANN in the Strand, London, one of the most splendid specimens of Bibliography which has ever perhaps been offered to the world. It consists of the History of Westminster Abbey, published by Mr. A. and this copy is characterized by the following circumstances: the letter press is on vellum, the 84 original drawings by our first artists have been introduced, the titles of the drawings and of the volumes are by the late Mr. Tonkins, and the binding unites every point of magnificence, having cost no less than £278. The total cost of the three volumes in drawings, vellum, writing and binding, has been £1796; but the proprietor gratified with the honour of preparing such a book, asks no more than £1500 for it.

The report to the Secretary of State, from the National Vaccine Establishment, dated April 12, 1821; states that the Small Pox has occasioned the loss of many lives in various parts of the United Kingdom since the last report; and that not less than 792 persons have died of that distemper, within the Bills of Mortality, in the course of the last year. That the multitude in many places have been so infatuated as to accept the proffered services even of

itinerant inoculators for the small pox, in spite of their gross ignorance of all disease, and of the rudeness and inaptitude of the instruments which they employ to insert the poison. The reports of the Vaccinators at the several stations in the metropolis give only eight cases of small pox, out of nearly 67,000 vaccinated by them, since the first establishment of this Board.

Early in the month will be published the case of the President of Queen's College, Cambridge, containing copies of the petition, affidavits, and original records produced in evidence in the High Court of Chancery, together with the judgment of the Visitor in that matter.

A novel feature of the month, is the presence of the Madagascar Prince, Rataffe, brother of King Radama, of that island, who has been introduced to the King. His person is good, his manners not unworthy of his rank, and he converses in tolerable French. His brother has likewise applied for missionaries and mechanics to instruct his people not only in religion, but in the arts of civilized life. By these means we may acquire some knowledge of the interior of that vast island, which is now an utter blank in geography. It is erroneously stated in the newspapers that he is king over the whole island, but this is a mistake. It contains two or three sovereignties and numberless chiefs, who are in a great measure independent. For some curious particulars of these people, we refer the reader to the tenth number of the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*.

A small volume has just been published, in which Kempelen's Automaton is proved to be an imposture. M. Kempelen was said to have invented an automaton which moved entirely by machinery, yet was capable of playing at chess, in such a manner that it never lost a game. This piece of mechanism was first exhibited at Vienna; and afterwards made the tour of Europe, confounding and astonishing all who beheld it. It is now proved to have been regulated by a person concealed in its body, and who surveyed the chess-board through a thin waistcoat, guiding the fingers of the automaton by springs.

In the lately published transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay is an account of a surgical case, in which the loss of a portion of bone in the arm of an Arab has been supplied through the dexterity of a native surgeon, by a silver tube.

Exertions are making by the Missionary Society, to excite the attention of the Christian world to the Gipsies! The object of these individuals is the formation of a society for meliorating their condition, and leading them into the paths of industry and religion. For more than 300 years these people have wandered through the country, frowned upon by law as rogues and vagabonds, without any effort being made in their behalf.

An ingenious machine has been invented, which can be affixed to a gig or other carriage, for measuring distances from one to a hundred miles, with the furlongs and roods.

We have pleasure in calling attention to Messrs. BROWELL and Co.'s discovery for the prevention of Mildew in Canvas, at a time when the immense property vested in shipping is suffering severely from the ruinous diminution of freightage. Their process prevents mildew in flaxen and hempen canvas of every description: not only in those kinds of canvas which are whitened by bleaching, but the browner kinds are also secured by this process from mildew, whether in use or laid up in store. An opportunity is thus given of using with safety those kinds of brown canvas which, when made of good materials and evenly woven, are stronger than the Coker canvas, and have been excluded from use on board the superior class of ships solely from their liability to mildew. Messrs. Aikin, Babington and Marcet, certify in regard to the just principles of the preparations, while experiments made in the Royal Navy for several years, conducted by the orders of the Navy Board under the care of their own officers on the coast of Africa, America and Newfoundland, amply prove the efficacy of Messrs. Browell's discovery.

A return to the House of Commons, states the number of persons admitted to view the British Museum, from the 27th of March, 1820, to the 25th of March, 1821, at 62,543. The days of public admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in every week; when, between the hours of ten and two, visitors are admitted immediately upon their application.

Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB has in the press a second small collection of Poems, consisting of Summer; an Invocation to Sleep; Fairy Revels; and Songs and Sonnets.

Mr. Kent, of Glasgow, has invented

a machine, by which he is enabled to walk on the surface of the water with perfect safety, at the rate of three miles an hour. On the 23d of April, Mr. Kent walked on the Monkland Canal, at the rate of three miles in the hour, in the presense of 200 persons.

Mr. R. LOCKE, of North Molton, has invented a machine for furrowing the ground, adapted to every species of soil that will admit of plough culture. It will furrow the ground at any given depth, from an inch and a half to eight inches, and from five to eleven inches in breadth, and will turn the furrow against hills of any declivity that will admit a power of action.

An Englishman of the name of Cochrane, has reached Irkutsk on foot, on his road to America, by the north east promontory of Asia. On the 13th of September last, he had travelled 8,000 versts, in 123 days, entirely on foot, and sleeps in the open air, and wears nothing but nankeen breeches.

Mr. J. RAMAGE, of Aberdeen, has constructed a 25 feet reflecting telescope, the largest except that of Sir W. Herschel ever made. The speculum is 25 feet focal length and 15 inches diameter; the power from 50 to 1500, and the mechanism by which the observer and the instrument are moved, is simple and well contrived.

#### FRANCE.

M. Plée, naturalist, and in the em-

ploy of the French government, has made a tour of the island of Martinico, as a pedestrian. His object was to become acquainted with the different soils, and to discover such as may be adapted to the culture of foreign vegetables. M. Joquin, during his residence of more than a year in Martinico, had the plants, of which he has given a description, brought to him by the negroes. The plan pursued by M. Plée, though more fatiguing, will prove more useful. He had numberless difficulties to surmount in crossing moors with which the island is intersected. His excursion round the island lasted six weeks. The catalogue of valuable objects which he collected, has been addressed to the minister of the interior.

The births in Paris last year amounted to 24,858, of which 8870 were natural children. Of the deaths, in number 24,211, 140 men and 50 women have been unowned suicides.

#### ITALY.

The Abbé MAIO, whose researches in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, have so much gratified the lovers of genuine rarities in literature, continues his researches in the Vatican, and has lately made some discoveries of lost classics, and fragments of ancient literature, which, as soon as published at Rome, we shall hasten to submit to our readers, not only in substance, but by various fac-similes.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. I.** For enabling His Majesty to make provision for Her Majesty the Queen.—February 23d, 1821.

His Majesty empowered to grant an Annuity of 50,000l. to the Queen; to commence Jan. 5, 1820. 62,500l. the Money accruing to be paid on April 5, 1821; afterwards annuity to be paid Quarterly.

**CAP. II.** To amend an Act, of the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, for more effectually discovering the Longitude at Sea, and encouraging Attempts to find a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the Northern Pole.—February 23d, 1821.

The proportionate rewards directed to be allowed by recited Act, pursuant to any Order in Council, shall be held to be parts only of the several sums of 20,000 and 5,000l.

**CAP. III.** For continuing to His Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, Foreign Spirits, and Sweets, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.—February 23d, 1821.

**CAP. IV.** For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.—February 23d, 1821.

**CAP. V.** To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for certain of those purposes respectively, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight



eight hundred and twenty-two; and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the First Day of Hilary Term, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their Annual Certificates.—March 24th, 1821.

Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves agreeably to 1 G. 2. st. 2. c. 13. before the passing of this Act; and who shall on or before March 25, 1821, qualify themselves, shall be indemnified against Forfeitures.

Persons neglecting to qualify themselves agreeably to the Irish Act, 2 Anne, and who shall qualify on or before March 25, 1822, shall be indemnified.

CAP. VI. To continue for two Years from the passing thereof, to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts for the transportation of

Offenders from Great Britain.—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. VII. To make perpetual an Act of the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, to allow the Importation into certain Ports in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of certain enumerated Articles, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports.—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. VIII. To continue until the first Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, for staying Proceedings against any Governor or other Persons concerned in imposing and levying Duties in New South Wales; for continuing certain Duties; and for empowering the said Governor to levy a Duty on Spirits made in the said Colony.—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. IX. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.—March 24th, 1821.

Number of forces, 81,468; and also 11,794 proposed to be disbanded, &c.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

\* \* \* Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

**D**URING the last month, the public curiosity has been gratified by the perusal of the long expected Narratives of the last voyage to the Arctic Regions in search of a North West passage. The publication of Capt. Parry on this subject, was anticipated in an unexpected way by the sorry journal of Mr. Fisher, assistant-surgeon of the Hecla. The manuscript of the latter work, up to a very late period, remained in the hands of the Admiralty; but on being returned to its author, was carried through the press with unexampled rapidity. We cannot in justice say that the magnitude and success of the late expedition deserve to be recorded in a better style than that of Mr. Fisher, whose literary deficiencies are nevertheless many and glaring, and in addition to this, from his situation as a subordinate officer, he is unable to detail the reasons which directed the movements of the expedition, and which Capt. Parry's work alone supplies. On the 11th of May, 1819, the expedition, consisting of the Hecla and Griper, sailed from the Nore. They reached Lancaster Sound on the 1st of August, and on the 4th they ascertained the non-existence of the land to the west of Lancaster Sound, which was said to have been seen the pre-

ceding year. They proceeded westward, till the setting in of the winter compelled them to lay up the ships in harbour on the 26 of September, from which time until the 1st of August, 1820, upwards of ten calendar months, they were ice-bound. On that day they recommenced their course to the west, which they finally relinquished on the 16th of the same month, having advanced to about 114 degrees of west longitude. Little worthy of notice occurred on their homeward voyage, which terminated about the end of September. Independent of the question about the north west passage still pending, there is little novelty of incident in the details of these works. The dangers and difficulties encountered with, we rejoice to find, were not so numerous and imminent as might have been supposed, which leads us to look forward with pleasure and hope to the result of the third expedition, which has lately sailed again under the command of Captain Parry. We should recommend a revision of the style of Mr. Fisher's work in a future edition, and in regard to Capt. Parry's quarto, it is so extravagantly brought out at the price of £3 13s. 6d. (though one supplement is published at 10s. 6d. and another is threatened) that we presume few will concern

cern themselves about it. For the information of our readers we may nevertheless observe, that it consists of 300 pages of dull text, and 200 of preface and appendix, with 20 engravings, three or four of them exquisitely executed. Of nothing, nothing can come; the information, therefore, is trivial, and ought in truth, in a voyage undertaken at the public expence, to have been detailed in a five shilling pamphlet. Considered however, as a writer, Captain Parry, if he is the author, has much merit; the style is good, and he has made the utmost of his inconsiderable materials.

The extraordinary success which has attended the author of the Scotch novels, and which, in fact, forms an epoch in the annals of literary speculation, has naturally produced a crowd of writers who pursue the same path at various distances from their great prototype; amongst these imitators the author of *Bannockburn, a Novel, in three volumes*, is entitled to a respectable rank, but he is not entitled to any higher commendation. In choosing so remote a period at which to lay the adventures of his hero, he is by no means so fortunate as his model in giving at least an air of antiquity to the dialogues of his actors, and indeed we sometimes feel rather shocked at the unfitness of some of the sentiments for the time when they are supposed to be uttered. The character of Clementina is delicately and finely drawn, though it seems to want that strong *individuality* by which alone we become deeply interested in the fortunes of a fictitious character. Keelie Baun, is rather a failure; he is too like the hero of a melo-drama, mingling good and bad qualities in one confused mass. Those parts of the novel which are more purely national, are well managed, and the character of Tib, would almost bear competition with some of the old women of his original.

There is a degree of merit in *The Legend of St. Loy, with other poems*, by JOHN A. HERAUD, which interests us in the future success of the author, whose poetical talents seem to deserve cultivation. His principal effort is in the style of Walter Scott's poem, and can therefore only rank as an imitation; an objection which may also be made to the *Lament of the Bard*, a smaller poem, evidently formed upon Lord Byron's *Lament of Tasso*. The latter effusion, however, we think very creditable to the author's feelings and powers. We are not so well satisfied with the prefatory matter to the different pieces, which is written in very bad taste; and may lead his readers to impute to vanity and egotism, faults which are, perhaps, only the result of youth and inexperience.

Our readers will be entertained by the perusal of *Two Letters to Lord Byron*,

by the Rev. W. L. BOWLES, in answer to his Lordship's letter. Whether poetry be more indebted to what is sublime and beautiful in nature or in art, is the *veraxa questio*, and whatever opinion the reader may form for himself, he will agree that Mr. Bowles shews great alacrity and spirit in the contest, and makes very good fight. Mr. B. seems to be delighted with the opportunity of entering into a controversy with the noble Lord, and certainly upon many points pushes him very hard. The letters are well written, with a fluency which shews them to have been thrown off in the warmth of the moment, and the thorough good humour which pervades them pleases the more, when contrasted with the usual bitterness of similar productions, from which indeed Lord Byron's letter is not altogether free.

*Monopoly and Taxation Vindicated against the Errors of the Legislature, by a Nottinghamshire Farmer*, is an ingenious attempt to shew that high taxes and close monopolies are the true sources of national prosperity. The main argument appears to be that revenue commends labour, and that, therefore, the greater the revenue, the more plentiful are the funds for the employment of labour; which are raised in the shape of taxes, and immediately distributed again through the country, as the recompense of labour. But we would ask, whether the same application of the immense sums drawn from the people could not take place, if they were allowed to remain in the hands of the tax-payers? Twenty millions a year, for instance, are raised by the government, paid to the fund-holders, and by them expended in the encouragement of labour; but these twenty millions would have been applied in a similar way by the public, from whose pockets they have been drawn: But, says the advocate of taxation, these riches are rolled back upon you, as the reward of labour. This is true,—as a stimulus to labour the efficacy of taxes has never been doubted. A fourth part, we will say, of a man's income, is demanded by the government; and he is told that by working sufficiently hard, he may earn it back again; that is to say, that to place himself in the same situation as to income, he must add one fourth to his usual labour. No wonder that we are become an industrious nation, and no wonder that the power of taxes to excite and reward labour is easily demonstrated. Is there any example in the history of nations, of a people taxed into such a ferment of industry as that exhibited by our own? Invention and ingenuity racked to the uttermost—exertion, bodily and mental, carried even to a pitch of agony, yet often insufficient to procure the common necessities of life. Never did  
any

any county wrestle so manfully with such enormous difficulties; but whilst we bear them patiently in the hope of better times, it is too much to be told by our friend, the Nottinghamshire farmer, that we are only miserable because taxes are not so heavy, prices not so high, and monopolies not so exclusive as they ought to be.

*The Journal of a Residence in the Burmhan Empire*, by Capt. HIRAM COX, contains a curious and minute account of the habits and manners of a nation hitherto but little known to Europeans. In the year 1796, Capt. Cox was deputed to fill the situation of resident and commercial agent of the East India Company at Rangoon in that kingdom. The Journal comprehends the transactions of little more than one year, the greater part of which was employed in a journey to Amarapoorah, the capital city. At the age of 39 years, Capt. Cox fell a victim to his own exertions, and the baneful effects of the climate. The present work, which is by no means deficient in interest and information, is edited by his son, and throws important light upon countries, which from their vicinity to China and to our increasing Empire in the east, become every day objects of greater curiosity and consequence. As no part of the world is less known than the Burmhan empire, this volume may be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our stock of geographical knowledge; and as this portion of India promises a rich harvest to our adventuring merchants at Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, it is likely to be read with profit.

The last number of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, contained the whole of MONTULÉ'S *Travels in Egypt*, so late as 1819, with no less than twelve engravings. M. Montulé is one of the most active of the travellers who of late years have visited Egypt, and he has produced one of the most interesting works of travels in that country of exhaustless interest. Many of the subjects depicted are entirely new, and one of them consists of an *arched-vault* of the highest Egyptian Antiquity. The work at two or three guineas price would have been acceptable only to the opulent, but at its price of 3s. 6d. it is likely to be read by all classes.

The example of Burns and of a very small number of others, whose genius has triumphed over circumstances, has encouraged a multitude of attempts in men of inferior education and information, which it is painful to reject but impossible to encourage. In the present state of letters, the most refined and cultivated intellects, and the highest exertions of polished genius, meet with a fastidious reception from a public, long accustomed to the contemplation of the best models in every branch of composition. It is of no avail,

in such a state of things, to put forward pretensions to notice, which are not supported by decisive and indubitable marks of genius. We cannot say that this is the case with *Vicissitude, and other Pieces*, by ROBERT MILLHOUSE, and we should do injustice to Mr. Millhouse and to ourselves, if we were to disguise our candid opinion that these poems, however creditable to the author in the circumstances under which he writes; can only aspire to a humble mediocrity. It is easy, however, to trace in them the marks of a good and affectionate heart, and of feelings which do him more honour than could be derived from the possession of mere poetical reputation, and shew him to be worthy of the support and friendship he has found.

*A Treatise on Indigestion, and its Consequences*, by Dr. A. P. W. PHILLIP, contains much valuable research into the nature and cure of a disorder, which is more prevalent and universal in various shapes than can readily be imagined, and which sometimes occasions much discomfort, where its existence is not suspected. The manner in which Dr. Philip discusses this subject, renders his treatise instructive to the professional man, and intelligible to the general reader. In complaints of this nature, particularly during their first inception, so much depends upon the patient himself in the proper application of diet and exercise, that though not inclined to recommend the management of their own cases to afflicted individuals in general, we feel confident that such a publication as this may be consulted with propriety and utility. The hints given by the author for the alleviation and ultimate removal of the distressing symptoms of this malady, deserve great attention. Plain and moderate meals, taken at regular periods of time, are productive of the best effects; and we would particularly recommend simple and *early* dinners, as an object of the greatest importance to invalids of this description. Without temperance and regularity in the mode of living, prescriptions are of no avail; and the disease resolves itself into one of those fatal forms, which, proceeding from a disordered organization, allow of little mitigation, and no cure.

A novel entitled *Valerius* has lately appeared, and certainly possesses some claims to public attention. The story is laid at Rome during the meridian of the Empire, and at the time of the persecution of the early Christians. There is something interesting if not improving in a work of imagination, which professes to describe the manners and sentiments of distant countries and of remote times, if the attempt be carried into execution with a tolerable degree of accuracy. This certainly has been done in the novel of *Vale-*  
rius



rius as faithfully as can be expected in a production of the kind. We are carried back to the gorgeousness and depravity of the imperial city—we recline at the sumptuous feasts of its luxurious senators—we enter the Colisæum, and behold men mangle their fellow creatures, and we rush out in disgust at one of the hundred vomitories. The story is simply, but well told in the person of Valerius, a young *Provincial*, who leaves his native Britain for the metropolis of the world, where he becomes enamoured of Athanasia, a noble Roman maiden, who has secretly been converted to christianity, and these adventures furnish the subject of the novel.

A *Supplement to the Pharmacopœia* has lately appeared, by Mr. S. F. GRAY, intended to give a concise account of the actual state of our knowledge of drugs in general. The preface contains notices of several points connected with the subject of medicine and pharmacology, which are written with good sense and impartiality. The author takes an opportunity of examining the tendency of the Apothecaries' Act, and considers this question as well as those arising from the conflicting interests of the medical profession, with much fairness and liberality. A collection of the most useful medical formulæ, a list of the indigenous plants of the British islands, and other important information to members of the profession, will be found in this work, which is entitled to a respectable station amongst the publications already existing on this subject.

While *light reading* and *light thinking* are so much the fashion, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that a little volume, which has no flippant pretensions to amusement, and no splendid decorations to adorn it, will ever rise to the surface of the floating literature of the day, however great may be the soundness and the acuteness of the matter it contains—such is the unpretending volume which bears the title of *An Essay on Genius, or the Philosophy of Literature*, by JOHN DUNCAN. There are many works of ten times the size that do not contain so many useful truths, and so much cogent argument on this difficult and abstruse point, as Mr. Duncan's little essay. He takes somewhat the same view of it, as Sir Joshua Reynolds in his excellent discourses, and by simplifying the question from the thousand fanciful theories with which former writers had perplexed it, he reduces it to a chain of plain and simple reasoning. He attempts to explode the monopoly of genius which has served for ages as an excuse for the idle, and an exclusive privilege for the vain. He has demonstrated, and clearly too, that an unflinching determination united with unceasing industry, must necessarily overcome all

obstacles, and that it is in a man's power to direct his mind to any subject he pleases with an equal chance of success, subject only to the *extent* of power which his mind possesses. The chapter on education is particularly worth attention. On the whole, this treatise is a valuable addition to our stock of practically useful metaphysics.

At a period when the state of our criminal code engrosses so large a portion of public attention, it is natural to suppose that the ideas of men practically conversant with the administration of law, must attract no small share of interest. Whether the pamphlet, which J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, Esq., a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, has lately published, entitled *An Essay on Criminal Jurisprudence, with the Draft of a New Penal Code*, will tend in any degree to forward the great cause of improvement in our penal laws, seems extremely doubtful. Of the many ill-advised schemes of legislation which the presumption of men have at various times attempted to impose upon a suffering community, this seems to be one of the weakest, yet the most severe. Passing over the introductory essay, which is full of contradictory reasoning, it will be sufficient to mention a few of the novel punishments which this magistrate has devised to render us more happy and honest. We have solitary imprisonment with only a blanket to cover the criminal by day, and a bed of rough straw for him to repose on at night, while his beard is to be suffered to grow, and if this is not sufficient to disguise him from the recognition of his fellow-sufferers when they are marched out to take exercise, he is *to wear a mask!* Should he attempt to address a fellow-criminal, a dozen lashes is the penalty. We have branding in various parts of the body, with a power reserved for the executioner from time to time to take a view of the felon's body, and re-brand him if the marks should be growing faint. Nay, in one case, branding and solitary imprisonment *for life* are conjoined. Can any thing disguise this gratuitous cruelty, which can neither plead the reformation of the offender, or the deterring of others, as an excuse? But more than this, we afterwards find *death—with previous amputation of the hands*, and in some cases still more shocking mutilations! If this be allowable, as a horror to others, let the rack at once be introduced—it may be defended on precisely the same principle. Such are the tender mercies here suggested. The work furnishes, however, some amusement.—What will be thought of a grave legislator who ordains that a chimney-sweeper shall be criminally punishable for soiling the clothes of well-dressed people *en passant!!*

The opening article in the 35th number of

of the PAMPHLETEER will be found particularly forcible and interesting. It is entitled "*The declaration of England against the Acts and Projects of the Holy Alliance*;" with an appendix, containing official documents; and is attributed to the pen of a writer equally conspicuous by his rank and talents. The appendix contains a series of official documents from the courts of Austria, Russia and Prussia, relative to the late affairs in Spain, the government of Universities, the discovery of revolutionary plots, &c. &c. which too plainly discover the motive of that spirit which has prompted the allied sovereigns to join together to insure the *rights of thrones*, without which they have declared that *external peace itself can neither have value nor duration*. The next article is "*Reflections on the conduct of the Allies*," written in the same style of manly and patriotic feeling as the "*Declaration*," above mentioned. This is followed by the "*Sketch of a plan for a Reformation in the System of Provincial Banking*," by which the author proposes that bankers in England and Ireland should issue promissory notes secured upon a deposit of public funds, or other government securities. To this succeeds an "*Essay on Criminal Jurisprudence*, with the draft of a new Penal Code. By J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, esq. F.A.S. one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for Middlesex and Westminster. We have next, BENJ. CONSTANT's celebrated pamphlet "*On the Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies*, and on the possible consequence of this dissolution to the nation, the government and the ministry." This essay has been translated *exclusively* for the Pamphleteer, and forms one of the most interesting articles of the present number. It is followed by "*Two Pairs of Historical Portraits*, Octavius Cæsar and Wm. Pitt (reprinted); Rienzi and Buonaparte, (never before published)." By GEORGE WILSON MEADLEY; a gentleman known to the public as an author by his *Memoirs of Dr. Paley and Algernon Sidney*. An article however, of far more interest succeeds to this, is Mr. HALFORD's "*Thoughts on the Criminal Prisons of this Country*," in which he comments more especially upon the propriety of allowing pensions to gaolers who become aged in the laudable exercise of their duties; on the treatment fit for boys who are subjected to the discipline of a prison, upon the degree of tolerable comfort, beyond which indulgence to faulty persons becomes hurtful; and above all upon the small importance which is annexed to religious influence in the reformation of depraved characters, in comparison of that which is allowed to motives of political consideration and expediency. The next article is a very impartial examination of the argu-

ments respecting the "*Exclusion of the Queen's name from the Liturgy*," by a Barrister; who pretty plainly shows that custom has passed the praying for the Queen into an established part of our form of worship, which the king cannot do away with, at his own will and pleasure, and that there are plenty of precedents existing, to shew that in the case of either the King or Queen being prayed for, their merits or demerits as individuals, never appear to have been taken into the smallest consideration. The conclusion of Mr. BOWLES's vindication of his opinions respecting Pope, against the animadversions of Mr. Gilchrist, and "*Phocion's reply to Cato*," being an answer to two letters written under that signature in the *New Times*, Dec. 14, 1820, and Jan. 12, 1821, are the next articles in this number, which is concluded by a "*Statement of the present Timber and Deal Trade, as regards Europe, and the British American Colonies*," an original essay, in which the author advises the utmost favour to be shewn to Russia and Prussia, in preference to America, and proves the justice of his reasoning by calculations, which are evidently the result of much personal observation.

A poem entitled *Queen Mab*, by Mr. PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, was printed and distributed among his friends, about seven years ago; but has at length been published. The text of the work is in measured lines, of unequal length, which being divided into parcels, by means of Roman numerals, have the appearance of so many odes, but without rhyme. It is in the Thalaba style, which has been so praised by the postasters of the present day. "He," says Dr. Johnson, "that thinks himself capable of astonishing, may write blank verse; but those that hope only to please, must condescend to rhyme." The Author before us does, indeed, endeavour to *astonish*, by the extravagance of his paradoxes, and the incongruity of his metaphors; and may, therefore, claim the right to print his lines of such various lengths as may suit his own whim or the taste of his compositor. It is a continuous declamation without either "*rhyme or reason*," and the speaker may pause where he will without injury to the sense or interruption to the monotonous flow of the harangue. The notes occupy much more space than the text; and consist chiefly of extracts from various authors, in favour of Atheism, the equalization of property, and the unrestrained intercourse of the sexes! The French, Latin, and Greek passages, which were left in their original dress in the gratuitous edition, are here translated for the benefit of the mere English reader. Advocates, as we are, for a very extended freedom of the press, we fear commenting further

further on this work, lest we should, unintentionally, assist in that *powerful* criticism, to which, we fear, it will soon be subjected. We have observed, of late, a seeming design to lure the unwary author to his destruction. The public journals, not even excepting the *Quarterly Review*, have lauded Mr. Shelley as a poet,—as a genius of the highest order! The other panders of corruption speak of his “powerful talents!” What can all this flattery mean, if it be not to decoy the witless bird, and to catch him in the snare? Either this is the case, or our Critics are a set of dunces, who cannot distinguish between sublimity and bombast,—between poetry and “prose run mad.”

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Mussy-Pathay, Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau, composée de documents authentiques, et dont une partie est restée inconnue jusqu'à ce jour; d'une Biographie de ses contemporains considérés dans leurs rapports avec cet homme célèbre; suivie de Lettres inédites, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

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Vaysse de Villiers, Itinerarie descriptif de la France, tom. XII, Routes de Paris à Nantes, avec une carte, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Vincens, Exposition raisonnée de la législation commerciale, et examen critique du Code de Commerce, 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Les Séances de Hariri, publiées en Arabe, avec un Commentaire choisi, par M. Silvestre de Sacy, première partie, in folio. 2l. 5s.

Costumes, Mœurs et Usages de tous les peuples. Suite de gravures coloriées, avec leurs explications, 1ère livraison, in 8vo. 9s.

Mazure, de la Représentation Nationale, et de la Souveraineté en Angleterre et en France. 8vo. 2s.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

*"The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it."* REYNOLDS.

**B**ESIDES the number of SOCIETIES and INSTITUTIONS for the cultivation and encouragement of the fine arts, which have been established in various parts of the British empire, as at Bath, Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, Brighton, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, &c., and the increased number of purchasers of works of art of every class, from the humblest engraving to the most valued works of the old masters, we have to add an unprecedented and quite unexpected number of exhibitions of every denomination, from the splendour of the British Institution's annual display of master-works of art, down to Revelli's picture of the Queen's trial.

The ROYAL ACADEMY is open, with its annual display of gaudy tinsel, common-place portraiture, and every-

day landscapes, with an unusual quantity of redeeming splendour from its president, and other eminent living artists, both in and out of the academy. Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE's portraits this year possess more than their usual quantity of merit, and he has, by a constant and progressive improvement, placed himself at the head of the portrait painters of Europe. His portrait of the Marquis of Londonderry (No. 69) is one of the finest modern portraits we have, as yet, seen; and the grace and elegance with which the robes of the Order of the Garter are displayed about the fine person of his Lordship, is worthy of the highest commendation, as well as the architectural back-ground, and the excellent drawing of the figure. The whole is a rich piece of colouring, and, except a degree of insipidity about the head,



head, which is inferior to the president's former portrait of this nobleman when Lord Castlereagh, is a portrait worthy of a situation with the best of the English school. Sir Thomas's pencilling is also firmer than it was, and he is almost a solitary instance of bringing back no bad habits from a visit to Rome. No. 70, his portrait of the Princess Charlotte, is an interesting work, and has an appropriate air of pensive sadness, in accordance with the feelings of the spectator. His other works—106, Portraits of Mrs. H. Baring and children, a charming composition,—171, Sir Humphrey Davy, which has scarcely enough of that profound chemist's habitual thinking displayed in the countenance,—180, Lady Louisa Lambton, an unaffected specimen of English beauty,—193, The late President West, a whole length, in his usual painting gown, of uncommon merit,—208, Viscountess Pollington and child—and 331, James Palmer, Esq. the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, bear the same chaaracter, and overtop in brilliancy all their competitors.

The other portraits are as usual numerous, and, with a few exceptions of distinguished public characters, uninteresting. *Lord Bute*, by RAEBURN; *Sir Wm. Grant*, and *D. Ricardo, Esq.* by PHILLIPS; two or three forcible heads, by JACKSON; one or two by LANE; *Ald. Wood*, *Count Vassali*, and *Webb Hall, Esq.* (an excellent whole length) by LONSDALE, are almost all that are worthy of notice.

The historical department is almost wholly supported by FUSELI and NORTHCOTE.—Fuseli is the same as ever—unaltered in art as he is in person, his vigour and extravagance do not abate with age. NORTHCOTE's burial of Edward the Fifth and his brother the Duke of York, is an affecting picture, and exhibits the veteran's talents to much advantage.—217, the Marriage of the above Duke of York to Lady Anne Mowbray, only daughter and heiress of the Duke of Norfolk, a sweet chubby infant, is an original composition, and the gravity of the infant bride and bridegroom happily expressed. His original want of correct drawing and skilful handling are very apparent; yet the picture will please, from its merits of expression, in spite of them.

*The Murder of Archbishop Sharp on Magus Moor*, in 1679, by Balfour of Burley, painted by W. ALLAN (No. 33.)

is excellently told, and equally well painted. The character of the suffering prelate, and of the blood-hounds who are slaughtering him, are excellently pourtrayed; but we are not quite satisfied with the character of Balfour, who had somewhat heroic about him, different from the mere ruffian of this picture.

The acre of canvass, called *the Discovery of the Regalia of Scotland*, by GEDDES, No. 293, which we suppose must be classed among the historical pictures, is only fit for a tea-garden: but COOPER's *heroic conduct of Cromwell at Marston Moor*, No. 123, is in an exquisite style, and admirably composed, well told; and excellently painted.

The fancy, or poetical class, with that of domestic life and minor history, are this year well supported by LESLIE in his *May-day* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, No. 8, with the pretty groups of characters, and improved style of painting.—*Vertumnus and Pomona*, No. 23, by Mrs. ANSLEY.—*Sabrina*, No. 62, and a beautiful *Cottage Scene*. No. 53, by the Secretary HOWARD.—*Sancho Panza relating his reception and conversation with Dulcinea, to his master Don Quixote*, No. 109, by STOTHARD.—*Disabled Soldiers in a Cabaret*, No. 122, by G. JONES.—*Lysander, Helena, and Puck*, No. 127, by H. SINGLETON.—*Nature blowing bubbles for her Children*, No. 128, by W. HILTON, a picture replete with beauty and infantine grace and character, extremely well coloured, and better drawn than usual with this artist.—WILKIE we leave till another year, when his whole strength is put forth.—MULREADY shines, and shall be noticed hereafter.

*The House of Morpheus*, No. 159, by H. HOWARD, R.A.—*The Servants biting their Thumbs*, from Romeo and Juliet, No. 252, by H. P. BRIGGS, a picture of characteristic humour.—*Cleopatra's arrival in Cilicia*, No. 261, by W. ETTY, as gorgeous, as resplendent, as replete with magnificent and Eastern splendour as can be expressed by the pencil. Mr. ETTY has but to proceed as he has proceeded, and the highest success must attend him. The languid and luscious beauty of Cleopatra, in the dress (say undress) and character of Venus; the exquisite beauty of her attendant maids and lovely cupids; the splendour of the purple sails, and precious gems with which the whole is crowded, but not

to redundancy, render this picture a first-rate in its class.

CLINT'S *Scene from Lock and Key*, No. 273, with portraits of Knight and Munden, are happy likenesses and well painted, but a little dry in the colouring.—282, SHARP'S *Author reading his Play to the Performers of Drury Lane Theatre in the Green-room*, is a picture of great merit, and ought to have been in justice placed in the great room. Many of these pictures, and the landscapes, miniatures, architecture and sculpture, will be noticed more at length in our next.

The BRITISH INSTITUTION opened its annual display of pictures by the old masters, and Mr. WEST'S *Christ Healing the Sick*, on Monday the 21st inst. (May.) Our limits and the late day of its opening, compel us to mention but generally, that it has some works of transcendent merit, which cannot but be of service to the connoisseur, the amateur, and the artist. Some extraordinary pieces by Rembrandt, which he left unfinished, serve to shew that eminent master's mode of executing his wonderful pictures. A grand work by Rubens, and others by the greatest masters, present a treat of the most splendid description. West's picture shews but badly in point of colouring, and the common place character of the head and hands suffer by its injudicious approach to the mighty masters of the olden-time. The engraving by C. HEATH is in a good state of progress, and is expected to be finished in the course of the summer. We are sorry to find, that by a too strict interpretation of a rule of the society, which, to encourage artists to study in their gallery, provides that none but those who painted in their last season shall be admitted gratis to the exhibition of the old masters, that many of their best students are excluded from the delightful exhibition of this year, unless they pay their shillings every time they may visit it.

The EXHIBITION of the WATER COLOUR SOCIETY is open this year at the lower room of Bullock's Museum, where LE THIERES' picture of Brutus was formerly exhibited, and with a return to their former rule of exhibiting none but paintings in water colours. JOHN VARLEY, the FIELDINGS, WILD, CHRISTALL, and other members of the society, take the lead, but the whole is a dull monotonous repetition of former years, worn-out landscapes, and a cloy-

ing sweetness like an entire meal of pastry, or a concert of flageolets, or musical snuff-boxes.

MR. WARD'S ALLEGORY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO; painted by commission for the directors of the British Institution, exhibiting also at Bullock's, is a tissue of plagiarism from Rubens, Otho Venius, Jacob Behmen, and Baron Munchausen. Wellington looks like a haberdasher in new uniform; Blucher and Platoff like the best portraits of them; Britannia like Charles Kemble in petticoats; Religion, like a lady's maid; the Genius flying in the Sky like the *veracious* Baron flying to the Moon, and numerous other etceteras of mawkish common-places. Yet there is a mastery of the pencil, a knowledge of animal character in the horse, and the lion, and a display of colour worthy of a better composition and a more judicious story. We are sorry he has abandoned the twisted column and Rubenesque Architecture, as there would then have been more copies of that great colourist in existence when the originals are decayed and gone.

MR. HOFLAND'S EXHIBITION OF A COLLECTION OF HIS WORKS at No. 106, New Bond-street, is an attractive exhibition on two grounds. Principally on account of the great merit of the pictures, and secondly, on account of the extraordinary conduct of the men in office at the Royal Academy to an artist who has been one of their best supporters, both as an exhibitor and as an advocate for all their bad measures, for some years past, and which gives a touch of ingratitude to the transaction. Mr. Hofland sent the principal picture, the beautiful and charmingly natural view of Richmond, to the academy for this year's exhibition, where it would have formed a very striking ornament; but learning through some friend that it was on the doubtful list, he with more decision of character than we gave so humble a suitor for academic honours credit for, instantly withdrew it, and very properly exhibited it as an appeal to the public against this manifest injustice of the academic cabal. The exhibition of these works cannot but raise their author in public estimation. His style is so natural, so formed upon actual study from nature, and so opposite to exhibitional glare and tinsel, that he cannot but look well in a private collection, or by himself. Jerusalem—the city by moonlight,

light; and Richmond-hill we remember, and have criticised before.

Mr. GLOVER'S EXHIBITION OF HIS OWN PICTURES in Old Bond-street, is also among the attractive exhibitions now open, and those who are acquainted with this artist's works, (and who at all acquainted with art is not), can judge of its merits. His pictures in oil are less like his water-colour works than formerly, but still too much like Claude and the old Italian painters, to be like English nature, or to form a good original style of his own.

Mr. MARTIN'S two pictures of Belshazzar's Feast and Joshua, are on exhibition in the Strand for the gratification of those who could not properly see them at the British Gallery. Having reviewed them and noticed their merits before, we think it needless to repeat our opinions.

The traveller BELZONI'S very interesting exhibition of his Egyptian Antiquities must unavoidably be omitted till our next, when we will endeavour to do justice to its interesting character.

SIGNOR REVELLI'S *grand picture of the Queen's Trial* in the House of Lords is a poor production—being neither like the place where it took place, nor the portraits like those they are said to represent. We are glad it is not by an English artist.

Mr. BACKLER'S private view of the three new windows recently finished by him for the churches of Dudley, Southwell, and Macclesfield, at his house in Newman-street, are good specimens of the modern art of staining glass, and are worthy the attention of the amateur. We are sorry our want of room will not allow us to do justice to them this month.

The ENGRAVERS' EXHIBITION in Soho-square is an excellent plan to which we wish success, and for a first year is a very good one. An annual display of their new works will be both interesting to the public, and serviceable to the artists. We shall notice it further in our next.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, BIRMINGHAM. This institution closed its winter session with a course of eight lectures on architecture by Mr. Elmes, which were numerous and respectfully attended by the most eminent and scientific of both sexes of that opulent manufacturing town and its vicinity. For obvious reasons we say nothing

about them, except that they gave universal satisfaction to the society, and they are now in the press and will be published in less than a month.

SALE OF THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF THOMOND'S pictures, by Mr. Christie. The pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds which belonged to this lady, who was his niece, and well known at her uncle's parties as Miss Palmer, produced unusual and even unexpected prices. Among them we produce the following as an example, namely—

The 'Charity' sold for 1,500 guineas, a larger sum than has ever been given before for a single picture produced by an Englishman, with the exception of 'Christ healing the Sick,' painted by the late Mr. West for the British Institution.

The following 11 pictures are the original designs for the compartments of the window of New College, Oxford, which were copied on stained glass by Jarvis; that picture which forms the centre of the window, the subject of which is the Nativity, was the property of the Duke of Rutland, and destroyed by fire at Belvoir Castle:

Charity, purchased by Lord Normanton, for 1500 guineas.

Faith, by Ditto, for 400 guineas.

Hope, by Ditto, for 650 guineas.

Temperance, by Ditto, for 600 guineas.

Justice, by Ditto, for 1100 guineas.

Fortitude, by Ditto, for 700 guineas.

Prudence, by Ditto, for 350 guineas.

Portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Jarvis, as Shepherds at the Nativity, by Earl Fitzwilliam, for 410 guineas.

A Shepherd Boy and Dog, by Ditto, for 600 guineas.

Young St. John and the Lamb, by Mr. Danby, for 175 guineas.

A Nymph and Cupid; the admirable fancy subject usually termed the Snake in the Grass; was purchased by Mr. Soane, the architect, for 510 guineas; who also bought Sir Joshua's copy of the Marlborough Gems for 77 guineas.

Dido on a Funeral Pile, bought by Sir C. Long for the British Institution, for 700 guineas.

Hope nursing Love, by Mr. Morrell, of Portland Place, for 215 guineas.

A Young Shepherdess, by Col. Howard, of Grosvenor Square, for 210 guineas.

Portrait of Lady Spenser, by M. Wansey, for 55 guineas.

A whole length portrait of the late Earl of Dunmore, for 145 guineas.

Portrait of Ad. Lord Rodney, for 115 guineas.

Portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough, for 90 guineas.



A Girl's Head, with a string of pearls interwoven in her hair, by Lord De Dunstanville, for 42 guineas.

A bold Landscape and Figure, by Mr. Cunliffe, for 400 guineas.

Stuart Wortley purchased the portrait of Mrs. Robinson, in the first day's sale, at a large price.

There were a few bronzes and pictures of the first class by the Old Masters, but as the productions of Sir Joshua's pencil were evidently the great point of attraction, these were considered to obtain but indifferent prices.

The Marriage of St. Catherine, painted by Coreggio; to the eloquent and elaborate description of which Mr. Christie has devoted two entire pages of his catalogue, and which formerly was valued at £2,000, was purchased for the Duke of Northumberland, for 215 guineas.

An original Bust of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in marble, by an Italian artist, and from which Sir Joshua seems to have taken all

the portraits of himself painted late in life, was purchased by Mr. Geo. Watson Taylor, for 160 guineas.

A noble group of Nessus and Deganin, in bronze, was purchased by Lord Yarmouth for the King, at 75 guineas.

A fine equestrian figure of Marcus Aurelius, in bronze, sold for 35 guineas.

A Sleeping Cupid, by Guido, bought by Mr. Danby, for 85 guineas.

The Enchantress, by Teniers, sold for 160 guineas.

Cleopatra Dissolving the Pearl, painted by J. Steen, sold for 70 guineas.

A fine plaister Bust of Dr. Johnson, much esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was purchased by Mr. James Boswell, for 10 guineas.

The amount of the second day's sale exceeded £15,000, which is £5000 more than the highest and most sanguine estimate previously made of their value.

J. E.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*A Favourite Greek Air, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by Philip Knapton. 3s.*

THIS air is light in its texture, and simple in its style. The variations, which are not fewer than eleven in number, are conducted with an attention to diversity, and an active employment of both the right hand and the left. However, after all the labour bestowed upon them with a view to the production of a variegated effect, we must, in candour say, that they somewhat oppress the ear with their almost unavoidable monotony, and create an expectation that is not fully answered. If, however, the publication be chiefly intended as a piano-forte praxis, it will not be without its utility, nor miss the object aimed at by the composer.

*"Oh! Listen to your Lover," a Pollacca, by Charles E. Horn. 2s.*

The melody of this song exhibits no indifferent specimen of a sprightly fancy, and may justly be said to indicate some degree of taste, though rather the taste of a singer than a composer. Without any remarkable strength of feature, the passages are naturally smooth and unembarrassed; and if the sentiments of the words is not forcibly expressed, still there is evidence of its having been attended to; and the whole carries with it an air of pleasantness and interest.

*La Jeune Musicienne; an Easy Lesson for the Piano Forte, by Anthony Forster. 1s. 6d.*

This lesson is composed in the manner of a rondo. The subject, if not very new or striking, is of a pleasing cast, and the excursive matter is by no means unanalogous. The aggregate effect is of an attractive description; and we do not flatter Mr. Forster, when we avow the opinion, that his composition, viewed generally, possesses merit, and deserves a favourable reception.

*The Celebrated Psychean Quadrille, containing La Flore, La Imogine, Le Zephyre, La Dejanire et La Belle Jardinere, composed by R. Toptiff. 5s.*

This little publication possesses the advantages of prettiness, animation, and variety. The first four pieces, though trifles, are original in their passages, and pleasing in their general effect; and the *Devonshire Waltz* is more interesting than the majority of the movements intended as accompaniments to the light fantastic toe. As exercises for beginners on the piano-forte, we think these pieces not only agreeable but useful; and venture little in predicting their favourable reception with the public.

*Grecian Air, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by Sam. Webb, jun. 2s. 6d.*

Together with some ingeniously constructed harmonics, we find in these variations

variations a few crude, crabbed, and unprepared chords. Indeed, the appearance of the whole, rather betrays a straining after eccentricities, than an easy and natural developement of science. For the attainment of variety, or for the vain ostentation of theoretical knowledge, the greatest masters will sometimes run into extraneous and grotesque combinations; but then they generally have the address to give a seeming occasion for them; or to mingle and relieve them with popular and pleasing matter, or to lend them an adventitious sweetness, and impart to them a collateral recommendation.

*A Greek Air, with Variations for the Piano Forte, by R. A. Firth. 2s.*

Mr. Firth has furnished to this air seventeen variations, in each of which, though it exhibits much freedom of fancy, the theme is adhered to with tolerable truth and scrupulosity. As an exercise for the instrument for which it is designed, this publication will have its usefulness acknowledged by juvenile practitioners; and as a diversisement it will not fail to please the tasteful auditor.

The second volume of Mr. GARDNER'S Oratorio of Judah, is far advanced in the hands of the engraver, and will be published in a few weeks. It is as creditable to the genius of this gentleman, as to the good taste of the age, that his work of Sacred Melodies has passed through eight editions, and the first volume of the Oratorio of Judah is now in its second edition.

#### THE DRAMA.

Notwithstanding the ardent efforts of the managers, the taste and spirit with which they decorate their specta-

cles, their liberal and expensive list of performers, and the new credit and lustre thrown upon their establishments by the repeated visits of the King, their prosperity has of late been fluctuating. We are sorry to say, that though some nights have brought a tolerable reward to their exertions, the receipts of others have not compensated their out-goings: and that but for a few fortunate circumstances, the general result of their labours would have been a loss, instead of that remuneration which every liberal mind must feel to be due to those whose judgment, care and industry, provide for the public so rational and noble an entertainment as that of a well-appointed and judiciously conducted stage.

At Drury-lane, the dull tragedy of *Marino Faliero*, by Lord Byron, effected nothing for the manager; but the repetition of the ever, and deservedly popular operas of the *Duenna* and *Love in a Village*, together with the revival of Colley Cibber's *She would and she would not*, under the title of the *Kind Impostor*, have given advantageous employment to the talents of Mr. Braham, Miss Wilson, and the other vocalists of that theatre. At Covent Garden, Miss Dance's *Juliet*, *Belvidera*, and *Lady Townly*, aided by Macready's *Henry Quatre*, and *Rob Roy*, Miss Halland's *Violetta*, and a diversity of new and splendid scenery, have gratified the public, and benefitted the treasury. But the obstacles to any brilliant and permanent success, are too various and numerous not in a great measure to resist the most indefatigable exertions of managerial zeal and ingenuity.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

A LITTLE patient has just been brought to the reporter with that disease which is improperly termed external watery head—improperly, inasmuch as for the most part the effusions in these cases is as well in as upon the brain; and, indeed, the exterior appearances are rather the consequences than the essence of the malady, since the process of ossification is prevented from proceeding with due regularity by the pervading debility of the frame—a debility which manifests itself mainly in the lymphatic organization, and the remedies of which, as far as they are successful, prove so by virtue of exciting

that particular part of the system. In the case alluded to, small doses of calomel have been ordered twice a week, and twice daily are taken very small doses likewise of tincture of foxglove; these doses being gradually augmented. This species of hydrocephalus, being not only constitutional but congenital, is for the most part considered beyond the reach of the curative art; but the reporter has recently witnessed even the spontaneous subduction of a most formidable instance of this most formidable malady, and in the present case there are already appearances sufficient to ground expectation that the

medicinal plan is gradually operating the desired effect—the pulse assumes more steadiness and character, the hectic irritation is upon the decrease, and the size of the head is lessened.

It has happened to the writer in the course of the month, to attend also a case of hydrocephalus, in an adult. This was at Fulham, and the gentleman in ordinary attendance had decided upon its being an example of effusion contrary to the opinion of another practitioner, who regarded the case as rather one of common apoplectic congestion. With Mr. Wansbrough, the reporter found every reason to join issue in sentiment, and digitalis with both the external and internal administration of cantharides was prescribed. This medicinal plan was instituted with a view at once of exciting absorption, and producing a vicarious, metastatic action; and the event has happily accorded with the hopes with which it was suggested. The urinary organs were violently excited, a copious exudation of a lymphatic fluid took place from the ear, and the patient has recovered. Mr. Wansbrough writes word that he is preparing a full account of the particulars of this case for publication in an early volume of the London Medical Repository.

To the absorbent faculty, in the opinion of the writer, much more attention is due in the practice of medicine than is generally given; even common inflammation cannot be subdued without a certain measure of impulse being imparted to those vessels which are especially engaged in the developement of that function. Mr. Magendie has lately shewn, by a beautiful series of experiments, that venæsection proves often more serviceable by the freedom which it gives to the exercise of the absorbents, than by its immediately sedative operation upon the arterial system of vessels. It is upon this principle indeed, that moderate bleeding often proves so

beneficial, even in those morbid states, the counteraction of which is eventually to be secured by stimulating agency; and in which a cordial may often thus be conveyed at the point of the lancet.

Infantile affections, which at once implicate the mesentery and mucous membrane of the bowels, continue to be among the ordinary occurrences of practice. It behoves the physician to give prompt attention to these disordered states, since not only is the source of nutriment interfered with by the glandular disease, but the local mischief comes at length, if not arrested to produce extensive disorganization of parts, and the complaint which commenced as one simply of obstruction terminates in inflammatory disorganization; it is in these maladies too that the fox-glove, in combination with other alterative medicinals, displays a decided agency, and it does so by virtue of the combined power with which it is endowed—that of quelling the inordinancy of arterial excitations, and stimulating the languid absorbents. The Hydrarg. cum creta of the London Pharmacopœia is also an admirable medicinal under these circumstances, if administered before the inflammatory actions have become too confirmed and extensive.

The writer has recently received from his friend, Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, additional testimonials in evidence of the peculiar virtues possessed by the *seeds* of colchicum in rheumatic and some other chronic complaints. These will be found in the Medical Repository of the present month; and, coming from such authority as that just mentioned, will not fail to excite much interest, and induce, on the part of the readers, further trial. In the next paper may probably be found a report of some experiments on the effect of these seeds in the reporter's own practice.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, May 20, 1821.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has continued variable throughout the month, with sudden alternations of heat and cold, which assuredly must have had an ill effect on every species of vegetation to a certain degree; and the blossoms of all fruit trees have suffered from the blight: but as they were in such luxuriant plenty, a sufficiency is said to remain for an abundant crop. Of grass the shew is great, both in the feeding and hay districts. The same with lucern, clover, and other grasses. Some clovers, which it was supposed had failed, have lately recovered, from the showery weather, and now exhibit a strong plant.

Tares also are improved, and the potatoe plants are improving. The wheats generally, appear strong and healthy, and although a month since they were remarkably backward upon some good lands, on others they are at present in the opposite extreme. All the spring crops have a thriving and luxuriant appearance, and the beans which were cut by the frosts, now want but the genial warmth of the sun for their full recovery. The thin set wheats, within the last two or three weeks, have tillered away luxuriantly. The turnip lands are getting into order. Hops have received some check from the variable



able and cold weather; but the bine is generally strong and healthy. In some few districts, the hop culture has been discontinued, but it may prove a questionable speculation whether corn will pay better. There has been a start of a shilling or two in the price of wheat, but *weather* markets may be expected at this season, and should the weather prove favourable, at any rate, no rise can be rationally predicted. Markets for both cattle and sheep have been abundantly supplied, and pork and veal at considerably reduced prices. A Norfolk correspondent of 24th inst. deeming no farther report necessary, writes—"the

affairs of the farmers are becoming worse every day, and the country is overrun with labourers for whom no employment can be found."

*Average Prices:* Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb 4s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork 3s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Bacon 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.—Raw Fat 2s. 11d.—Wheat 35s. to 65s.—Barley 26s. to 29s.—Oats 15s. to 27s.—The quarter loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 45s. to 90s. 0d.—Clover. do. 60s. to 105s.—Straw 24s. to 34s.—Coals in the Pool 30s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		April 27.				May 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 15 0	to	4 5 0			3 15 0	to	4 0 0	per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 8 0	..	5 16 0			5 7 0	..	5 9 0	ditto.
—, fine	6 10 0	..	7 0 0			5 16 0	..	5 18 0	ditto.
—, Mocha	9 0 0	..	9 10 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8½	..	0 0 10			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 10	..	0 1 1			0 0 11	..	0 1 1½	ditto.
Currants	5 12 0	..	0 0 0			5 8 0	..	5 12 0	per cw.
Figs, Turkey	2 8 0	..	3 0 0			2 0 0	..	2 16 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	57 0 0	..	0 0 0			56 0 0	..	0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43 0 0	..	0 0 0			41 0 0	..	42 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	2 8 0	..	3 15 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2 12 0	..	4 10 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	0 0 0	..	0 0 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	..	0 0 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	9 0 0	..	10 0 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per jar
—, Galipoli	68 0 0	..	69 0 0			66 0 0	..	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	1 18 6	..	0 0 0			1 18 0	..	0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 0 0	..	4 0 0			3 15 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0	..	0 0 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
—, East India	0 10 0	..	0 12 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0 18 1	..	1 1 6			0 19 10	..	0 0 0	per lb
—, Bengal, skein	0 14 2	..	0 16 2			0 14 3	..	0 16 6	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 8 6	..	0 11 6			0 7 6	..	0 8 0	per lb.
—, Cloves	0 3 9	..	0 3 10			0 3 8	..	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 8	..	0 4 9			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	..	0 0 7½			0 0 7	..	0 0 7½	ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 11½	..	0 0 12			0 1 0	..	0 1 1	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 0	..	0 3 6			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 8	..	0 0 0			0 1 8	..	0 1 10	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 2	..	0 3 6			0 3 6	..	0 3 9	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2 16 0	..	3 0 0			2 12 0	..	3 1 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 10 0	..	3 15 0			3 11 0	..	3 13 0	per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0 18 0	..	1 5 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	4 14 0	..	5 5 0			4 17 0	..	5 2 0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	0 0 0	..	0 0 0			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2 8 0	..	2 8 6			2 10 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 3	..	0 2 3½			0 2 2½	..	0 0 0	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 3 8	..	0 4 8			0 0 0	..	0 0 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	28 0 0	..	40 0 0			30 0 0	..	35 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	45 0 0	..	52 0 0			30 0 0	..	48 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	30 0 0	..	60 0 0			25 0 0	..	45 0 0	per but.

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 6d.—Bel-fast, 12s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 15s. 9d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4s. to 6s.

*Course of Exchange, May. 25.*—Amsterdam, 12 14.—Hamburgh, 38 7.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 49½.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 5601.—Coventry,

Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey 58l.—Grand Union, 24l. 8s.—Grand Junction, 221l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1750l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 166l.—London, 100l.—West India, 171l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 15l.—Strand, 5l. 10s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 41l. 0s.—Globe, 122l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.—City Ditto, 106l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th was 74½; 3 per cent. consols, 75¼; 5 per cent. navy 110.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 11s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 115.]  
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A**DAMS, J. Stainford, corn merchant. (Long and Co. Holborn Court, Gray's Inn, and Jackson, Stamford.)
- ALLISON, G. Bishop Wearmouth, rope maker. (Blakiston, Symonds Inn, and Hynde, Bishop Wearmouth.)
- AMBROSE, W. Clapton, carpenter. (Robinson and Co. Charter House Square)
- AVETV, J. Barnstaple, shopkeeper. (C. Pearson, Temple.)
- BAILEY, W. H. Cheltenham, banker. (Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Pruett and Co. Cheltenham.)
- BARNET, J. jun. West-street, West Smithfield, victualler. (Buggy, Clerkenwell Close.)
- BAVERSTOCK, R. Brompton, plumbers. (Russell and Son, Lamb-street, Southwark.)
- BEARDMORE, E. Newcastle Under Lyme, shoemaker. (Thomas, Barnard's Inn, and Rolles, Newcastle.)
- BLUNSUM, W. B. Stamford, grocer. (Jeyes, Chancery-lane.)
- BLAKEY, J. R. Liverpool, vinegar maker and merchant. (Lowndes, Liverpool.)
- BOSHER, T. of Slate End, near Wallingford, dealer in timber. (Jones, New Inn.)
- BRUTON, G. N. Devizes, coach maker. (White, Pewsey.)
- BUTTERY, S. West Stockwith, Nottinghamshire, maltster. (Hall and Co. New Boswell Court, and Owen, Bawtry, York.)
- CAMERON, J. Suckley, Worcester, farmer. (Jeyes, Chancery-lane, and Huband, Lydiat House, Worcester.)
- CLARKE, F. Gainsborough, draper. (Payne, Nottinghamshire.)
- COLLIN, S. Woodlesford, York, blacksmith. (Firth, Wakefield.)
- CONEY, T. Sculthorpe, Norfolk, miller. (Lupton Miles's-lane, Cannon-street, and Cotton and Co. Fakenham.)
- COPLAND, S. jun. Blackheath, victualler. (Fawcett, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street.)
- CORRI, N. Golden-square, dealer in music, &c. (Pike, New Boswell Court.)
- CRUMBLE, G. and Carr, J. York, tobacco manufacturers. (Lake, Cateaton-st. and Wood, York.)
- CURWEN, J. Great East Cheap, tea-broker. (Wilkes, Finsbury Place.)
- DAWSON, R. Norwich, linen-draper. (Simpson and Co. Norwich.)
- DEAN, J. Bingley, York, builder. (Blagrove and Co. Symonds Inn, and Tolson, Bingley.)
- DEMAYNE, W. Otvidley, York, worsted spinner. (Fisher and Co. Thavies Inn, and Crossley, Bradford.)
- DEVEREUX, W. H. Calais, merchant. (Watkins and Co. Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.)
- DICKEN, J. Shrewsbury, upholsterer. (Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane, and Williams, Shrewsbury.)
- DRIVER, J. and M. Bristol, cabinet-makers. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Habersfield, Bristol.)
- ESSEX, M. of Coventry, and Wood-street, Cheap-side, silk manufacturer. (James, Bucklersbury.)
- FATE, W. late of Settle, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker. (Singleton, Milman-street, and Leeming, Settle.)
- FOWLER, G. Collumpton, Devon, hosier. (Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.)
- FRANKE, R. sen. Newark upon Trent, miller. (Long and Co. Holborn Court, Gray's Inn, and Talents and Co. Newark.)
- FRENCH, R. Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, shopkeeper. (Toone and Co. Craven-street, Strand.)
- GILBERT, J. Church-street, Mile End New Town, victualler. (Argill, Whitechapel Road.)
- GLOVER, B. late of Bread-street, but now of Watling street, Manchester, warehouseman. (Lawrence, Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons.)
- GOODAIR, J. late of Chorley, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Hurd and Co. Temple, and Buckley, Manchester.)
- GORTON, J. Henry-street, Hampstead Road, smith. (Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford Square.)
- GREENWOOD, T. jun. Preston, Lancaster, upholsterer. (Hurd and Co. Temple, and Troughton and Co. Preston.)
- HALL, H. and Hall, J. Upper Thames-street, and Wolverhampton, iron merchants. (Mangnall, Aldermanbury.)
- HAWKINS, J. Farucombe, Surrey, crape-manufacturer. (Florence, Minorities.)
- HANNINGTON, S. Putney, ironmonger. (Cobb, Clement's Inn.)
- HEBDIN, W. Leeds, Hebden, A. O. Parliament-street, and Brown, J. sen. Leeds, merchants. (Few and Co. Covent Garden, and Hemingway, Leeds.)
- HENSHAW, J. Gloucester-place, Portman Square, bookseller. (Fowler, Clement's Inn.)
- HULKES, T. E. Rochester, miller. (Collins, Great Knight Ryder-street, Doctors' Commons.)
- HUNTON, G. Cateaton-street, linen and woollen-factor warehouseman. (Gatly and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton-street.)
- JERRY, J. Kirton, Suffolk, malster. (Bromley, Gray's Inn-square, and Jackman, Ipswich.)
- KELSEY, B. Nuneaton, innkeeper. (Constable and Co. Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane.)
- KILLICK, W. Cheam, Surrey, coalmerchant. (Vandercomb and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.)
- KING, W. Worcester, draper. (Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn Fields.)
- KYFFEN, J. Lime House Hole, dealer. (Reilly, Clement's Inn.)
- LAGHTON, J. late of Arbour Square, Commercial Road, mariner. (Tomlinson and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton-street.)
- LAWLEDGE, M. Harley-street, Cavendish Square, upholsterer. (Pearce and Co. Salisbury Square.)
- LAWTON, R. Bottoms Within Stayley, Cheshire, clothier. (Shaw, Ely Place, Holborn, and Watkin, Manchester.)
- LEE, J. Sunderland, grocer. (Gatly and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton-street.)
- LYON, J. Marsham-street, Westminster, cooper. (Dawes and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton-st.)
- LUBBEN, F. M. Busy Cottage, Northumberland, iron-founder. (Lell and Co. Bow Church-yard, and Stoker, Newcastle.)
- MAYERS, M. Upper Fountain-place, City Road, merchant. (Jones and Co. Mincing-lane.)
- MENKE, D. T. Primrose-street, Bishopgate-street, Without, merchant. (Pownall and Co. Old Jewry.)
- MORGAN, J. Stroud, linen-draper. (Pearson, Pump Court, Temple.)
- MULLIGAN, T. Bath, silk-merchant. (James, Bucklersbury.)

- Nathan, J. Westbury-upon-Trim, music-seller, &c.  
(Evans, Hatton Garden, and Haberfield, Bristol.)  
Payne, T. and D. Cateaton-street, warehousemen.  
(Hindman, Basinghall-street.)  
Phillips, B. Tong, Salop, butcher. (Baxter and Co.  
Gray's Inn-place, and Stanley, Newport.)  
Phillips, J. B. Bartlett's Buildings, jeweller.  
(Young, Poland-street, Oxford-street.)  
Pound, C. and W. H. Cloth Fair, Woollen-draper.  
(Watson, Castle-street, Falcon Square.)  
Richards, W. Shoreditch, soap-maker. (Young  
and Co. St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.)  
Ryder, J. and J. New Malton, merchants. (Smith-  
son and Co. Malton, and Smithson, Old Jewry.)  
Richardson, G. Horncastle, grocer. (Norris, John-  
street, Bedford-row.)  
Roberts, H. Holywell, Flintshire, grocer. (Long-  
dill and Co. Gray's Inn.)  
Roe, E. Chadkirk, within Romily, Chester, calico-  
printer. (Tyler, Temple, and Lingard and Co.  
Heaton Norris, near Stockport.)  
Roe, W. Lower, East Smithfield, wheelwright.  
(Brooking, L.)  
Sealey, H. W. Stamford, upholsterer. (Pearce and  
Co. L.)  
Shepherd, J. jun. Pirton, and Houghton, R. Bad-  
sey, Worcester, dealers. (Platt, New Boswell  
Court, and Elkington, Birmingham.)  
Smart, W. Bishopgate street, carpenter. (Blake, L.  
Smith, J. Pattrington, in Holderness, linendraper.  
(Walmsley.)  
Spencer, W. Bristol, cornfactor. (Hicks and Co. L.  
Stodart, R. and M. Strand, booksellers. (Gale, L.  
Tate, J. Liverpool, provision merchant (Denison.)  
Thomas, H. W. Wolverhampton, upholsterer.  
Price, Wolverhampton, and Wright, L.)  
Thompson, H. Sealcoates, Yorkshire, merchant.  
(Bewman, L.)
- Turner, D. Whitechapel Road, timber merchant.  
(Jones and Howard.)  
Turner, S. Stock Exchange, Capel Court, stock-  
broker. (Wild and Co. L.)  
Vaughan, E. Monythusloyne, Monmouthshire, apo-  
thecary and coalmerchant. (Hughes.)  
Waller, M. late of Stone, Staffordshire, victualler.  
(Astbury, Stone, and Barbor, L.)  
Wall, R. Sutton-street, Soho, carpenter. (Shu-  
ter, L.)  
Walls, T. Webber-street, and Lambeth Marsh, hat-  
manufacturers. (Clabon, L.)  
Ward, J. late of Banbury, brewer. (Fisher and  
Co. L.)  
Watnough, J. Orford, Lincolnshire, farmer.  
(Dax, L.)  
Welsh, J. High Holborn, master mariner. (Tom-  
linson and Co. L.)  
Westaway, J. Exeter, watchmaker. (Wright, L.  
and Furlong, Exeter.)  
Wetton, J. James, W. and Payne, jun. Wood-st.  
and of Coventry and Nuneaton, ribbon manu-  
facturers. (Barfoot, L.)  
Wharton, R. and H. Little Crosby, Lancaster,  
joiners. (Hodgson.)  
Wilkinson, G. York, linendraper. (Hall and Co.  
L. and Townsend, Preston.)  
Williams, L. W. Fleet-street, wine-merchant.  
(Lewis, L.)  
Wilnot, D. Princes-street, Rotherhithe, mariner.  
(Patterson and Co. L.)  
Wolferstan, J. Chichester, ironmonger. (Comer-  
ford, L.)  
Wood, T. Lake Loch, Yorkshire, maltster. (Bat-  
tye, L.)  
Woodcock, C. Norwich, coachmaker. (Pugh, L.)  
Young, J. jun. Romsey, upholsterer. (Phillips, L.)

## DIVIDENDS.

- Abbot, S. New Court, St. Swi-  
thin's-lane.  
Adams, J. Stamford.  
Alston, W. Heybridge Hall,  
Essex.  
Amhurst, S. Market-street, West-  
minster.  
Aspinal, H. Blackburn, Lancas-  
ter.  
Backhouse, G. Kendal.  
Backshell, J. and Batt, A. W.  
Withey.  
Barbe, St. John, Austin Friars.  
Barnet, T. Kendal.  
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent.  
Bayley, C. R. H. Swallow Field,  
Wilts.  
Beecher, C. C. Lofbury.  
Bell, N. Boreham Park, Herts.  
Benson, J. R. Russell-place,  
Fitzroy-square.  
Bentley, M. Wakefield.  
Bewley, W. Manchester  
Bigland, G. B. Bigland Hall, Lan-  
caster.  
Blackburn, P. Plymouth and Ba-  
singhall-street.  
Blackburn, T. Mount Street,  
Whitechapel Road.  
Bourke, J. Albemarle-street,  
Piccadilly.  
Bradshaw, J. and R. and Win-  
der, J. Lancaster.  
Brock, W. and Le Mesurier, B.  
Warrford-court, Throgmorton-  
street.  
Bromley, J. Circus-street, New  
Road, Mary-le-bone.  
Buchanan, J. Sheborn-lane.  
Buck, C. Sun-yard, East Smith-  
field.  
Burne, W. Exeter.  
Bush, J. Bishop Streetford, Herts.  
Caig, P. Liverpool.  
Canney, J. Bishop Wearmouth.  
Cassidy, T. Liverpool.  
Castley, R. Friday-street, Cheap-  
side.  
Cattell, E. Milverton, Warwick.  
Cawmont, P. Old Broad-street.  
Cheap, A. and Loughnan, A. St.  
Swithin's-lane.  
Cohen, B. Bishopgate-street.  
Collison, J. Chorley, Lancaster.  
Cook, W. Beanacre, Wilts.  
Cooper, J. Cambridge.  
Copp, W. and A. Exeter.  
Cotterill, E. M. and C. G. Vine-  
street, Liguorpond-street.  
Cotton, J. Broad-street.  
Cousins, J. Charlton-street, So-  
mer's Town.  
Creak, T. K. and Crosbie, J. and  
J. Rotherhithe.  
Crooke, W. Beanacre, Wilts.  
Daniels, H. and M. Bury-street,  
St. Mary Axe.  
Daniels, W. jun. Bishop Stort-  
ford.  
Davies, J. Shrewsbury, and Pan-  
ter, G. Heyrod, Lancashire.  
Davison, J. Hinckley.  
Day, J. and Spratwell, J. Tavi-  
stock-street, Covent Garden.  
Devey, W. and J. Coal Exchange.  
Devey, W. Holland-street, Surrey.  
Devey, J. Coal Exchange.  
Devey, W. Albion Coal-wharf,  
Surrey.  
Dixie, I. and B. Falcon-square.  
Dobell, J. Staplehurst.  
Dowley, T. and Co. Willow-st.  
Bankside.  
Foot, B. Gracechurch-street.  
Foulkes, E. and Darnton, J. M.  
Manchester.  
Fowler, G. Collumpton, Devon.  
Freeman, J. Hatton Garden.  
Fry, E. Houndsditch.  
Gilbert, J. Church-street, Mile  
End, New Town.  
Gilbert, W. R. Leicester.  
Goggs, H. Docking, Norfolk.  
Goddart, W. jun. Lowestoff.  
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-  
street.  
Gould, W. Sheffield.  
Griffiths, M. and J. R. Bristol.  
Grimshaw, R. Gorton, Lancas-  
ter, and Grimshaw, J. Man-  
chester.  
Grose, P. Commercial Road.  
Gugard, R. P. Throgmorton-  
street.  
Haffner, M. Cannon-street. St.  
George's in the East.  
Hailes, C. and J. N. Portsmouth.  
Hall, H. Nelson Terrace, Kings-  
land.  
Heaverstock, R. Brompton.  
Haywood, J. B. and Pinniger, J.  
Coleman-street.  
Hill, J. Rotherhithe.  
Hobson, J. Sheffield.  
Hodge, W. Great Hermitage-  
street.  
Hudson, J. Birchin-lane.  
Hurley, C. Lancaster.  
Jackson, H. Strand.  
Jarret, T. Shrewsbury.  
Jennings, J. Sittingbourn, Kent.  
Iles, J. Bishopgate-street.  
Inchbald, T. Leeds.  
Johnson, W. Heybridge.  
Keating, A. Strand, London.  
Keppel, Z. Alford, Surrey.  
Kilby, J. York.  
King, J. Yeovil.  
Kirkman, J. Gower-street, Bed-  
ford-square.  
Kyffen, J. Limehouse Hole.  
Laukester, R. C. Blackman-street.  
Larkworthy, J. Exeter.  
Lay, J. South Molton-street.  
Lean, J. H. Fenchurch-street.  
Lee, J. King-street, Cheapside.  
Levy, S. Rosemary-lane.  
Lewin, J. Holloway.  
Little, I. Bale, Elliott, J. Eshgill,  
Little, I. High Lee House.  
Cumberland, Elliott, I. Mid-  
dleton, Elliott, T. Deane  
Hole, Elliot, S. Castle Side,  
Durham. Pullan, T. Pately  
bridge,



bridge, York, and Little, W. S. Shields, Durham.  
 Lloyd, T. and Winter, J. Blue Ball Yard, St. James's-street.  
 Lodge, R. Blackburn, Lancaster.  
 Macnair, J. jun. and Atkinson, J. Cornhill.  
 Marshall, T. Brainley, near Leeds.  
 Millard, J. Cheap-side.  
 Molling, F. and G. Jerusalem-court, Grace Church-street.  
 Mills, J. Water-lane, Tower-street.  
 Moore, W. Houghton, Cumberland.  
 Neilson, W. Liverpool.  
 Neville, R. Colchester.  
 Newbold, J. Leamington, Priors, Warwick.  
 Norris, C. Bury, Lancashire.  
 Norton, R. jun. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.  
 Nossiter, C. Grimsbury, Northamptonshire.  
 Oakley, F. Hereford.  
 Oliver, J. Branspath.  
 Panter, R. and Heyrod, G. Bristol.  
 Parkes, J. late of Halesowen, Salop.  
 Parkin, W. Nafferton, Yorkshire.  
 Peachy, J. Oxford-street.  
 Peagurn, W. jun. Plymouth.  
 Perry, T. sen. Boddicoct, Oxon.  
 Pigot, W. Ratcliffe Highway.  
 Pinnock, C. D. St. Peter's, near Winchester.  
 Pitt, J. Cirencester.  
 Phillips, G. Argyle-street, Westminster.  
 Plaw, H. R. Richie's Court, Lime-tree.  
 Poole, W. Leicester.  
 Powell, T. Leominster.  
 Quaife, W. Arundel, Sussex.

Raines, J. S. Wapping Wall.  
 Ray, J. and Ray, J. R. Clare, Suffolk.  
 Read, E. and Baker, T. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.  
 Reid, D. Princes-street, Spital-fields.  
 Relph, J. Carlisle.  
 Reynolds, W. Bristol.  
 Richardson, A. York-street, and Welsh, T. Cleveland-street, Mary-le-bone.  
 Richards, J. and Badham, W. Bromyard.  
 Riding, R. jun. Colne, Lancashire.  
 Roberts, H. Holywell.  
 Robinson, R. Great Welnetham, Suffolk.  
 Rose, J. St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.  
 Ross, M. and Ross, G. J. Dowgate-bill.  
 Rowntree, J. Holderness.  
 Rucker, S. Old South Sea House, Broad-street.  
 Russell, J. Hereford.  
 Ryder, T. and Nasmyth, J. Fen-church-street, and Old Gravel-lane.  
 Salter, C. jun. Portsea.  
 Schlesinger, M. B. Church Court, Lombard-street.  
 Schroder, H. College Hill.  
 Scott, W. Grantham.  
 Slater, J. Manchester.  
 Sharpus, R. Berkeley-square.  
 Sherwood, W. Liverpool.  
 Simcox, W. Birmingham.  
 Simpson, R. Crown-court Thread-needle-street.  
 Smart, W. Bishopgate-street.  
 Smith, T. H. Chancery-lane.  
 Smith, E. Green Lettuce-lane.

Smith, T. York.  
 Stott, W. Liverpool, Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury.  
 Stubbs, J. Castle-street, Leicester Square.  
 Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham.  
 Taylor, W. Durham-street, Strand.  
 Tebay, E. Hastings.  
 Thomas, J. Lanbyumair, Montgomery.  
 Thomas, T. late of Bristol.  
 Tomlinson, T. Winterton, Lincoln.  
 Turner, J. Bury Mill, Herts.  
 Tweed, T. L. Boreham.  
 Tyler, B. Woodford, Essex.  
 Vaughan, W. Pall Mall.  
 Walker, G. L. Leeds.  
 Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, Battle Bridge.  
 Watnough, J. sen. Orford, Lincolnshire.  
 Watson, R. Leyland, Lancaster.  
 Watts, W. and Rigby, J. Oldham.  
 Webb, T. Warwick.  
 Wells, T. Webber-street, Lambeth Marsh.  
 Welse, W. P. Tooley-street.  
 West, T. Gracechurch-street.  
 Whitley, J. Dubbin Bingley, Yorkshire.  
 Williams, E. Edmonton.  
 Williams, D. Carmarthen.  
 Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street Within.  
 Wilson, J. and Wagh, G. Aldersgate-street.  
 Witton, J. Hull.  
 Wood, W. Wimpole-street Mary-le-bone.  
 Worboys, W. Deptford.  
 Wright, T. Leeds.  
 Wright, B. Birmingham.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the northern verge of the Metropolis, from April 26, to May 23, 1821.

	Maximum.	Days.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days.
Barometer	30.18	9 May	SW.	29.25	15 May	NW.	29.80	1.03	0.23	16 May
Thermom.	72°	26 Apl.	SE.	35°	9 May	N.	Day 61° Night 45.7°	37°	31°	9 May

### Prevailing Winds.

Number of days occupied by each	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	5	7	0	6	2	4	1	5

Rain has fallen on 17 days—Hail on 5 days.

The quantity of rain 1.12 inch—Hail in considerable storms.

### Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirrus-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
	5	10	4	8	16	4

The general character of the period may be considered as of unusual asperity for the advanced stage of the season, and particularly remarkable for squally and stormy weather, and chilly rains, and the unseasonable cold more irksome to our habits and to the human constitution, as well as perhaps detrimental to vegetation, by being occasionally in violent contrast with a day or two in which we experience a temperature nearly reaching the average of that of our summer. Showers of hail have been of frequent occurrence, and the hailstones, in some instances, of considerable size, and producing much mischief to horticultural concerns. Heavy storms of

lightning and thunder, accompanied with rain and hail, have happened on several days, and the lightning, in some instances, has been destructive of human life. We have had on some days an unintermitting rain from morning till night, with all the comfortless gloom of November, succeeded by a rise of the barometer, fair days, and a high temperature. These violent changes, and the average cold, render the period what is usually termed backward; its character (as relates to the state of vegetable productions) when compared with that of favourable and forward seasons, appears to be only as 1 to 5!

POLITICAL

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**MR. HUME** has, with a spirit of patriotism, intelligence, and industry, which can never be too much praised, persevered through the session of parliament in exposing the abuses and extravagancies of the public expenditure. It is true that his amendments have been negatived by majorities composed in some part of placemen, yet his motions have led to explanations and enquiries which cannot fail in due time to be attended with salutary effects. He has been zealously supported by Messrs. Bennett, Davis, Bernal, Birch, Gordon, Crespiigny, &c., to whom the various parliamentary registers and histories will do justice.

On Monday the 14th, (a few days after his liberation from his three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench) Sir Francis Burdett, in a most impressive speech, moved for a committee to enquire into the horrid and disgraceful proceedings at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819, and he was ably supported by Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Milton, Mr. Denman, Mr. Phillips of Manchester, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bernal, and Mr. Scarlett, but opposed by Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Twiss, Mr. Grenfell, and the Marquiss of Londonderry (late Castlereagh,) when on a division the motion was negatived by 235 to 111, whose names are given as under:—

J. Abercromby—Hon. G. Anson—J. H. Allen—H. Baring—Viset. Barnard—S. M. Barrett—W. W. Beecher—Hon. H. G. Bennett—Ben. Benyon—Ralph Bernal—Joseph Birch—Henry Brougham—Viset. Bury—George Byng—Sir F. Blake—Henry Bright—Robert Chaloner—J. Calcraft—C. Calvert—John Carter—Henry Cavendish—Lord Clifton—T. W. Coke—N. R. Colburne—Lucius Concannon—S. Crompton—T. Creevey—Sir W. De Crespiigny—T. H. Davies—W. J. Denison—Thos. Denman—Hon. T. Dundas—Viset. Ebrington—Edw. Ellice—Sir R. Fergusson—Lord W. Fitzgerald—Lord C. Fitzroy—Viset. Folkestone—Robt. Gordon—J. Grattan—J. P. Grant—J. W. Griffith—Sir William Guise—Ben. Gaskell—George Haldimand—Hon. E. Harbord—Sir Robert Heron—Lord A. Hill—J. C. Hobhouse—W. L. Hughes—Joseph Hume—Hon. C. H. Hutchinson—W. James—Col. Johnson—J. G. Lambton—Sir W. Lemon—T. B. Lennard—Dr. Lushington—John Maberly—J. Macdonald—Sir J. Mackintosh—W. A. Madocks—John Martin—John Maxwell—Mark Milbank—Viset. Milton—J. B. Monck—Abraham Moore—Peter Moore—Lord Nugent—J. O'Callaghan—W. Ord—Col. Palmer—C. F. Palmer—George Phillips—G. Phillips, jun.—Hon. W. Poulett—Robert Price—Pryse Pryse—Henry Pierie—J. C. Ramsden—D. Ricardo—A. W. Roberts—G. Roberts—Sir G. Robinson—Sir W. Rowley—Charles Rumbold—Lord William Russell—F. S. Rice—J. Smith—W. Smith—J. H. Smyth—J. Scarlett—R. P. Seada-

more—Sir W. Scott—Earl of Sefton—Lord Stanley—Lord J. Stuart—Marq. Tavistock—M. A. Taylor—Rt. Hon. George Tierney—Marquess of Titchfield—C. K. Tynte—Ed. Webb—C. C. Western—John Wharton—Samuel C. Whitbread—W. H. Whitbread—Wm. Williams—Sir R. Wilson—Alderman Wood—M. Wyril.

Tellers—Sir. F. Burdett—Visc. Duncannon. Paired off.—J. F. Barham—C. Cavendish—Lord A. Hamilton—R. Hurst—Hon. S. Mayon—W. L. Maberly—Lord Ossulston—W. Plumer—Lord J. Russell—J. A. Warre.

**Mr. J. SMITH** has introduced a Bill on the Bankrupt Laws; and **Mr. SCARLETT** another on the Poor Laws, from neither of which is any good expected, as the convictions of members, and the experience of the people on these subjects, are utterly at variance. Rebuild the farm-houses which have been pulled down within these thirty years, and restore the wholesome laws on land monopolies, and there will be few poor; and enable majorities of creditors to arrange with their debtors, and there will be no bankrupts.

By **Mr. SCARLETT's** bill "to amend the laws relating to the relief of the poor in England," it is proposed to enact that from and after no greater sum shall be assessed, raised, or levied, for the relief of the poor, in any parish, township, or place in England, for any one year than the sum assessed for that purpose in such parish, township, or place, for the year before.

"And to the end that the amount of the sum so assessed for the last year, ending as aforesaid, may be better ascertained; that the constable or constables of every parish, township or place, maintaining its own poor, shall, at some Quarter or general sessions of the peace to be holden within after the passing of this act, bring and deliver to the Clerk of the peace for the district within which such parish, township, or place shall be, a certificate in writing signed by the overseers of the poor of such parish, township, or place, or some of them (who are hereby required, upon demand, to sign the same,) of the aggregate amount of the sum so assessed for the last year upon such township or place, for the relief of the poor, which certificate the clerk of the peace is hereby required to receive and cause to be entered fairly in a book to be provided for that purpose, for which entry he shall be entitled to have and take from the constable bringing such certificate, the sum of

and no more, to be allowed to the constable in his accounts, and the clerk of the peace shall, and is hereby required, at all times hereafter upon application of any person whatsoever, to furnish a copy of any such certificates as may be required, upon receiving the fee of for his trouble.

"And that before any rate, hereafter to be made for the relief of the poor, shall be allowed

lowed and signed by any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, such justices are hereby authorised and required to inquire into the amount of the rate or rates already made for the current year, and ascertain that the same together with the amount of the rate so to be allowed, and signed, does not exceed the amount limited by this act, provided always, that in case it shall be made to appear to such justices, that there is any increased charge in the county rates, which are payable out of the poor-rates, which may require an additional assessment beyond the assessment for the relief of the poor for the year last past as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such justices, in that case, to allow of such excess only as shall be equal to such increase of the county rates.

"And that it shall not be lawful for any churchwarden, overseer, or guardian of the poor, or any other person having authority to administer relief to the poor, to allow or give, or for any justice of the peace to order any relief to any male person whatsoever, being single and unmarried at the for himself or any part of his family, unless such poor person shall be actually, at the time of asking such relief, by reason of age, sickness, or bodily infirmity, unable to obtain his livelihood, and to support his family by work.

"And that from and after the it shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace, or other person, to remove, or cause to be removed, any poor person or persons, against the will of such person or persons, from any parish, township, or place, to any other, by reason of such person or persons being chargeable to such parish, township, or place, or being unable to maintain him or themselves, or under colour of such person or persons being settled in any other parish, township, or place, —any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing in this act shall in anywise be deemed to alter any law now in force for the punishment of vagrants.

Some shocking abuses in Ilchester Gaol have been brought before the House by the intrepidity of Mr. HUNT, who in defiance of the power to which he is subject, has proclaimed its delinquency in terms too clear to resist enquiry, and he has thus, though a prisoner, rendered further service to humanity. A commission of enquiry has been instituted, and the local authorities have deigned to give liberal countenance to his complaints.

In the House of Lords we are sorry to say that the bill which the House of Commons so patriotically passed for transferring the Elective Franchise from the corrupt Borough of Gram-pound to the populous and opulent town of Leeds, is about to undergo modifications, which will disappoint the hopes of the nation. We wished to see

Leeds represented, but the Minister (Liverpool) has carried an amendment for giving two extra members to Yorkshire, and the aristocratic and landed interests will thus acquire an addition of influence which was more wanted by the manufacturers and householders. We, however, hail the recognition of the principle of thus disfranchising corrupt boroughs, and transferring their right even to counties as pregnant with advantages, and as a germ of reform which, expanded, will remove many discontents.

The costly pageant of the Coronation is again talked of, as well as various foreign voyages of the King, and some interest has been excited in regard to the Queen's part in the coronation.—The distressed state of trade in all its branches—the impossibility of paying rents at the low market price of produce—and the interesting circumstance that the Bank of England has begun to pay its notes in gold sovereigns, of which some millions have already been issued, constitute the other subjects which have interested the public within the month.

The last measure has necessarily narrowed the discounts at the Bank, and created an expectation which has increased the scarcity of money, and led to extensive commercial failures. Whether the new system can be maintained is questionable, for as the gold has been recently accumulated through the agency of Jews from the Continent, so the payment of the bills and the foreign debts incurred, can in the present low state of our export trade, be met with only in gold, and re-exportation, now free, seems inevitable. On this subject Pitt and all our financiers seem to have been playing with edged tools. Stocks and public credit are, however, in no degree depressed.

On the state of agriculture and commerce, parliamentary committees have been formed, and reports made by the commercial committees, of which we present the principal one beneath. That on agriculture is anxiously expected; but as the interests of monopoly are powerful, little can be done without self-sacrifices beyond the virtue of human nature, and there is, therefore, little to be expected. A parish committee, composed of six poor men, six farmers, and six landlords, would probably effect more than any committee of mere landlords in parliament.



*Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider of the means of maintaining and improving the Foreign Trade of the Country.*

"From the period of their submitting to the house their last report, the attention of your Committee has been directed to the commerce of the United Kingdom with India and China, and the trade between those countries and other parts of the world. The advanced state of the public business, and the additional evidence yet to be received, before they can consider themselves as having completed their investigation into that branch of their inquiry, affords them no expectation of being able to produce a report, embracing a general view of the subject, in sufficient time to admit of any measure being founded upon it, and receiving the approbation of parliament previously to the close of the session.

"It has, however, occurred to your committee, in the course of their inquiry, that there are some branches of the trade, in reference to which further facilities may be afforded, with great advantage to the interests of British commerce and navigation; and that such facilities cannot be delayed to a future year, without the risk of losing much of the beneficial results which at the present time may be expected from them. This impression is founded rather upon general principles and circumstances of general notoriety than upon any particular evidence adduced before your committee, however the tendency of that evidence may have been further to establish the expediency of the measures about to be proposed.

"In adverting to the peculiar system of laws by which the trade of the East Indies is regulated, the House cannot but observe, that subjects of foreign nations, whether European or American, are in possession of privileges far more extensive than those which are enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects generally, and greater, as to many branches of circuitous and foreign trade, than have been accorded to the East India Company itself. To relieve the commerce and shipping of this country from a situation of such comparative disadvantage (for the continuance of which your committee can discover no sufficient reason,) they feel the expediency of some measure, the principle of which may be, to allow British subjects, as well private traders as the East India Company, to carry on every sort of traffic between India and foreign countries (with the exception of the trade in tea; and that with the United Kingdom and British colonies, with which they do not propose any interference) which foreigners are now capable of carrying on; and have, therefore, come to the following resolution, which they submit to the House:

"Resolved—That it is expedient to per-

mit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's Charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), and any port or ports beyond the limits of the said charter, belonging to any state or country in amity with his Majesty."

We collect from WILLICH'S Annual Lithographic Sheet on the National Debt and Funds made up to January 5, as under.

Funded Debt of United Kingdom	
Interest and Charges	- 801,565,301
Sinking Fund (total)	- 46,746,595
Unfunded Debt	- 16,596,675
Redeemed by Land Tax	- 33,490,500
Ditto by Life Annuities	- 25,726,200
Dividends lately claimed on	- 5,834,382
Ditto formerly, now in stock	- 249,772
The three chief stocks are 3 per cent.	- 422,600
consols, £369,775,826; — the reduced,	
£136,422,812; and the 5 per cents.	
£141,710,529.	

The English debt is 772 millions, the Irish 24½ millions, and that of Austria, secured by G. B. 5 millions.

How the interest of this enormous load of debt, incurred during the late most unhappy wars, is to continue to be paid, with the other 20 millions for the current expences of the state, over and above poor's rates and other assessments, is inconceivable; but we hope for the best.

The public may be congratulated on the progress of success which attends the exertions of that enlightened senator SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH in his endeavours to ameliorate our sanguinary criminal code. In these unwearied and discouraging labours he has been most ably seconded by Mr. T. FOWELL BUXTON, who, on the second reading of the bill, made one of the most luminous speeches ever delivered in parliament. The passing of this bill is a tribute to the increasing intelligence of the age, in which we sincerely congratulate the conceding spirit of Parliament.

#### SPAIN.

[The priests and the aristocracy appear determined to disturb the constitutional happiness of Spain, and conspiracies have been hatched in every province, which in some cases have ended in tumult and bloodshed. The liberal party have, however, acted with becoming energy, and have put under arrest, and to save blood, have removed these desperadoes to the Balearic Islands.

In one case the people of Madrid, goaded by reports of Russian and Aus-

trian invasion, by the overthrow of the Neapolitan Constitution, and by treachery in the executive, forced open a prison, and put a conspiring priest to death; and although we lament such an act of butchery, yet we are glad to be thus able to determine that the people at large are on the right side, and consequently if the Cortes do their duty, the Spanish Constitution is secure.

We cannot help noticing one extraordinary fact, the appointment of the bloody MORILLO to the captainship of New Castile on the credit of his horrid achievements against liberty in South America.

#### TURKEY.

The hopes of all Europe in regard to the exertions of the Greeks in European Turkey to emancipate themselves from the vassalage of the Turkish despotism, are, we fear, frustrated, and with a dreadful sacrifice of human life. It was to be expected that in Moldavia and Wallachia, these unhappy people would have been aided by Russia, but popular interests are not to the taste of that government! A Russian Proclamation orders all its subjects who had taken part to return, and has done every thing to satisfy the Porte of its neutrality, and to discourage the exertions of the Greeks. In the mean time the Turks in many towns and districts in Europe and Asia have risen on the Greeks and murdered them indiscriminately!

The accounts are contradictory; but if the last advices can be relied on, the Greeks have been successful in the Morea, and the Turkish power totters to its foundation.

#### HAYTI.

This island has been dreadfully convulsed since the death of Christophe and his ministers; but the following proclamation of Jean Pierre Boyer, president of Hayti, indicates returning tranquillity.

Haytians!—The reign of terror is just extinguished: the dominion of justice diffuses peace and joy in the north, and with the exception of a few perverse individuals, throughout the whole mass of the people of Hayti, henceforth forming one family, united by the bonds of sweet fraternity.

The slaves of Christophe, men who consoled themselves for the degrading humiliation in which they were themselves held, by crushing their too unfortunate fellow-citizens under the weight of the most shameful oppression—these men beheld with a sort of horror the happy change which was to annihilate their titles and privileges, and put a period to their

feudal despotism. They regarded with repugnance and disdain that benevolent system of equality which placed them, in the eye of the law, on a level with those whom they had been accustomed to look upon as their inferiors.

Their plan was extensive; the movement agreed upon by the conspirators, was to set fire to the Cap-Haitien, the Gonaives, Saint Marc, and the quarter of the Artabonite. To create an apparent motive for the insurrection which they wished to excite, the conspirators adroitly circulated reports tending to alarm the citizens respecting the intentions of the government, and to diminish the confidence it was calculated to inspire.

But the fate of Hayti was irrevocably fixed! . . . . A protecting genius watched over her, and warned the government of the dark deeds of those who meditated her ruin! . . . . Their plots have vanished before the prudent measures which were adopted to frustrate them.

Like the rock against which the howling waves break, the republic, ever firm and steady, has resisted the shock of the factious. On every point the sacred cause which we defend has triumphed: every where the efforts of malevolence have been rendered unavailing, and have served only to unmask and expose the perturbators and enemies of order.

Haytians! you have witnessed the generosity and moderation of the government: you shall also witness its justice and its firmness. It is time to cast from us and to banish all the elements of anarchy and disorder which have threatened our tranquillity. The wish not to confound the misled man with his instigator has hitherto withheld the arm of the government: but indulgence further prolonged would be imprudence. When revolution dares openly to shew her hideous head, we must hasten to strike and to crush her!

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilian Army had not, by the last accounts, taken Lima, though the event was daily expected.

The Brazillian provinces under the King of Portugal have one after another declared for the free constitution of the mother country. The king, after some coquetry submitted to imperious circumstances, and has sworn to accord with the new arrangements. Hence liberty and constitutional governments now prevail over nearly the whole of the new world, and the oppressed in Europe have asylums open to them in every variety of climate.

VENEZUELA still demands independence; but the other Spanish Provinces have accepted the noble constitution of Old Spain.

#### EAST INDIES.

In the Manillas, one of the horrid consequences on record lately occurred of the effects of popular ignorance.

A French

A French naturalist was collecting specimens of natural history, and his museum having led to the notion that he was a professor of the black art, the people ascribed to him the prevalence of a contagious disorder, and rose and massacred not only the philosopher and

his assistants, but also every European in the neighbourhood, and vast numbers of all nations engaged in trade, navigation, &c. fell victims before the authorities could interpose to put a stop to the fatal delusion!

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INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,  
*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

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CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

April 15. **T**HE governors of Greenwich Hospital have given notice of their intention to stop up the road between the burial ground and the Park wall, wherein the fair has been held at Easter and Whitsuntide, from time immemorial. This intention, however, is to be opposed at the Kent Quarter Sessions.

— 16. The late Major Gamble, of the 47th regt. foot, has left by his will, (proved this day,) the sum of £14,500 towards the payment of the national debt.

— 20. The late Mr. Pieschell, (by his will as proved in Doctors' Commons,) has bequeathed to the Duke of Gloucester, the sum of £20,000, in testimony of the good opinion he entertained of the Duke's public conduct.

— 25. This morning three of the judges took their seats in the Guildhall of Westminster, agreeably to an Act authorising them to transact judicial business, which they could only do heretofore in Term time.

— 27. At an annual General Court of the Society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, it appeared that the number of debtors discharged last year, was 1244, who had 889 wives, with 2410 children; average expence of their liberation, including every incidental expenditure, 21. 1s. 3d. each.

May 1. At the meeting of the Church Missionary Society, May 1st, the funds for the last year were reported at 34,000, and the expenditure at 55,000. The labours had been successful, even in India, and a discovery has been made that the native language of the Maltese is understood in all the northern countries of Africa. It is intended, therefore, to translate the Scriptures into the Maltese tongue.

— 3. On this and the preceding and following day, Messrs. THELWALL, DOLBY, BENBOW, FISHER, WARDELL, KETTECHER, and some other printers and publishers, were held to bail under one of the six acts for alleged libels; the assumed prosecutors being a subscription society called Constitutional, (or rather Anti-Constitutional,) and the circumstance has created greater public feeling than any similar proceeding since the days of Wilkes.

May 4. The 13th annual meeting of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, was held in the King's Concert Room. Various affiliated associations have been formed in England, and in all parts of Ireland and Scotland. In the schools are 41 boys and 48 girls. The buildings for the girls' school is completed. Some thousands of copies of the New Testament, &c. in German Hebrew, have been put into circulation.

— 17. At the annual meeting of the Friends to the London Orphan Asylum, in the City of London Tavern; (the Duke of Sussex in the chair,) the sum of £1500 was collected. The object is to relieve destitute orphans, and rescue them from profligacy and vice.

— 19. A counter-association is announced to that which calls itself "Constitutional." Sir. G. Noel has contributed £50 to its funds, and an annual sum of £5.

— At a very full meeting of the parishes of St. Andrew's and St. George, the following spirited and well-timed resolution was passed, G. Reveley, Esq. in the chair, signed by the Vestry Clerk, and published in the newspapers.

"That this meeting views with disgust and indignation the formation of a Society, arrogantly pretending to protect the Constitution, but really intended to impair its proudest safeguard, by controlling the press to ministerial subservience; thus mischievously, falsely, and libellously assuming that the Government is so lost to the confidence and obedience of the people, and the Attorney-General so deficient in vigilance and ability, that neither the increased powers given to the former by the recent restrictive acts, nor the exercise of the latter of the questionable privilege of proceeding by ex officio information, are capable of restraining the supposed licentiousness of the press, without the officious interference of those hungry satellites of power, who are always most abundant under the worst administrations, and who, by their factious bigotry and zeal, aggravate the discord, and promote the evils they profess a wish to obviate and to heal."

— 25. The number of yearly licences taken out by bankers in England and Wales in the year 1815, 831; ditto in Scotland, same



same year, 88, total 919. In the year 1820, in England and Wales, 776; Scotland do. 83; total 849.

May 25. Amount of Stamp duties received upon re-issuable promissory notes within Great Britain, in 1815, on notes not exceeding 11. 1s., 52,739l. 3s. 6d.: ditto 1820, 35,079l. 13s. 4d.

The number of persons convicted of any Crime connected with the Forgery of the Notes of the Bank of England, were, in the years from 1797 to 1820, both inclusive—

Year.	Total Number of Convictions each Year.	Year.	Total Number of Convictions each Year.
1797	1	1809	52
1798	11	1810	26
1799	12	1811	24
1800	29	1812	52
1801	33	1813	58
1802	44	1814	44
1803	8	1815	58
1804	21	1816	104
1805	24	1817	127
1806	9	1818	227
1807	40	1819	193
1808	32	1820	352

— The Society for the Suppression of Vice has, during the last year, instituted 191 prosecutions, all of which have terminated in the conviction of the parties. The question is, what those persons call VICE, and whether they are competent judges constitutionally empowered to become public prosecutors!

— The parliamentary committee on the laws relative to bread, recommend that the weight and price be left unfettered, but that the penalties for adulteration be increased; and that the law which compels bakers to have weights and scales weighed at the pleasure of their customers shall remain.

— The County Jail of Middlesex, called the House of Correction, cost it appears £60,000; annual expences £9000; add 5 per cent on the original cost, and the annual amount is 12,000. The produce of employment from the prisoners is about £200 a year. The Milbank Penitentiary, though but half built, has cost half a million sterling; with annual expences of £100 for each convict.

The total amount paid by Saving Banks into the Bank of England, by a late return, was £3,726,923, of which there has been repaid £2,190,721.

#### MARRIED.

At Carshalton, Surrey, Mr. J. Hart, of Fleet-street, to Clarissa, eldest daughter of W. Charrington, esq.

G. Hart, esq. of Islington, to Mrs. Meymott, of Dover Place, New Kent-road.

E. J. Crachley, esq. of Merton, Surrey, to Miss Wotton, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

G. Rose, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. Pouncy, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

Mr. W. Jones, solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn, to Harriet, youngest daughter of T. Cartwright, esq. of Upper Thames-street.

F. Ricardo, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Miss E. L. Alexander, of Cork-street.

Mr. J. Bamford, of Maiden-lane, Cheapside, to Miss E. Bromley, of Rochester.

D. Sutton, jun. esq. of Kensington, to Miss M. Rogers, daughter of the late T. R. esq. of Demerara.

C. Weston, esq. of South Audley-street, to E. W. Anderbon, eldest daughter of F. A. esq. of Hammersmith.

R. Berry, esq. of Cheapside, to Phæbe, daughter of the late J. Devey, esq. of Bank-side, Southwark.

G. Stephen, esq. of Broad-street Buildings, son of the Master in Chancery, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. W. Ravenscroft, rector of Finvoy, in the county of Antrim.

R. Langford, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to H. Isab. daughter of H. H. Simpson, esq. of Bath.

At Harrow on the Hill, Lieut. R. Barker, R.N. to Martha, sister to C. Hamilton, esq. of Sudbury Grove.

At Esher, S. Jervis, esq. of Darliston Hall, Staffordshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of P. N. Roberts, esq.

Sir W. Dick, bart. to Mrs. C. Fraser.

Mr. J. R. Robins, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Sophia, daughter of J. Aldridge, esq. of Hampstead.

Sir Charles Gray, a Judge in the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir S. C. Jervoise, bart. of Tasworth Park.

At Streatham, J. T. Lowndes, esq. of Watling-street, to Harriet, fifth daughter of W. Borrodaile, esq.

At Stoke Newington, J. Blackett, jun. esq. to Martha, youngest daughter of the late H. Allnut, esq. of High Wycombe.

At Merton, Mr. H. S. Thompson, to M. W. Davidson, only daughter of J. D. esq. consul at New Orleans.

W. Proffitt, esq. of Sloane Terrace, to R. Frances, eldest daughter of the late G. Antt, esq. of Upper Belgrave Place.

Mr. Walker, of Skinner-street, Snowhill, to Jane, second daughter of E. Clarke, esq. of Stamford.

Mr. J. Wise, of Winchester-house, Broad-street, to Eliza, third daughter of the late M. Walker, esq. of Brighton.

C. W. Smith, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. C. S. rector of South Repps, Norfolk, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late L. Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Alderman W. Heygate, M.P. to Miss M'Murdo, of Hackney.

Thos. Pares, esq. M.P. to the sister of the above lady.

Lieut. Col. Cooper, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Sir G. B. Bart.

The Earl of Aylesford, to Lady A. S. Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick.

Captain G. B. Maxwell, R.N. to Letitia, daughter of J. Clerke, esq. of Brownham House, Gloucestershire.

At Leyton in Essex, The Rev. W. J. Abdy, A.M. to Maria, only daughter of the late R. Smith, esq. of Woburn Place.

Mr. O. Marshall, corn-factor, of the Crescent, to Ann, only daughter of J. Holdsworth, esq. of Tottenham Court Road.

The Rev. T. J. Bramley, of Stockwell House, Somerset, to Louisa, daughter of S. R. Cocker, esq. of Grosvenor-street.

C. Power, esq. to Frances, third daughter of N. Power, esq. of Queen-square.

#### DIED.

In his 71st year, after two hours illness, *G. Wiltshire*, esq. of Clapham Common, an eminent tavern keeper in the city.

At the College of Arms, *G. Harrison*, esq. late Clarencieux King at Arms, and treasurer of that corporation.

At Clapton, in his 65th year, *J. Chisman*, esq.

*Mrs. Kingsbury*, relict of the late Rev. W. K.

In Lincoln's-inn Fields, *E. Horne*, esq.

At Stafford Place, Pimlico, *Catherine*, wife of A. Ditchall, esq.

At Kennington, aged 74, the Rev. M. *Bretton*, D. D.

In his 73d year, *I. Ibbetson*, esq. of Vere-street, Cavendish-square.

Very suddenly, the lady of *S. Nicholson*, esq. of Ham Common.

At Brussels, in Feb. last, in a fit of apoplexy, *E. F. Akers*, esq. of Berrymead Priory, Acton.

In Berner's-street, in his 54th year, *J. Bartleman*, esq. an eminent musician and vocalist.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, 31, *Mrs. Wright*, wife of Mr. W. W. door keeper of the House of Lords.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, in her 71st year, *Mrs. Dawson*, widow, late of Edwardston Hall, Suffolk.

In his 69th year, *J. Travers*, esq. of Highbury Grove, and St. Swithin's-lane.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, 78, the Hon. *Charles Stewart*.

At Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, *Mary*, eldest daughter of J. Stirling, esq.

Near Bristol, in a house for the insane, *Dr. Calcott*, the celebrated and ingenious glee composer.

At Pentonville, *C. Price*, esq. Registrar of the Legacy Duties, Stamp Office.

At Woolwich, 70, *John Bonnycastle*, esq. long eminent as the author of many ingenious elementary works in mathematics, and for many years professor of mathematics to the Military College. Further account of him will appear in our next.

At Cambridge, the only son of *Charles Bicknell*, esq. solicitor of the Admiralty, &c. &c.

*Mrs. S. Turner*, wife of R. O. T. esq. of New Inn.

In Clarendon-square, *E. Sophia*, wife of F. Greenfield, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper.

*Maria*, eldest daughter of J. Henckell, esq. late of Wandsworth Common.

In his 87th year, *Mr. J. Newton*, late of Merton Abbey, calico-printer.

In her 70th year, *Mrs. Deane*, wife of Capt. D. of Finsbury Terrace.

Aged 31, *C. Agatha*, wife of M. A. Gorman, esq. of Hampstead.

In Dean-street, Southwark, *Mr. J. Hatton*, solicitor, aged 67.

In Sloane-street, *N. Wright*, esq. many years a magistrate of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and an eminent surveyor and architect of Hatton Garden.

At Chelsea, in his 69th year, *H. Guest*, esq.

In his 36th year, *H. Hope*, esq. late of Harley-street.

In Upper Brook-street, in her 86th year, *Juliana*, relict of the late H. Dawkins, esq. aged 79.

*T. White*, esq. Clerk of the Inner and Upper Treasury of the Court of King's Bench.

In New Spring Gardens, suddenly, in his 54th year, *H. Keane*, esq.

Suddenly, aged 24, *F. C. Foreman*, esq. law student, son of W. F. esq. of Harlow. Disappointment in his attachment to a young lady preyed upon his mind, and caused his premature death.

Aged 27, *Mr. R. Webster*, of Queen's Row, Buckingham-gate. His death, by strangulation, was accidental.

Aged 60, Major-Gen. *T. S. Bateman*, in the service of the India Company.

At Milmead, near Guildford, the residence of Admiral Montague, Miss *E. Mills*, in her 56th year.

*Mr. J. Willy*, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi, attorney at law.

Aged 61, after twelve months' lingering illness, *Elizabeth*, wife of Col. Denby, of Piercy-street.

At Croydon, in her 70th year, *Mrs. A. Boon*, of the Greyhound Inn.

In Goodge-street, in his 89th year, *P. Dawson*, esq.

Aged 57, *T. Wick*, esq. of Upper Kennington Green.

Aged 34, of a decline, *Mr. E. Bembridge*, solicitor, of Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.

Aged 69, *J. Stewart*, esq. of Highbury Place.

In Sloane-street, aged 24, *Maria*, wife of the Rev. J. Hurlock, curate of Roxwell, in Essex.

In Southampton-row, aged 36, *H. Hope*, esq. late of Harley-street.

*J. H. Hooper*, esq. of the Paragon, New Kent Road, and late of Tooley-street, surgeon.

At Stockwell Place, 66, *E. Colyer*, esq.

Mrs. *Pendergrass*, 33, wife of J. P. esq. of Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square.

In Chancery-lane, 79, *R. Edwards*, esq. deputy lieutenant for the counties of Kent and Montgomery, and for many years sworn attorney of the Exchequer at Pleas.

*Frances*, the wife of J. Sanderson, esq. of Broad-street Buildings.

At Kentish Town, Mrs. *Hornblower*, relict of the late Rev. J. H. of Baintree.

In Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, in his 72d year, *C. Downes*, esq. state page to the king, and 35 years Page of the Bedchamber to the late king; a very respectable character.

By suicide, Mr. *Huntingdon*, one of the chief clerks in the Lottery Office, Somerset House, and deputy receiver general.

In the prime of life, the *Marchioness of Worcester*. She danced at the ball given by the king on the celebration of his birth-day, but finding herself somewhat indisposed, she went next day into a cold bath; this however, had an effect contrary to what was expected, and in a day or two she expired.

At Brentford, Mr. *M. Ronalds*, solicitor of Token-House Yard.

In Newman street, 73, *C. Boynton Wood*, esq.

78, *Henry Lawes Lutterell*, Earl of Carhampton of the kingdom of Ireland. He was the son of the celebrated Lord Irnham, well known as the hero of the Diaboliad, and born in the year 1744. Entering early into the cavalry, by interest and purchase, he soon arrived at the rank of lieutenant colonel in the 6th regiment of dragoon guards. He was in that situation when Mr. Wilkes stood candidate and succeeded for the county of Middlesex. Twice he was expelled, and three times returned, when no person could be found to enter into the contest against him. This task, Colonel Lutterell, a man totally unknown to the county, undertook. He went to Brentford escorted by a host of military officers, and, although he could poll only between two and three hundred votes, against upwards of eleven hundred, yet, he petitioned the House, which, to its eternal disgrace, seated him by a vote, as member for Middlesex. A future House of Commons had the justice to rescind this infamous vote, and erase the transaction from their journals. For this service Colonel Lutterell was soon after

rewarded by being appointed colonel of the 6th dragoon guards, in time of profound peace, and when officers of high reputation and of long standing in the army, had not the interest to oppose him. In 1798, he attained the rank of full general in his Majesty's service, and was governor of the county of Dublin, and custos rotulorum of the same, patent customer of the port of Bristol, and a privy councillor in Ireland, where he acted as Commander in Chief. After the Union he was for sometime a member of the British House of Commons. Lord Carhampton married late in life; but having no children, the title will, we believe, descend to John Lutterell Olmins, a commissioner of the Excise.

At the advanced age of 87, *Harriett*, Countess of Essex, widow of William, last Earl of Essex, to whom she was married on the 13th of November, 1758, and by whom she has five sons, (the present earl being by a former marriage). She was the daughter of Col. Thomas Bexden. Although not distinguished by extensive charities or any acts of beneficence, yet she might, as Bob Deddington says, be allowed to have cut a figure in life. She was much distinguished a few years ago, by driving about town with a very gay carriage, and a tall stout negro behind dressed with a cap like a running footman. At home her ladyship was, as long as she could attend it, a constant sitter at a card table, and in this station she was not often unsuccessful: her good luck is well known with a late august duchess, from whose great jointure she is said to have received three thousand pounds a year, as a compromise for money won at play, which the duke refused to pay.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. J. H. Cotton, to the living of Llanflecchi, and the Rev. R. Williams, of the Friar's School in Bangor, to the living of Llandyfyrdog, in the Isle of Anglesea.

The Rev. W. P. Thomas, LL.D. to the prebend or canoury of Holcombe, in Wells Cathedral.

The Rev. T. Holmes, A.M. to the rectory of Holbrooke, in Suffolk.

The Rev. T. Beckwith, to the living of East Retford, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. E. M. Willan, to the rectory of Oving, Bucks.

The Rev. R. Chester, M.A. of Emmanuel College, to the rectory of Elstead, Sussex.

The Rev. R. T. Walley, M.A. to the rectory of Ilchester.

The Rev. J. Turner, to the vicarage of Corston.

The Rev. W. Evans, A.M. to the vicarage of Wigmore, county of Hereford.

The Rev. I. J. Dewe, perpetual curate of Harwich, to the vicarage of Alstonefield, Staffordshire.



The Rev. J. Roberts, curate of St. Michael's Derby, to the perpetual curacy of Quorndon, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. H. Bromby, vicar of Trinity Church in Hull, to the vicarage of Cheswardine, county of Salop.

The Rev. P. A. French, to the rectory of Thorpe Falcon, Somerset.

The Rev. J. Smith, to the perpetual curacy of Keyingham, in Yorkshire.

The Rev. E. Jones, of Whitchurch, to the rectory of Dunnington, near York.

The Rev. W. Wyvill, B.A. of Trinity Col. Cambridge, to the rectory of Spenthorne, Yorkshire.

The Rev. T. Mills, chaplain to the King, to the Rectory of Little Henny, in Essex.

The Rev. W. H. Harvey, L.L.B. to the rectory of Crowcombe, Somerset.

The Rev. T. Hoblyn, M.A. rector of All Saints, Colchester, to the rectory of Saint Lawrence, Newland, in Essex.

The Rev. W. Jenkins, M.A. to the vicarage of Sidmouth.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE lower part of the horn of a deer of extraordinary size was lately dug up in the grounds at Campville, near Tyne-mouth. These large remains were found in the N. E. angle of the Roman camp, called Blake Chesters, being one of the oblong squares that run in a zigzag line, from Segedunum or Wall's end, to Tynemouth. Sacrifices of wild animals were made in these stations, and a tradition remains of a temple to Diana having stood at middle Chirton, on the western side of this camp. The head of an ancient spear was recently dug up in the same site.

*Married.]* Mr. T. Nicholson, merchant, of Warkworth, to Miss Foster, of Widdrington.—At North Shields, Mr. T. Hepworth, draper, to Miss Roddam.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, aged 63, Mr. J. Pattison, formerly a fruiterer.—Aged 70, Mr. Nicholson, schoolmaster. He had been run over in the streets, by a coach and horses left by the driver.

At Sunderland, 85, Mr. W. Mersaw, formerly a ship-owner.

At Alnwick, Mr. M. Forster, 37.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Robertson, surgeon.

At Stockton, 46, Mr. B. Atkinson, of the Society of Friends.

At Stepney, near Newcastle, 31, Mr. J. Ferguson, comb manufacturer.

At Hexham, in her 21st year, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. J. W., draper.

Mrs. F. J. Hawkes, 26, of New Greenwich, near Gateshead.

At North Shields, Jane Patterson, only daughter of Mr. J. Scott, ship-owner.

At Bishop Wearmouth, in his 74th year, Mr. P. Hird, officer of excise.

At Greenburn, Mrs. Bogue, relict of the late W. B. esq. of Auchincraw, Berwickshire.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The petition from the freemen, &c. of Carlisle, to the House of Commons, among other grievances, complains of the corrupt and unconstitutional patronage exercised in that house; also of the enormous annual

expenditure, in the civil and military departments. It states that in the 6th year of peace, the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing classes are involved in one universal distress, &c.

*Married.]* At Workington, Mr. Hesleden, merchant, of Liverpool, to Mary, youngest daughter of J. Thompson, esq. At Whitehaven, R. Bean, esq. of Liverpool, to Gemima, youngest daughter of the late C. Deane, esq. of Keekle Grove.—The Rev. R. Rice, vicar of Kirkland, &c. to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. S. G. Goodenough, prebendary of Carlisle, &c.—Capt. H. Blake, of the Ocean, merchant vessel, to Miss M. Christian: both of Maryport.—At Kendal, Mr. J. Barnes, to Miss I. Macellars.—At the Friends Meeting-house, Mr. C. Howarth, conveyancer, of Halifax, to Miss J. Emmy.

*Died.]* At Carlisle, in her 24th year, Mrs. H. Foster, wife of Mr. T. F. marble cutter.—Mrs. B. Nuttar, 54.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Sloane.

At Workington, 80, Mrs. E. Clarke.—Mr. B. Connell, 45.

At Kendal, aged 95, Mrs. M. Harrison.—Aged 60, Mrs. S. Gurnall.—Mrs. Storey, of the Society of Friends.—70, Mr. J. Morland.

At Butcherby, near Carlisle, 27, Margaret, wife of Mr. J. Holme, jun.—At Burgh by Sands, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Lawson.—At Rosewen, near Wigton, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Richardson.—At Wigton, 61, Major Cliffe, of Violet Bank, near Annah; he expired in the act of eating his dinner.

At Chapel Bank, near Workington, J. Swinburn, esq.—In the Island of Barbadoes, Ensign Ford, eldest son of Major F. of Carlisle.

At Cockermonth, 73, Mr. Isaac Brown, sen. the oldest tradesman in the town, and throughout half a century distinguished by the highest integrity in all his transactions. By diligence and economy through life, he became possessed of a respectable independence of fortune; and (unlike many

many whose avarice increases with their years,) when his personal wants became few, (arising from the loss of his excellent wife, and the marriage of all his children) he became his own executor; and divided among them a considerable part of his property. His last illness, which was protracted and painful, was sustained with the most exemplary and pious resignation, and his memory will be cherished by his family and friends, with the most affectionate and lasting attachment.

The eldest son of Mr. R. Armstrong, of the Black Bull Inn, at Brampton. He was returning on horseback from Hawthistle, and was struck down by the lightning; and he and his horse were instantly killed. The Newcastle Mail came first up to the body which was lying in the road close to the horse, and nearly naked—all his clothes, with the exception of his stockings and shoes, being torn to pieces; some of the fragments were picked up at nearly 100 yards distance. There were deep wounds in the neck and thigh, and the few clothes which remained were burning when found. The saddle was also torn to pieces, and the hair nearly singed off the horse.

#### YORKSHIRE.

By a recent decision of the Court of Chancery, the revenue of two schools, one at Dewsbury and the other at Rishworth, near Halifax, have been augmented from £500 to nearly £3000 a-year. The endowment originated from a bequest by Mr. J. Wheelwright, in 1724.

A meeting of the society to promote religious instruction amongst seamen, was held at Hull, April 19th, to consider of building a floating chapel for the use of the seamen. It appeared, that a floating chapel capable of containing 7 or 800 seamen, might be constructed for about £670.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred at Bishop Monckton, near Ripon, lately, on the estate belonging to Mr. Charnock.—About two in the afternoon the attention of a person in his service was attracted by a rumbling noise, which apparently proceeded from the stack-yard, distant 30 yards from the house. He supposed it to proceed from children throwing stones against the doors and wall; but, on looking up the avenue, formed by a row of stacks, and leading to the house, he observed a small portion of the ground in motion, which, after continuing in a state of considerable agitation for some minutes, suddenly presented an opening of about a foot square, whence issued a great body of water. Returning with violence, it soon enlarged the cavity, and in its progress, carried down with it a portion of the surrounding earth, several feet in extent, which was buried in the abyss below. The

water continued to ebb and flow more or less, at intervals, during the day.—Mr. Charnock plumbed this subterranean pit in the evening, and found it 58 feet in depth; the water has now subsided, and remains settled within two yards of the top.

Report of the woollen cloth milled during the last year, viz. from the 25th of March, 1820, to the 25th March, 1821, as delivered by the searchers to the magistrates, May 2nd.

#### NARROW CLOTHS MILLED.

	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
First Quarter.....	34,765	
Second ditto.....	32,862	
Third ditto.....	32,317	
Fourth ditto.....	29,335	
	129,279	5,225,791
Milled last year....	119,700	4,889,181
Increase.....	9,579	6,610

#### BROAD CLOTHS MILLED.

First Quarter.....	68,308	
Second ditto.....	77,399	
Third ditto.....	71,207	
Fourth ditto.....	69,806	
	286,720	9,186,223
Milled last year....	263,278	8,406,314
Increase.....	23,443	779,909

Total milled this year in yds. . . 14,412,014  
Total milled last year in yds. . . 13,295,495

Total increase this year in yds. . 1,116,519

*Married.*] At Dewsbury, the Rev. J. Bailey, late curate of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, to Miss Parkin, niece of J. Haliley, esq.—Thomas, eldest son of T. Brown, of Horton, Wilts. to Susannah, only daughter of Mr. J. Haworth; jun. of Hessele, near Hull.—At Leeds, Mr. W. Whitehead, maltster, to Miss M. Wood.—B. Cooke, esq. of Owston, to Charlotte, daughter of Sir G. Cooke, bart. of Wheatley.—Mr. J. Eastburn, merchant of Leeds, to Miss M. Fryer, of Knaresborough.—The Hon. C. Langdale, brother of Lord Stourton, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late M. C. Maxwell, esq. of Everingham Park.—Mr. Aistin, surgeon of Huddersfield, to Miss Wilson, of Greet-house.—At Halifax, Captain F. Macbean, of the 6th regt. foot, to A. H. Benson, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. B.

*Died.* At York, aged 48, Mr. F. Benson, printer; he had suffered the amputation of one of his legs.

At Hull, 58, Mr. W. Seymour, whitesmith.

At Whitby, aged 87, Mrs. Stonehouse, widow of the late Mr. H. S. ship owner.—Mr. J. Bedlington, formerly commander of the Volunteer Greenland Ship.—Mrs. F. Chapman,

F. Chapman, widow of the late Mr. J. C. ship-owner.

At Leeds, in her 69th year, after a lengthened train of bodily sufferings, Mary, widow of the late Joshua Walker, M.D.—Mrs. Wood, widow, sister to Mr. Belhouse, corn-merchant.—Aged 37, Mr. J. Hartley, woollen-printer.—Mr. T. Wright, supervisor, 56.

At Burley, near Leeds, Mr. Hinchliffe, lately a coach-maker of Leeds, but retired from business.—Aged 83, the Rev. J. Myers, of Shipley Hall, near Bradford, justice of peace and deputy lieutenant of this county.—Aged 34, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. J. S. surgeon of Lindley, near Huddersfield.—Aged 75, the Rev. W. Northend, dissenting minister, late of Brighouse, near Halifax; he was a man of exemplary piety, and a strenuous advocate for true reformation.—In his 42d year, Mr. F. Butterfield, of the Low Moor Iron Works, near Bradford. On the 14th of Feb. he was thrown from a coach, and he lingered 59 days on the bed of death. He had for upwards of 20 years been a member of the Commercial Travellers' Society, and was highly esteemed by that community. He viewed the approach of death with an equanimity worthy of his christian character. This valuable member of society fell a victim to the dangerous practice of furious driving.

In Manchester, in his 18th year, the eldest son of M. Hind, esq. of Newton Green, near Leeds.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Kitson, of Mirfield. From her early years impressed with the importance of religious duties, she had exhibited a pattern worthy the imitation of Christians.

At Kippax, Mrs. Cathcart, wife of the Hon. and Rev. A. H. C. vicar, and prebendary of York Cathedral.

At Calcutta, in October last, 25, Mr. E. C. Taylor, wife of Capt. T. and daughter of W. Hurland, esq. of Burton Pidsea, Holderness.

In his 82d year, J. Smith, esq. of Templehurst, near Snaith.

#### LANCASHIRE.

At Lancaster assizes, Mr. Evans, late proprietor of the Manchester Observer, was tried for a libel on the military (alluding to the transactions at Oldham, wherein the number of persons injured was twenty) and found guilty. Mr. E. had investigated the details on the spot; but he has since been sentenced by the King's Bench to 18 months' imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour.

Trade of Liverpool Lady-day quarter, 1821, compared with that of 1820.

From Jan. 5 to Ap. Europe Br. For. Irish  
5, 1821 . . . . . 125 153 101 579

From Jan. 5 to Ap.  
5, 1820 . . . . . 99 133 107 107

Total of vessels increased 195.

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*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Davis, merchant, to Miss H. Jump.—P. Martin, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Campbell, esq. of Ardtarig Argyleshire.—At Everton, the Rev. J. E. Beaumont, to Susanah, second daughter of J. Moreton, esq.—At Manchester, Mr. J. W. Rideout, chemist and druggist, to Miss Elizabeth Jackson.—F. Grosvenor, esq. of Pickwood, near Leek, in Staffordshire, to Miss M. Thomas, of Longsight near Manchester.—In Birmingham, Mr. J. S. Fowler, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Adcock, of Summer Hill terrace.—Mr. A. Davidson, engraver, of Manchester, to Miss S. Cooper, of Oulerton, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, in his 47th year, Mr. G. Bell, officer of excise.—Mrs. Lyon, relict of the late Dr. L.

At Manchester, Mrs. Whitelock, wife of the Rev. R. H. W.—Mrs. M. Bancroft, 65, widow of the late Mr. S. B., silk-manufacturer.—Suddenly, 74, Mr. B. Barton, of Darwen.—In Salford, 70, Mrs. Chappel, widow of the late Mr. B. C. fustian-manufacturer.—Mrs. M. Seddon.

At Calcutta, Sep. 21, the Rev. John Hampson, missionary. He went out several years ago, under direction of the London Missionary Society.

At Zante (a station of the London Missionary Society) on the 15th of Jan. last, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. who left Manchester on a mission to the islands of Greece in 1815.

Mrs. Hawcourt, of Bridge House, Gorton.—In her 74th year, Hannah, relict of the late T. Walker, esq. of Longford, near Manchester.—At Harton, in Ribblesdale, aged 115, George Metcalf. He retained to the last the use of his mental faculties.

At Warrington, Mr. T. England, glass-manufacturer.

At Disley, 42, Mr. J. Hancock, merchant of Liverpool.

At Ormskirk, 36, Mrs. Lord, wife of Mr. L. dancing-master.

At Demerara, in Feb. last, aged 38, Mr. R. C. Thompson, surgeon, formerly of this county.

In his 37th year, Mr. J. Lord, of Roomfield, near Todmorden.

At Ashton under Line, in her 22d year, Mrs. S. Lees, of the Globe Inn.

The Rev. N. Blackburn, of Delph, Sadleworth.

#### CHESHIRE.

The erection of a bridge across the Con-way has been sanctioned by a grant of £40,000, public money. The attainment of this object, with other projected improvements, will remove an obstacle which has hitherto operated against the Holyhead line of road through Chester.

Among other improvements at Eaton Hall, the seat of Earl Grosvenor, a new wing is building on the north side, and the



gardens have received an addition of several acres.

Discoveries are yet in progress at Further Boughton; on the removal of the superincumbent earth, above the level where the altar (as reported in our last) was found, other fragments have been discovered. Part of these, some large iron spikes completely corroded, are now at the printing office of the Chester Guardian. From the elevation and position on the Roman Military Road, it is thought to have been the seat of an exploratory camp, guarding the principal approach to the grand camp, the site of which is occupied by the city of Chester. On the top of one of the two volutes which support the basin on the altar, a cross has been found rather more than an inch long, below which is a P. perfectly legible, and on the other volute a coarse V. made (as it is conceived) by the hands of Christians.

A Roman padlock, made of iron and in excellent preservation, has been also found near the altar. It has an inscription of LEG. XX.

The Chester Assizes closed April 21, the court having been occupied for eleven days. Nine prisoners received sentence of death, but were all reprieved except two.

*Married.*] R. Jones, esq. solicitor, of Llangollen, to Miss Edwards, of Sharnberwea.—Mr. J. Dodge, stationer, of Stockport, to Miss Consterdine, of Oldham.—At Wrexham, the Rev. J. Pearce, minister of the Old Dissenting Chapel, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late J. Burton esq.—At Chester, Mr. Joynton, shipwright, to Mrs. M. Thomas.—The Rev. T. M. Davies, A.B. to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bedward.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. W. Barth, formerly a linen-draper, and generally considered as a man of unimpeachable piety.—Anne, only daughter of Mr. G. Eaton, brewer.—In her 19th year, Margaret, 2d daughter of the Rev. J. Halton, minister of St. Peter's.—Aged 33, R. Crewe, captain in the 58th regiment of foot.

At Holywell, Mrs. Carnes, wife of Mr. C. printer.

At Beaumaris, J. Jones, esq. solicitor.

In his 62d year, Mr. T. Whitley, of Broncoed, near Mold.

At Middlewich, in her 58th year, Mrs. M. Paterson, for thirty years an itinerant draper in this county; she was a woman of strict probity and great industry.

At Malpas, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. R. T. wine-merchant. She was a good neighbour, and no poor person left her door without being relieved.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Quorndon, Mr. F. Brown, of Kirk Ireton, to Miss Eliza Cockayne.—Mr. S. Bainbridge, to Miss M. Barnes, both of Smalley.

*Died.*] At Bonsall, aged 44, Mr. R. Hobson, master of the Free School.

At Hargate Wall, T. Swann, esq. late of New Basinghall-street, London.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Jebb, relict of the late A. J. esq. of Tapton Grove, in this county.

At Great Lodestone, aged 92, Mrs. H. Buxton, sister of J. B. esq. M.D. She retained her faculties to the last.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In the Nottingham petition to the Commons (presented by Mr. Denman on the 17,) the sole cause of the national calamities is declared to be the immensity of the debt called national, and the enormous amount of taxes wrung from the people to pay the interest, and satiate placemen, pensioners, sinecurists, &c.

*Married.*] J. Stewartson, gent. of Lower East Street, to Miss M. Eyre, of Stapleford.—Mr. J. Wilson, of Long Eaton, to Miss M. Gill, of Draycott.—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Windley, to Miss J. Hutchinson.—At Babworth, Francis, eldest son of Mr. M. Hawksworth, to Miss E. Lown, of Morton, near Retford.—Mr. J. Harrison, grazier, of Mansfield, to Miss Revil of Ratcliffe.—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Summers, druggist, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Huton.—At Radford, Mr. S. Dean, to Mrs. Ab. King.—Mr. J. Heald, farmer, of Farnsfield, to Miss M. Smith, of Sheffield.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 63, Mr. J. Osbourne.—Mrs. S. Johnson, 74.

At Nottingham, 75, Mr. R. Stocks.—Mrs. Clay.—Mr. J. Turner, needle-maker.—Mr. J. Alexander.—Mr. T. Yarborough, 56.

At Newark, 60, Mr. R. Seymour.—Mr. T. Middlebrook.

At Mansfield, suddenly, 62, T. Rycroft, gent.—Mrs. Martha Smedley, 28, wife of the Rev. Wm. S. Baptist Minister. She bore a long and painful affliction with fortitude, tranquillity, and resignation.

At the vicarage, the Rev. R. Morton, nearly half a century vicar of East Retford.

At Granby, near Bingham, 63, Mr. Bonsor, farmer, and for nearly forty years clerk of the parish.

At Wilford, Mrs. Woollston.

At Woodborough, 83, Mrs. H. Glover.

In his 78th year, Mr. J. Blount, of Penrynfoot Style; her benevolence and charity will be long remembered by the poor.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. M. Hare, rector of Ashby, to A. Maria, eldest daughter of the late C. T. Brackenbury, esq. of Broomfield in Essex.—At Irby, near Grimsby, the Rev. H. W. Powell, to Frances, third daughter of C. Bell, esq. of Laceby.

*Died.*] The Rev. B. Craycroft, rector of East Keel, &c. while attending divine service at Herbling Church, surrounded by his family in the pew, he expired from an attack of the angina pectoris. At

At Gainsborough, in his 18th year, Mr. Hind, jun. he was six feet six inches high. At Market Raisin, 21, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Robinson.

In his 83d year, the Rev. J. Myers, many years chaplain at Grimsthorpe Castle, rector of Wyberton, &c.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

On the 4th of April commenced the building of twelve baths at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the whole of which are to be completed in June. There is to be a large and elegant pump room, 50 feet by 30, with a portico, colonnade and balcony in front.

Analysis of the Ashby mineral water.

A wine gallon of the water contains.

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	- - 1904
Ditto of magnesia	- - 208
Ditto of lime	- - 168
Sulphate of soda	- - 128
Ditto of lime	- - 72
Carbonate of lime	- - 40
Carbonate of iron	- - 16

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*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. H. Dalby, solicitor, to Miss King, of Loughboro'.—Mr. H. C. Sutton, to Miss Dumelow.—Mr. Clay, to Miss E. Colley.—At Lutterworth, Mr. Humberstone, grazier, of Somerby, to Miss A. Lea.—At Thurlaston, Mr. W. Peesland, grazier, of Peckleton, to Miss A. Tomlinson.—Mr. J. Sculthorpe, solicitor, of Hinckley, to Miss Williams, of Rugby, Warwick.—Mr. J. Lakin, hosier, of Market Bosworth, to Miss Knight, of Stoke Golding.

*Died.*] At Leicester, aged 26, Jane, daughter of Mr. W. Harold.—Of a dropsy, 26, Mr. B. Hardy, tailor, formerly of Newark.

At Oakham, of an abscess in his head, aged 33, the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, curate.

At Pocketgate, near Loughborough, 72, Mr. J. Woodforth, farmer.

At Markfield, T. Adnut, gent.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. G. Weston.

In London, aged 20, George, only son of Mr. Whitechurch, of Melton Mowbray.

At Thurmaston, 26, Miss A. Whateley.—Mr. E. Baker, of Sileby, lately a grocer at Nottingham.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, the Rev. R. Wind, to Miss E. Bond.—At Ellesmere, Mr. Wilson, gun-smith, of Wednesbury, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Davis, Whitesmith.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. of the George Inn.

At Walsall, 72, Elizabeth Reynolds. Her station in life was humble, but her genuine worth procured her affectionate friends, and many tributes of respect from her superiors.—Mrs. Arnold, wife of Mr. A. of Whittington, near Litchfield.

In his 60th year, Mr. Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton, late High Sheriff.—Mrs. Bowles, relict of the Rev. St. G. B. of Coverswall.

At Knightley, C. Swann, esq., many years high constable for the hundred of Cuttlestone.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Beaufoy, surgeon of Meriden, to Miss A. Kirkland, of Coventry.—W. Dickens, esq. of Cherrington, to Lucy, 2nd daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Park.—At Bugbrook, G. Bicknell, esq. of Queen-street, Berkeley-square, London, to Alice, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Kendall.

In London, Mr. H. Tindale, druggist, of Birmingham, to Miss Cooke, of Judd House, Somers Town.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in her 24th year, Mary, wife of Mr. R. Heaton, jun.—Aged 67, Mrs. Wright, of Yardley.

At Corngreaves, 73, J. Atwood, esq. elder brother of M. A. esq. banker, of Birmingham.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Barnhurst, solicitor.

At Solihull, in her 82d year, Rebecca, wife of R. Chattock, esq.—Mrs. A. Lyddall.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hodnet, Mr. T. Churton, to Miss M. A. Hodgkin, niece to T. H. esq. of Corra.—F. Collins, esq. of Barton, near Stafford, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Wilson, of Gain's Lodge, near Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Bridgman, of Minton, to Miss E. Vaughan, of the Lea, near Bishop's Castle.—At Shrewsbury, R. L. Evans, esq. youngest son of R. E. esq. of Trelyddan Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Miss H. Symes.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. E. Keasy, nearly thirty years housekeeper in the Roche family.

At Oswestry, Phillis, the daughter of the late Dr. T. M. Cockerill.

At Newport, in her 27th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. E. Meredith, A.M. head master of the Free Grammar School.

At Oldbury, near Bridgnorth, in his 69th year, the Rev. T. M. Lyster, upwards of thirty years justice of peace for the county, a situation which he filled with integrity and independence.—At Donnington, near Newport, in her 25th year, Sophia, third daughter of Mr. B. Madely, surveyor, of Wellington.

At the Tukies, near Broseley, in his 71st year, T. Bryan, esq.—At Hodnett, 42, Mr. G. Morris, sadler.

At Wellington, 73, T. Fox, esq. one of the Society of Friends.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Harrison, of the Crown Inn, Malvern, to Mrs. Philpots of Worcester.

*Died.*] At Dudley, in his 22d year, Mr. E. Bodger, glass-maker. At

At Henwick, in his 80th year, T. Farley, esq. one of the oldest magistrates for the city of Worcester, and county. He was steady in friendship, and a man of great hospitality.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The following instance of longevity has been lately authenticated by the parish register; William Gilbert, born in the parish of Kingston, near Hereford, on the 8th of September, 1702, is now living, and apparently in good health. He worked many years as a hedger and ditcher.

*Married.*] Sir H. Lambert, bart. to A. Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Ed. Foley, and sister to E. F. F. esq. of Stoke Edith Park.—Mr. Buffrey, linen-draper, of Wellington, to Miss A. Jones, of Wigmore, in this county.—Mr. T. Greatorex, jun. of Crickhowell, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Price, of Rowstone.

*Died.*] Susannah, wife of J. Perrot, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. Eckley, of Credehill.

At Linton, 76, Mr. J. Webb, upwards of 48 years clerk to the parish.

Mr. W. Parry, of Dulas, 58.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

An act has recently passed for establishing a proper place for holding markets and fairs in Gloucester, and for opening avenues thereto, and otherwise improving the city and suburbs. By this measure, nuisances offensive to the public eye, will be removed, and a prospect is held out of ulterior advantage to the citizens.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Mr. B. Bonner, solicitor, to Miss A. Rickets.—At Cheltenham, Capt. J. W. Johnson, R.N. eldest son of the Rev. C. J. of South Stoke, to Eliza, only daughter of the late J. De Wint, esq. of Gloucester-place, London.—J. S. Adam, esq. of Woodchester, to E. E. daughter of the late J. Mac-taggart, esq. formerly of Calcutta.—J. Jenkins, esq. to Miss Bence, only daughter of the late J. B. B. esq. of Holly House.—Mr. G. Hoare, of Cirencester, to Miss Barton of Colne Rogers.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, T. Okey, esq. solicitor.—Aged 44, Miss Hooper, 2d daughter of the late W. H. esq. of Worcester.—Mr. J. Russel, builder.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Earl, accountant.

At Berkeley, in his 62d year, J. Phillips, esq. alderman.

At Westbury on Severn, Mr. B. Palmer.

At Tuydee Park, Abergavenny, in her 76th year, Mrs. Naish.

In the prime of life, Mr. T. King, of King's Stauley.

At Nailsworth, 83, Mr. J. George, formerly of the Woodhouse, in the parish of Aveining.

Mr. Edw. Hooper, of Bulley, near Gloucester.

At Chepstow, Mr. W. Pritchard, formerly an ironmonger.

At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Fletcher, solicitor.

At Paris, aged 48, H. W. Stephens, esq. late of Chavenage House, in this county.

At Chepstow, 21, Eliza, 3d daughter of Mr. Fryer.

At Chipping Sodbury, Sarah, relict of the late D. Hewit, esq.

Aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of the late T. Tynedale, esq. of Northlorney.

At Tregirog, in Monmouthshire, aged 29, the Rev. J. Williams.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The post office at Oxford not being in a central situation has long been an inconvenience; an opportunity now offers for building one on Cairfax, as the houses adjoining the Butter bench are to be taken down, that the street may be rendered considerably wider.

Great exertions are making for rebuilding Cairfax church, in Oxford, and it is expected to be finished in a style that will render it an ornament to the city.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hemming, of Oxford, to Miss C. Appleby, of Abingdon.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged, 38, the Rev. W. T. Beer, of Worcester College.

Aged 67, B. White, esq. of Ewelme, and formerly of Fleet-street, London.

Aged 62, Mr. J. Hollier, a respectable farmer, of Cholgrove.—Mr. J. Rowland, farmer, 71, of Wolvercot, near Oxford.—At Yarnton, very suddenly, Mrs. S. Miles.—At Tetsworth, Thomas Kingston, who had lived upwards of 60 years in the family of the late Lord Charles Spencer.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A Chalybeate water has been recently discovered at Chesham, which has effected considerable cures in scorbutic affections.

Various additions are making to the King's Cottage in Windsor Great Park. New apartments are building for Sir B. Bloomfield, and a large dining room and billiard room for the King. A covered walk leading from the conservatory into the grounds, for convenience during wet weather, is intended to contain rare shrubs, flowers and creeping plants. A new lodge is building at the entrance to the grounds.

*Married.*] At Thatcham, Mr. W. C. Long, of Kensington, to Anna, third daughter of W. Goddard, esq.—At Reading, Mr. Munt, grocer, to Miss Slade.—In October last, at Bombay, W. Chaplin, esq. son of the late A. C. esq. Clerk of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, to Miss E. Frankland, daughter of the Rev. R. F. Cannon, of Wells Cathedral.—The Rev. J. Hitchings, of Sunning Hill, to Harriet, daughter of T. V. Cook, esq. of Easthamstead.

*Died.*] At Windsor, the Rev. J. G. Graham, vicar



vicar and chaplain to the Duke of York.—E. Taylor, esq. one of the Knights of Windsor, and formerly surgeon to the 15th dragoons.

At Great Marlow, J. Johnson, esq. a member of the Hampden Club, and author of many able political letters, which appeared in the Statesman, under the signature of Timothy Trueman.

At Wormingham, 60, Mrs. Brooks.

At Durnford, Mr. G. Wyatt, late of Hinksey.—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Wheeler, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Aston Sandford, Bucks, the Rev. T. Scott, rector and formerly chaplain to the Lock Hospital. He published several religious tracts, and his valuable commentary on the Bible has passed through many editions.

At Gibraltar, lieut. H. M. Buckbridge, of the Royal Engineers, son of the late Col. B. of Benfield.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The six prisoners left for execution at Bedford were all relieved.

*Married.*] At Watford, S. Smith, esq. to Miss J. E. Wilmot.—The Rev. C. Bridges, of Woburn, to Miss H. Torlesse, of Ipswich.—N. Hatley, esq. of Langley Lodge, to Elizabeth, widow of the late J. G. Jones, esq. of Kingsland-road.—S. Burr, esq. of Luton, to Miss Richardson, of Craven-street, Westminster.—At Eaton, in Bedfordshire, Mr. Hilyam, farmer, of Tottenham Lodge, Northamptonshire, to Miss Capps of Leadenham.

*Died.*] At Hertford, in her 79th year, Mrs. R. Marshall.—Mr. B. Squires, wife of Mr. S. veterinary surgeon.

At Bedford, 50, the Rev. W. Freeman, minister of a Baptist Congregation at Cardington Cotton End.—Of a decline, 31, Eliza, wife of W. A. Soames, esq. of High-Willows, Cheshunt.

Catharine, wife of the Rev. J. F. Greene, rector of Graveley.—Anne, relict of the late J. Smith, of Revel End.

At Broxbourne, in his 87th year, P. White, esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Bray, jun. of Chapel Brampton, to Miss Bray.—Samuel, eldest son of S. Sharman, esq. of Wellingborough, to E. Mary, daughter of the late Rev. G. P. Malin.—Mr. J. A. Lovell, of Mears Ashby, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Gandern.—Mr. T. Smith, salesman, of Grendon, to Miss E. Brown, of Brixworth.—At Yardley Hastings, The Rev. J. Hoppus, sen. to Miss Berrill.—Mr. J. Birdsall, eldest son of Mr. Alderman B. of Northampton, to Miss A. Violls, of Bampton Lodge.

*Died.*] At Northampton, in his 51st year, Mr. Alderman Kershaw.—In her 83d year, Mrs. J. Newcomb, relict of the late Mr. Alderman N.—In his 97th year, Mr. J. Mennard, gardener.

At Peterborough, 71, Mrs. E. Wright.

At Long Buckby, Sarah, wife of W. Lee, woolstapler.

In her 83d year, Mrs. Callice, of Mears Ashby.

In her 73d year, at Thrapston, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Beale, draper.—In his 78th year, Mr. T. Watford, of Welford.—Mr. J. Bland, farmer and grazier, of Grafton Underwood.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The stupendous drainage of the Eau Brink, extending over some hundreds of thousands of acres, is rapidly drawing towards its completion. The Eau Brink Cut, about two miles and three quarters in length, is nearly completed; as is the new bridge across it, which is to be a draw-bridge for the admission of ships to pass and repass through it to Saint Germain's. The new bridge is of timber, which is so combined as to produce strength and durability. Its length is about 820 feet; the versed sine or spring of the arch is 3 feet 11½ inches. On this canal and its appendices there will probably, before the works are completed, be expended nearly half a million sterling!

From the inadequate state of its funds, the Agricultural Society of this county will give no premiums this year.

*Married.*] G. F. H. Greenhaigh, esq. of Caius and Gonville Coll. to Miss Hunt of Maldon.—J. Sharp, esq. of Islem House, Newmarket, to Eliza, second daughter of Signior C. Lee Sugg, the ventriloquist.—Mr. F. Sharp, of Newmarket, to Miss Lee, of the Norfolk company of comedians.—Mr. Rawlins, tanner, of Wisbeach, to Miss Read, of Stanground.—At Isleham, the Rev. J. Reynolds, dissenting minister, to Mrs. S. Norman.—Edward, third son of W. Layton, esq. of Woodhouse, Ely, to M. Amelia, only daughter of the late S. Miller, esq. formerly of Fort Marlborough, Ben-coolen.—At Bourne, Mr. J. Standard, builder, of Norwich, to Miss H. Currie.—Mr. L. T. Martin, grocer of Lynn, to Harriet, third daughter of Mr. D. Bowker, of Stanground, Huntingdonshire.—Mr. R. Smith, of Ramsey, to Miss Campion, of Bury, in Huntingdonshire.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, aged 50, Mr. W. Halls, publican.

In October last, in America, 60, Mr. T. Grant, formerly, of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely.

Mr. H. English, occupier of a considerable farm in the parish of March, leaving a widow and 15 children, the youngest an infant. From the pressure of the times his affairs became embarrassed, and his family are now deprived of the means of subsistence.

At Colne, in Huntingdonshire, 86, Mrs. S. Charter, widow and formerly of March.

At St. Neot's, 66, Mrs. Stevens, widow.

At

At Barnwell, in his 77th year, Mr. J. Spray, sen. Lay Clerk of King's College, Cambridge, which office he had held for 39 years

At Whittlesford, 73, Mr. D. Maynard.

Mr. J. Read, of Whittlesea.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Capt. R. Hastings, R.N. to Miss Montague.—Mr. J. Daniels, to Miss M. Wells.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss R. Gall, both of Aylsham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Harvey.—After a severe illness, in his 72nd year, Mr. W. Stephenson, senior proprietor of the Norfolk Chronicle.

At Lynn, Mr. S. Hadley, sen. merchant.—Aged 65, Mr. Hawes, baker.

At Yarmouth, in her 83d year, Mrs. Parish, relict of the late Rev. H. P. rector of Dunmore, &c. in Ireland.—In his 34th year, Lieut. C. Pitt, R.N. of an apoplectic fit.—Mr. Reeves, painter, 34.—Mrs. Osbourne, 88, relict of Mr. O. of the late King's Household.—Mrs. Hare, 84, wife of Capt. J. H.—Mrs. A. Cozens, 47, relict of the late Capt. C.

In his 84th year, the Rev. R. E. Brown, of Elsing-hall.

At Cromer, 75, Mr. W. Jacob.—Priscilla, youngest daughter of the late J. Gurney, esq. of Earham-hall.

In his 56th year, by a fall from his horse, Mr. T. Willett, sen. of Feltwell.

#### SUFFOLK.

The wool-combers in Bury are almost all discharged, and several of the combing shops are shut up. This depression of a business which was once the support of the town, is ascribed (in the Suffolk paper) to "the policy by which trade is regulated conjointly with the general administration of affairs."

*Married.*] Mr. S. Chilver, watch-maker, to Miss M. Bloomfield, both of Halesworth.—Mr. J. Julians, to Miss S. Thompson.—The Rev. J. G. Debree, of East Bergholt, to Emily, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Tweed, rector of Capel St. Mary.

*Died.*] In her 23d year, Miss E. T. Pattle. She left Bury in perfect health, but in London, was attacked with the measles, which turning inwards, a brain fever ensued.

At Ipswich, 81, Mrs. Poppleton, widow.—Mr. T. Blythe, 99, upwards of 60 years clerk of the parish of St. Nicholas.

Miss S. Golding, of Barton mills.

At Winesham, Mrs. Sharpe, relict of the late Rev. J. S. of Ipswich.

At Brandon, 58, Mr. J. Hardy, farmer.

At Thorpe Morilux, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mudd, relict of the late Mr. R. M. Surgeon.

At Raydon, near Southwold, aged 98, Mr. J. Wells.

At Beccles, in her 73d year, Mrs. Clubbe, widow, late of Great Dunmow.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Halstead, at the Friend's Meeting-house, Mr. W. Horley, dealer in glass and China, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Miss Hannah Knight.—Mr. J. Oliver, of Cook's Mill Green, Roxwell, to Miss S. Sandford, of Purfleet.—Mr. Clay, of Rayleigh, to Miss S. A. Bullock, of Hockley.

*Died.*] At Weathersfield, in his 21st year, T. Stock, esq.—Mr. T. Green, of Parley-hall.—At South Weald, in her 17th year, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Woolaston.—In his 84th year, Mr. J. Beadel, of Chipping-hill, Witham.—Mr. J. Spilthorpe, of Boyton-cross, Roxwell.—Marianne, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Sperling, of Monk's Lodge.

#### KENT.

An aperture is now effected for the tunnel, under the hills, between Gravesend and Rochester, to complete the canal uniting the Medway and Thames. The excavation is near two miles and a half in length.

*Married.*] At Dover, Lieut. Pepper, of the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Evans.—At Tenterden, Mr. J. Hyland, to Miss M. Avery.—In London, T. Roberts, esq. surgeon, to Miss Constable, both of New Romney.—At Shadoxhurst, Mr. S. Ashby, to Miss C. Brown.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in his 57th year, Mr. T. Hammond, solicitor, and many years town clerk.—After a painful illness of 7 years, Mr. D. Eggleston, 60.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Pont, eldest son of Mr. Alderman P.

At Dover, the wife of H. Fitman, esq. barrack master.

At Chatham, Mr. G. Benner.

At Dover, Mr. Norris, schoolmaster.

At Gravesend, in her 76th year, Mrs. R. Ross, mother of the late C. R. esq. ship-builder, of Rochester.

At Ramsgate, in his 70th year, Alexander, eldest son of L. Cartwright, esq. of Furze Hall, Essex.

At Sevenoaks, 71, Mrs. S. Mandy, 38 years house-keeper in the family of Mr. Lambard, esq.

At Bromley, in his 64th year, the Rev. W. Girdlestone, rector of Kelling cum Salthouse.—At Aylesford, 88, T. Golding, esq.

At Garriton, in the parish of Adisham, Mr. J. Denne.

At Kennington, 74, the Rev. M. Breton, D.D. vicar.—At Chislehurst, 86, Mrs. M. Townshend, sister to the late Lord Sydney.

At Wingham, 75, Mrs. Powell.

#### SUSSEX.

The King has established a Sunday evening lecture in the parish church at Brighton.

It is intended to form a New road along the cliff from Brighton, through the High-street of New Shoreham, to the bridge at Old Shoreham.

*Married.*]

*Married.*] The Rev. O. Marden, of Earnley, to Miss A. Lucas, of Pulborough. —At Ticehurst, M. J. Jarvis, to Miss A. Terry. —Mr. T. Sawyer, to Miss E. Terry.

*Died.*] At Brighton, 72, J. Farncombe, esq.

At Cuckfield, in his 86th year, W. Clutton, esq.

At Bognor, Mrs. E. Trowbridge, sister of the late Sir. T. T. Bart.

At Eastbourne, Mr. How, many years postmaster.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hawley, Mr. T. Barnet, jun. of Oxford, to Louisa, third daughter of R. Legge, esq. —At Portsmouth, Mr. F. Howard, town clerk, to Miss C. Binstead. —Mr. J. Matthews, of the Score Inn, to Miss Bell, both of Itchen Ferry.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Bowden, widow. —Mr. Cox, schoolmaster.

At Southampton, far advanced in life, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. W. merchant.

At Cowes, 50, D. Worsley, esq.

Miss Cooper, of Ride. —At Belvue, near Southampton, aged 88, Admiral Sir R. R. Bligh.

At Lymington, aged 19, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Harker. She had endured the sufferings of an acute illness, for two years, with christian resignation. —Mr. R. Foot, of the Dolphin Inn.

At Basingstoke, 70, J. Chambers, esq.

Mr. W. Darling, master of the hotel at East Cowes.

#### WILTSHIRE.

A handsome new church is intended to be erected at Enford.

*Married.*] At Warminster, Lieut. Linthorne, R.N. to Maria, 2d daughter of J. Buckler, esq. —Mr. H. N. Perry, to Miss S. Perry, both of Devizes. —Mr. Hallbut, bookseller, of Devizes, to Miss S. Gollop, of Poole.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, in his 80th year, Mr. Lampard.

At Chippenham, Mr. R. Salter, lately supervisor of excise.

At Calne, Mr. J. Hewlett, watch-maker.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. J. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. C. clothier.

At Westbury, 67, Mrs. M. Bourne, widow.

At Warminster, Mr. Lanning, solicitor.

At Swindon, 67, Mrs. Shepherd, widow; a woman of uniform piety, and active liberal charity.

At Middle Hill Box, Anne, relict of the late Capt. T. F. Prator, of the land forces. —At Tisbury, aged 94, Mrs. M. Alford, widow. The practice of benign duties formed a principal feature in her character.

Mr. J. Mackrell, head turnkey of the county jail, Fisherton Anger.

Aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of J. Crowdy, esq. of Highworth.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

By a recent arrangement at the post office, Bath, the letter box to Bristol and the Western Mail, will close at a quarter past eight, instead of nine. The letters from Bath will hereafter be delivered at the post office, Exeter, on the evening of their arrival.

*Married.*] G. Russel, esq. of Milbourn Port, to Mrs. M. Brine, of Charlton Horthorne. —At Bath, Mr. T. Hollway, printer, to Miss E. Foster. —The Rev. C. Taylor, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. T. of Blanchford House, Hants, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late T. B. Tyndale, esq. of Taunton. —W. G. Ashton, esq. solicitor, of Cambridge, to Arabella, daughter of the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath. —At Walcot, Major General Layard, to Miss Richardson.

*Died.*] At Bath, W. Makeson, esq. of Hythe, in Kent. —At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Cook, of the Christopher Inn. —Suddenly, at his lodgings, aged 25, H. Bailey, esq. —T. S. Badcock, esq. formerly high sheriff for Bucks. —Aged 75, Mrs. Knipe, relict of the late R. K. esq. of New Lodge, Herts. —Catherine, wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. St. Leger. —Aged 77, S. Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, county of Wexford, in Ireland, and a bencher of the Middle Temple. —J. Henrietta, 6th daughter of the late Rev. R. Watts, rector of Fethard, county of Tipperary, &c.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Phelps, relict of the late Rev. J. P. rector of Christon.

At Clifton, in her 82d year, Hester L. Piozzi, once Mrs. Thrale, and distinguished as the associate of Johnson, Burke, Murphy, &c. Her literary talents and acquirements were held in great estimation.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

A new parish church dedicated to St. James has been lately opened in the town of Poole.

The magistrates have ordered a corn mill to be erected in Dorchester Jail for the employment of the prisoners condemned to hard labour. By its peculiar construction, while it enforces an active continuance of work, it will prove a source of emolument to the county.

*Married.*] J. T. Pickhard, esq. of Sturminster Marshall, to Jane, eldest daughter of G. Tennant, esq. of Russell-square, Westminster. —At Darweston, the Rev. C. Fleet, rector, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Deane, surgeon, of Wimbourn.

*Died.*] At Lyme Regis, Mrs. A. Welsh, daughter of the late W. W. esq., merchant, of Birmingham.

At Piddletrenthide, Mary, wife of T. Bridge, esq.

Mr. T. Chaffey, of Stoke under Ham. —Aged 82, Mrs. Henning, of Alton Pancras.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At Exeter Assizes, eleven prisoners were sentenced



sentenced to death, eight of whom were reprieved.

The utility of the Break Water in Plymouth Sound, was apparent during some late violent gales, when more than 20 vessels rode under its shelter in perfect security—having no occasion to let go a second anchor.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Bowden, surgeon, to Mrs. Miller, both of Plymouth.—At Sidmouth, H. Carew, esq. of Crowcombe-court, Somersetshire, to J. Maria, only daughter of J. Rogers, esq.—T. Stephens, esq. Recorder of Exeter, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. M. Le Merchant.—At Welborough, Newton Abbot, Mr. S. Gaye, surgeon, to Mrs. J. Babb.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in her 19th year, Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Polson.—Capt. J. S. Cowan, 46, of the Royal Navy.—Aged 38, Mr. J. Benton, auctioneer.—Mr. Medland, 45, of the Half Moon Inn.—Mrs. Lempriere, wife of the Rev. Dr. L. late master of the Grammar School in this city.

At Plymouth, Sophia, 3d daughter of J. D. Pridham, esq. banker.

At Cornwood, near Plymouth, aged 100 years, J. Sherill. He retained the use of all his faculties to the last.

At Exmouth, of a decline, Mrs. Young, wife of Capt. Y. of the Royal Navy.

At Sidmouth, Mr. W. Street, of the London Inn.

At Totness, Margaret, daughter of J. Taunton, esq. formerly of Bradninch; she survived her mother only two months.

At Honiton, in the prime of life, Mr. S. Murch, late of Salisbury.

Aged 78, Mrs. M. Were, of Uffculm, one of the Society of Friends.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] J. Bath, esq. of Penrose House, to Miss M. Bennets, of Ponsanooth, —Capt. Polkinghorne, R.N. of St. Austle, to Miss B. Passingham, late of Chester.—The Rev. H. B. Lennard, to H. Dorothy, daughter of E. Prideaux, esq. late of Haseworthy.—At Falmouth, Mr. J. Powell, of the King's Arms Inn, to Miss J. J. Rolls.—Mr. Drew, chemist, &c. to Miss A. Drew, of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Launceston, lately, 34, Mrs. S. Chubb, of Court; a lady of superior education and manners.—Mrs. Nichols, wife of Mr. H. N. grocer.

At Truro, Agnes, the 2d daughter of Capt. Pengelley, R.N.

At Lostwithiel, Mrs. A. Wymond, relict of the late R. W. esq. of St. Cadix.

#### WALES.

A new road is intended to be formed from Port Penrhyn, near Bangor, along the sea shore to the river Ogwen, instead of the Old Road, passing by Lime Grove.

*Married.*] At Tenby, J. Green, esq. of the 85th regiment, of Light Infantry, to Eliza Langhorne, youngest daughter of the late J. P. L. esq. of Orlandon.

*Died.*] At Carmarthen, 53, E. Williams, esq. solicitor and deputy recorder.

At Langhorne, Carmarthenshire, in his 23d year, E. E. Lewis, esq. of Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire.—At Glynrhid, Pembroke-shire, near Pembroke, J. Thomas, esq.

Near Neath, J. Place, esq. many years a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Glamorganshire.

At Swansea, at an advanced age, the Rev. D. Jenkins.

At the Royal Pembroke yard, 58, Capt. Green, of the Antelope cutter.—In Glamorganshire, near Brigend, the Rev. C. Galley, A.M. and rector of Crokorm, Devon, a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and a benevolent disposition.—At Joy House, Glamorganshire, W. Price, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Lockerby House, Col. Maxwell, governor of the Island of St. Kitt's, to Miss M. Douglas, a near relative of the Marquis of Queensberry.

*Died.*] At Drimmin House, Argyleshire, J. Maclean, esq. of Boveray.

#### IRELAND.

A new church is intended to be erected in the parish of St. Paul, Dublin.

*Married.*] At Bourdeaux, in France, R. Powell, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Johnston, daughter of N. J. esq.—In Dublin, Capt. F. Stupart, of the Scotch Greys, to Anne, second daughter of J. Jamieson, esq. of Alloa, North Britain.

*Died.*] In Dublin, L. Wall, esq. M.D. an estimable member of society, whose decease has caused tears of gratitude to flow over the grave of departed worth.—In Dublin, in her 19th year, Teresa, wife of J. C. Lyons, esq. She was lovely and graceful in her form, and active in the exercise of every virtue.—Aged 52, L. Wrightson, esq.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications from valued correspondents, and others of great intrinsic value, which came to hand after the middle of the month, are necessarily deferred.

We intreat the friends of the illustrious dead to be liberal in their communications, and we will always devote a space to their favours.

AMICUS exhorts us to advertize our contents by way of "shaming others," but "good wine needs no bush," and we are content with our established and constantly increasing reputation and circulation. The wise and discriminating are sufficiently numerous for all the patronage we desire.

ERRATA.—In last Number, p. 303, line 22, from above, for post-worthy, read frost-worthy: p. 304, line 18 from below, for scheme read theme.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 355.]

JULY 1, 1821.

[6 of Vol. 51.

*We purpose in nearly every Number of our future Series, to introduce, from original drawings, a view of some house, building, or site, consecrated by some name dear to Poetry and Philosophy, or by some event deeply interesting to the feelings or curiosity of Englishmen and mankind. We begin with the House of MILTON, at Chalfont. The next view will be that of LOCKE's residence at Oates; the next following, that of POPE, at Binfield; and we shall be glad to be favoured by communications of anecdotes and traditions respecting them.*



MILTON'S HOUSE, AT CHALFONT.

It is well known that MILTON, during the great plague, removed from London to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, and there finished his *Paradise Lost*. He continued to reside there during its publication in 1667; and, while sitting in the garden, received the suggestion of Elwood the Quaker, to write *Paradise Regained*. Our artist, in addition to his accurate drawing of the House, has conveyed a notion of the Bard and his amanuensis during this conversation. The house is still standing, and is deservedly venerated as the former residence of Britain's Epic Poet.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
SKETCH by an OBSERVER of the  
IRISH REVOLUTION in 1782.

THE American war, which broke out in 1774, promised in its continuance consequences which might affect all Europe. The Northern maritime states asserted, under the colour of an armed neutrality, the freedom of

the seas:—the House of Bourbon seized the occasion of disputing with Great Britain the sovereignty of the ocean,—Ireland, from a variety of concurring causes, recovered her birthright and established her constitution. The means she adopted for the attainment of this great object, shall be the subject-matter of the following observations.

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The



The reader will not be at a loss to conceive that the Irish nation, labouring under a variety of disadvantages from the prohibitory laws of Great Britain, and an embargo on one of its two staple branches of trade, for three years, with contingent embarrassments during the war, and an excessive importation of commodities poured in upon her, by the old channels of British exportation being stopped, betook herself to two obvious expedients for self-preservation, a non-consumption agreement, and military associations; by the one she defended her decaying manufactures, and by the other she defended herself. There was scarcely a man in the country who did not subscribe to the one or enrol himself in the other; even the servants of the crown, always devoted to English interest, were so sensible of the difficulties under which the country laboured, that almost all of them, in some manner, countenanced and forwarded both.—The session of 1779 was opened in Dublin nearly in the same manner in which that of 1778 closed—in the midst of multitudes of starving manufacturers. The address to the King, offered on the part of government, contained several clauses in favour of trade, which would have passed unanimously, but that Mr. Grattan, insisting that it was necessary to be express and peremptory on this subject, proposed a very long and full amendment, which Mr. Burgh shortened and reduced to the simple proposition of a *free trade*. By this demand the first foundation of Irish consequence was laid. The minister, who, but a year before, treated an application for a few trifling benefits in favour of the trade of Ireland, with haughtiness and neglect, was now obliged to yield to one made without limitation or condition. The justice of the demand, and the sternness of the manner, suggested a prudence and moderation towards Ireland; to which hitherto the British government had been strangers. The darling system of monopoly at once gave way, and the whole code of prohibitory laws was at once abolished. However, the liberality of England was qualified by the very words in which the grant was made—sound policy required the most unsuspecting surrender of a free trade; yet, in the preamble of the repeal of the restrictive laws, the words “*whereas it is expedient*” were prefixed: The import of these words were not long a

mystery: it was concluded that they were inserted for the very purpose of saving the principle, though the exercise of the power was occasionally suspended,—that hereafter the parliament which granted for expediency, might revoke for expediency; and it was apprehended that the prosperity of Ireland and the advancement of her manufactures, would be strong incentives to a revocation of that grant. The same concurring causes which reduced Ireland to her past distress, now operated against her advancement. She had a nominal free trade, but the obstructions of war prevented her from gaining by it; besides, a free trade, liable at best to the regulations of a foreign legislature, was as little calculated to administer contentment, as it was, in its present circumstances, capable of promoting prosperity. The mercantile part of the community saw, that without confidence or capital, small benefits could be reaped by a free trade, under a precarious tenure.

At this time, the abilities of Mr. Grattan shone forth with extraordinary lustre. He demonstrated with the most cogent arguments out of Parliament, and the most astonishing eloquence in it, the fallibility of a free trade without a free constitution. Near the end of the session of 1780, this gentleman moved a declaration of right in Parliament as counter to, and corrective of, the substance of the declaratory law of the 6th of Geo. I., which, though not carried at that time, laid the foundation of the repeal of that celebrated law. It had also a great effect on the public mind, by agitating a question of right, and by demonstrating to Ireland, that from the first moment of connexion with England to this, the charters of the freedom and independence of the Irish parliament and people, were unquestionably clear. Between the session which concluded under the administration of Lord Buckingham, and that which commenced under Lord Carlisle, the eyes of the whole Irish nation were turned on this gentleman. In his irresistible eloquence, his patriotic zeal, his exalted genius, and above all his immaculate virtue, the hopes of the people were placed. Ireland, which he had raised from a state of despondency by his arguments, implicitly surrendered her fate to his guidance. Sixty thousand self-armed citizens addressed him, and pledged themselves, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, for



for the recovery of their ancient constitution; whatever he should demand, they were willing to abide by, and nothing short of it would they accept. The voice of three millions of people was to be expressed by him, and the nation was committed to every possible danger in the event.

However, many prudential considerations must have presented themselves to those men who took a principal lead in the affairs of Ireland at that time. To have made high demands from a country divided; a penal code of laws, affecting at once their religious prejudices and their temporal concerns, seemed unpromising, when it was opposed to the pride, the passions, and the strength of England. Besides, if Ireland had at once appeared both impotent and unruly, she would have invited the rigour, and justified the severity of her antagonist. It was necessary to fit her for the boldest measures as the safest, for she had no retreat, except in the mercy of an enemy, irritated by opposition, and elated by success. A manly system of toleration was evidently the only means to accomplish this desirable end. Discourses on toleration were broached in every company; men, who, but ten years before, would have been scared by the bare mention of the subject, now held the boldest language. The mass of the people, by occasionally blending, became insensibly fitted for toleration; the admission of Roman Catholics into the ranks of the volunteers, produced an amicable communication, and a more intimate intercourse; a sort of brotherly love grew out of a similarity of amusement and common danger; humanity and benevolence flowed spontaneously from the cultivation of arms, which were hitherto stifled by the zealots of religion.

On this important occasion, perhaps Mr. Grattan's conduct in no instance had higher claims on the gratitude of his country, than for the benign and salutary efforts he made to extract from religion the poison of bigotry. By his philanthropy and his persuasion, the presbyterian was softened towards his catholic neighbour; he supported in Parliament the bill for tolerating the Roman Catholics, in a strain of oratory, which, perhaps, has scarcely ever been equalled, even by himself; and by contributing so strenuously to unite all parties to their common interest, he insured the success of the claims of Ireland. The situation of England

also favoured the claims, and forwarded the expectations of Ireland; all the powers of the old and new world were either the avowed or secret enemies of Great Britain. She had already lost thirteen provinces in supporting the supremacy of the British Parliament; many of her resources were exhausted; her debt increased, and her enemies increasing. To have launched into a dispute with Ireland at such a period, on such a subject, and in such a state, were a madness too great even for the imbecility of her councils: and though it was objected against Ireland, that her conduct, in this instance, was ungenerous; yet, let the advocates of British power reflect, that the prosperity of England never appeared to be the season either of her justice, or her liberality to Ireland; that in proportion as the British connexions diminished, the importance of Ireland increased; and that the demands which Ireland made, were founded in her original rights, not conditions arising out of, or wrung from, the incapacity of England to refuse. Besides, the loyalty of Ireland must have been stung, to be denied that condition which was offered to, and rejected by, America in rebellion.

Mr. Grattan, in the administration of Lord Carlisle, moved an address to his Majesty, declaring the rights of Ireland, and asserting the independency of the Irish Parliament, which was rejected by a majority against the sense of the nation. Mr. Flood also offered an implied declaration of right, by a motion to this purport:—that “the Commons were the representatives of the people, and that no law could pass without their consent.” This also was rejected by the same majority, and partly by the insufficiency of the proposition to answer the end proposed; but the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Grattan, though thwarted, was not vanquished, by a corrupt majority. Delegates from 300 corps met at Dungannon, the 13th Feb. 1782, and asserted in their resolutions the independency of the Irish Parliament, which its own members had already, without any, and once, without a strong justification, refused. Mr. Grattan was now from all quarters promised support in the assertion of the independency of the Irish Parliament, and in the continuance of those extraordinary exertions which resulted from the purest patriotism, and the most consummate abilities. A kind of solemn league and covenant was entered

tered into by all the armed associations, to vindicate their ancient rights, and hazard every thing for the recovery of them.

The administration, as well as the people of England, began to be alarmed at the growing discontents in Ireland: a change in the administration took place, and the Duke of Portland was immediately sent over in the room of Lord Carlisle, bringing with him a sort of earnest, that the principles of the new administration were meant to be extended to Ireland; and that the same popular conduct was likely to take place in both kingdoms.

On the 16th of April, 1782, Mr. Grattan introduced into Parliament an address to his Majesty, declaring in the most express terms, that Ireland was an independent kingdom, with a Parliament of its own, the sole legislature competent to make laws for it; that the British Parliament having assumed a right to make laws for Ireland, was a grievance. The other parts contained in the address, pertaining to the legislature of Ireland, shall be mentioned in their order.

The repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. was evidently the object of this address; for which, however galling to the pride or the power of the British Parliament, the whole nation was committed. An awful interval of suspense ensued from the 16th of April to almost the 27th of May, before any account arrived, in what manner this solemn requisition was received by the Parliament and Ministry of Great Britain. In this interval the public mind was variously agitated; many despaired of the acquiescence of the British Parliament, to a measure which touched them to the quick, and affected at once the pride and the prejudices of England; many imagined that if the 6th of Geo. I. was repealed, it would probably be qualified in order to spare England from an apparent humiliation, but by which the satisfaction of Ireland could not be obtained. However, neither the suspense nor the despair of the public prevented an assiduous cultivation of arms; all ranks and degrees of people crowded to their standards, with a solemn determination to meet with fortitude the sad reverse which a refusal must have inevitably produced. Before the 27th of May, the day the Parliament met after its prorogation, an authentic account arrived, that all the objects contained in the Irish address,

were to be acceded to; the 6th of Geo. I. to be repealed without qualification or condition; the mutiny bill to be limited in duration; the law of Poignings to be modified; the final judicature to be restored to the Lords, and an end put to the writs of error from the courts of law. It is easy to conceive how the public were transported with these tidings, and what an alteration it produced in the minds of men, who were thrown into a state of despondency from an apprehension of having asked too much. A scene of transport and triumph now took place; all ranks, orders, distinctions, and degrees of men, expressed in the strongest terms their universal satisfaction; every armed association in the kingdom pressed forward from all quarters with addresses of gratitude to Mr. Grattan, and styled him emphatically the great deliverer of his country. Parliament voted him 50,000*l.* as a mark of national favour; scarcely an assembly of people in the whole kingdom omitted to press themselves upon him in strains of compliment and panegyric which flowed from the purest fountains of gratitude, to an admired and exalted benefactor. Delegates from the province of Leinster met and unanimously voted an address of thanks to his Majesty, and expressed their entire satisfaction on the compliance of the Parliament of England with the claims of Ireland. Nothing seemed wanting to increase the public joy and general felicitation. The collective body of the nation, in their constituent capacities, in several counties, addressed the Duke of Portland on the subject of satisfaction. The volunteers of all Ulster, to the number of 300 corps, unanimously expressed their satisfaction, and gave authority and singularity to their declaration, by sending from themselves five deputies to the throne, who were received at St. James's with a ceremony as singular as their appointment was unprecedented. They brought to Great Britain an irrevocable pledge of cordial union and perfect satisfaction. The volunteers of Connaught, by their delegates, assembled and voted an address to the King, declaring their entire satisfaction.

If any nation on earth, after a state of sufferance for nearly a century, could be considered as capable of requital, the joy and satisfaction of the Irish people, on this great event, seemed a full compensation.

During the whole of this ardent business,



ness; the Earl of Charlemont lost no occasion to promote the welfare of his country; and on every opportunity forwarded the growing spirit of the community; the purity of his character and the urbanity of his manners, endeared him to the volunteers, whose institution he cherished; and with whom he embarked his person without reserve; he was universally chosen their general and their leader; they were proud of displaying before him the perfection of their military exercises, which he requited with the fondness of a parental eye; he instilled into their ranks the genuine and wholesome spirit of freedom, but cautioned them as well by his example as his advice, against the danger of licentiousness: they manifested much judgment in their choice of this nobleman as their general. In his principles of freedom he was entire with them, and they borrowed reputation from the known integrity of his life. They increased under his fostering hand, and, without the rigours of military law, surpassed, in many instances, the standing army in discipline.

It should be mentioned, to the immortal honour both of their leaders and themselves, that the volunteers of Ireland; self-armed, self-governed, without example or precedent to guide them in their conduct, have for four years been in arms, without having committed any instance of excess. When we speak of the volunteers, we adverte to the body, not to detached or separate parts; and if in the sequel we shall be constrained to mention any deviations from the credit of the volunteer army, we shall carefully particularize the corps, and cautiously avoid imputing the occasional impropriety of those, to the bulk of that body which has immortalized its fame and vindicated its country.

As a further instance of the perfect satisfaction of the kingdom, the Parliament voted 100,000*l.* as a bounty for raising 20,000 seamen for the fleet, to which service the volunteer corps contributed by beating up for, and enlisting men; and having lately shewn to England the strongest proofs of spirit, they now displayed the highest instances of magnanimity. The city of Dublin was convened, and resolved that it was expedient that the sheriffs should call the several counties, in order to assist the vote of Parliament; so sensible were

they of the full establishment of their liberty, and so proud did they seem of acknowledging their satisfaction.

Thus ended, by the magnanimity of England, and the determined resolution of Ireland, a bloodless recognition of the unqualified independence of Ireland.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**T Vevay, a considerable town situated on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, is still shewn a large house, now in a dilapidated state, in which lived and died General Ludlow, the Parliamentary leader, in a state of voluntary banishment. His remains are deposited in the church, and on a mural monument is the following:

#### SISTE GRADUM ET RESPIRE.

Hic jacet. Edmond Ludlow Anglus natione, provincie Wiltoniensis, Filius Henrici equestris ordinis, senatorisque Parliamenti, cujus quoque fuit ipse membrum, patrum stemmate clarus. et nobilis, virtute propria nobilior, religione protestans, et insigni pietate coruscus, ætatis anno 23 tribus militum, paulopast exercitus prætor primarius

#### TUNC HYBERNORUM DOMITOR

In pugna intrepidus, et vitæ prodigus, in victoria elemens, et mansuetus, patriæ libertatis defensor, et potestatis arbitrarie oppuguator acerrimus; cujus causâ ab eadem patriâ 32 annis extorris meliorique fortuna dignus, apud Helvetios se recepit, ibique ætatis anno 73 moriens omnibus sui desiderium relinquens æternas lætus sedes advolavit.

Hocce monumentum in perpetuam veræ et sinceræ erga maritum defunctum amicitie memoriam dicat et vovet Domina Elizabeth de Thomas, ejus strenua et mestissima, tam in infortuniis quam in matrimonio consors dilectissima, quæ animi magnitudine et vi amoris conjugalisi mota, eum in exilium ad obitum usque constanter secuta est. A. D. 1693.

On a flat stone in the body of the church, is the following to Broughton, one of the judges of Charles I.

#### DEPOSITORIUM

Andreae Broughton, Armigeri Anglicani Maydstonensis in Comitatu Cantij. ubi bis Prætor Urbanus, Dignatusque etiam fuit sententiam Regis Regum profari, quam ob causam Expulsus Patriâ suâ peregrinatione eius finita, solo senectutis Morbo affectus Requiescens a laboribus suis in Domino obdormivit, 23 die Feb. An. Domini 1687, Ætatis suæ 84.

A. X.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS from BALTIMORE and the ILLINOIS COUNTRY, by an EMI-GRANT from LONDON.

Liverpool, April 29th, 1820.

DEAR Friend, — We arrived here on Friday evening at eight o'clock all well. I was charged only £3. 10s. for extra luggage beyond what is allowed to each passenger. But I would advise you if ever you come this way to visit the New World, to send all by water, excepting twenty pounds weight for each passenger; and be sure you bring a certificate, signed by the minister, churchwardens, overseers, and likewise the sitting magistrate of the place you have left, as it will save a great deal of trouble and expense in passing the custom-house. The luggage is not examined at Liverpool custom-house, but you will be liable to answer several interrogatories. If you come this way, find out Money and Co. Brokers, King's-dock — they will put you in the way; their fee is 2s. 6d. and no more, and they will find you any ship you may choose. Their commission is five per cent. on the money you pay the captain, and besides this you pay nothing but the half-crown for the entry of the goods, &c. The passage is seven pounds for each person above fourteen years of age, and three pounds ten for all under, which in a large family makes a great difference in price. Provisions are much cheaper here than in London, so that upon the whole, I think it is better to take ship here than to go directly from London. A great number of ships bound for the New World are always to be found here; Liverpool far exceeds my expectation both for size and trade. The sea business seems to be done in a better way than in London. We sail this day in the Franklin, bound for Baltimore, which is the nearest port to Pittsburg; for I find we must go that way, there being no other road over the Allegany mountains. The sum I have paid the captain for my whole family of eight persons, is £42. The Franklin is a fine ship of 370 tons burthen. If you come this way, do not run the risk of getting dollars here, I cannot get any this day, and I think I shall be obliged to take what gold coin I can get for the remainder of my paper trash. Dollars when I came here were one farthing per ounce dearer than in London. It cost me about 22s. on the road for coachmen and guards;

we had six of the former, to each of whom I gave two shillings, and five to each of the two guards. Yours,

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Baltimore, July 1, 1820.

Dear Friend, — We arrived in this city on the 15th of June, after a passage of forty-six days. We had but one week of fair wind; all the rest of the time it was contrary: it appears that fair winds are not expected when going from England to America, but on the other hand, fair winds from America to England generally prevail; because western winds are most frequent in the Atlantic during nine months in the year. When we hear of ships arriving at Liverpool from America in three weeks, we naturally suppose they can return in the same time; but it is very different. Six weeks is thought a good passage to America, and three sufficient for a voyage from America to Liverpool.

The Franklin is a very fast sailer. A vessel arrived yesterday called the William and Henry, she left England on the same day with us, and brought sixty-five passengers; we had only sixteen in the steerage, and four in the cabin; we were very happy and comfortable. The only thing we erred in, was having too great a quantity of provisions; we had two hundred weight of biscuits, but we did not eat half of them, nor have we consumed them all yet; the broken pieces I made into a mess for the horses yesterday; I bought the biscuits of Sorst and Son, Crooked-lane, Liverpool; the whole of our sea store did not cost me twenty pounds, and out of that, we landed at Baltimore one hundred weight of biscuits, fifteen pounds of cheese, one pound of tea, and a whole ham. If ever you come over bring plenty of fruit, as apples, oranges, raisins, and add some eggs; but not too much salted provision. Flour, oatmeal and butter are very useful, but our milk though mixed with sugar, did not keep above three weeks before it turned sour. Bring also plenty of rice; good red, or pickled herrings are a nice relish at sea, and are to be bought very cheap at Liverpool. The whole of our expences from London to this place, did not exceed eighty-four pounds, including the three pounds ten which I was charged here for extra luggage, which is about sixteen pounds less than I calculated upon.

I had

I had no conception of the largeness of the city of Baltimore, and I am much pleased with it; all the streets run in right lines, the inhabitants are kind and hospitable, and seem willing to do a stranger any service. Provisions are very cheap, not being half the price they are in London, and some not one fourth. Fine tea is one dollar the pound, rum two dollars per gallon. Flour is four dollars a barrel, weighing one hundred and ninety-six pounds. The way strangers generally do here, is to lodge at a boarding-house; but I adopted a different plan,—that is, I took a small unfurnished house in the skirts of the town in an airy situation facing the fields. Furnished lodgings are never let here without board, and for my empty house I am to pay seven dollars per month. I shall not be able to get under weigh from hence under a month. I could not get a waggon to suit my mind, and so I am waiting to have a new one built for 120 dollars. It is to be eleven feet long and six wide, with laids at the sides, one pair of shafts and drag chain, and tilting hoops complete. The waggons here are not fit for the conveyance of luggage; a Jersey waggon is well enough to carry six or seven people, but they are too clumsy and by no means fit to carry heavy goods. I have purchased a pair of good strong grey horses for 190 dollars, for strength and size equal to the brewers' dray horses in London, and are I believe the largest in Baltimore. Horses of the ordinary size between fourteen and fifteen hands high, may be bought for sixty dollars each. My waggon maker is Mr. Ford in Queen-street, and the harness maker is Mr. Lee at the corner of the horse market. I have been told they are very honest men and reasonable in their charges, and I believe their character is just; I therefore recommend them to your notice if ever it should be your lot to want any thing in their line in this country.

In about a week from the date of this, every thing will be ready, and we shall get under weigh for the western country. I understand that we have arrived at a very good time to purchase land, for since the general failure of the provincial and country town banks, the land has fallen full fifty per cent.; the government also has reduced theirs from two dollars per acre to one and a quarter, for prompt payment, which is a happy circumstance for us. Our voyage from Liverpool to Baltimore was

long and dreary; we had rough weather and adverse winds, and saw nothing after we lost sight of English land but a world of waters; but Providence had ordained that we should arrive safe. The only accident we had was the breaking of our fore-yard exactly in the middle. It was about thirteen inches thick and fifty feet in length. This occurred about two in the morning, and it took all hands full twelve hours to rig another. We came in sight of Cape Henry in Virginia, at nine o'clock on the 12th of June. On the 4th of July, here and in every town in the United States, there will be a grand federation or festival to celebrate the day from which the Americans date their independence. I am told it is kept up with great spirit, and it must be grateful to those who have left the Island of Taxation, and taken refuge under the banner of Liberty. I long to hear the popular song of "the Star spangled Banner," which, to the Americans, is the *ça ira* of the French, or as Rule Britannia to the English. Yours, &c.

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Richmond, Wayne County,  
State of Indiana, Jan. 9, 1821.

Dear Friend,—You will no doubt think I have been very negligent in not writing to you sooner, but I hope you will excuse me, when I assure you it was merely to give you a more full description of this New World.

We left Baltimore on the 20th of July all well, after a stay of five weeks. We have completely packed our baggage, about 20 hundred weight, into our new waggon, and the vehicle weighs about half as much. Though I had purchased two good grey horses, after we had commenced our journey, we found that another horse was necessary; for the roads here are not quite so good as those in England. Having got another grey we went on pleasantly; the road from Baltimore to Wheeling is tolerably good but hilly. The Allegany mountains commence at Cumberland, and end at Union Town, a distance of fifty miles. The Allegany are a number of mountains in regular succession; they are not so steep as a great many persons have represented, but in some places the road is very rocky, at least it appeared so to us, because we were frequently obliged to leave the turnpike-road where it was forming. It is now completed, and is a very good one either to Wheeling or to Pittsburg: Wheeling,



Wheeling, however, is the nearest way. At the latter place I could for twenty dollars have purchased an ark, or flat-bottomed boat, capable of containing my family, baggage, horses and wagon. But as it was the land we wanted to look at, and not the water, we proceeded westward. We thought so little of Wheeling, that we rested there only one day. By this time we had travelled through Maryland, part of Pennsylvania and Virginia; we then proceeded through the State of Ohio: the roads here are very uneven. The eastern part of this state is hill and dale, but the western is fine level land. The wagons used here are very narrow, but I had mine made six feet wide within, with a tilt or covering over the laids, so that it held a bed the cross way of the wagon, and we had two beds for the tent, which was sufficient for all the family. We always looked out for a pleasant spot towards night, in order to pitch our tent, and I assure you I never rested better nor enjoyed better health in my life, and it was the same with my family whilst travelling in this manner. We never lodged in a tavern but one night all the way, and that was the worst night's rest I had during the whole journey. As for the stories of wild beasts and other deadly animals, they are mere farces. We only saw three common snakes each about three feet long; these we killed: we also saw a rattle snake about four feet long and four inches round; a gentleman was killing it as we came up. I opened it and found in its belly a squirrel perfectly whole. Provisions are always to be had on the road; and at farm-houses we bought butter, eggs, poultry and meat; as for hams and milk, we often had them as a gift. Bread was the most difficult article to procure, as every one here bakes their own, and only in quantities sufficient for their families. We could get flour in abundance, which we found very useful, as with the help of our frying-pan, we could bake crumpets or cakes. Our large tea-kettle and camp-kettle, we also found very useful, and our little table was particularly serviceable, and only wanted folding feet to have rendered it more portable.

It is impossible to give you an adequate idea of our adventures on the road, as that would require a volume: suffice it to say we all enjoyed the lark. You may well think it was a sweetening to us who had so long been smoke-dried

in London. We had many offers of land on the road, and those who had it to sell, always told us theirs was the finest and the climate the best in the United States; but that the westward was a very sickly country. However we persevered till we came to Richmond, and found the situation delightful and pleasant. It is upon the eastern edge of Indiana, sixty miles north of Cincinnati, thirty-five from Brookville (here is the Land office for the State,) three from Salisbury, six from Centerville, sixteen from Eaton, and thirty-six from Dayton. I have been twice to Cincinnati, sixty miles from my own home; it is a smart place with good markets, and is well supplied with meat of all sorts at three halfpence per pound; butter sixpence, twelve chickens for a dollar, value 4s. 6d; eggs 3d. per dozen; coffee is 8d. per pound; moist sugar 10d. Tea at Richmond is two dollars the pound, but the same sort may be purchased at Baltimore for three quarters of a dollar.

The land I have bought consists of eighty acres, as fine soil as ever was seen, with plenty of good water, a log-house, a stable, cow-house, barn, corn-cribs, smoke-house, &c. About thirty acres of this land are ready cleared, and the whole cost me six hundred dollars: we have every thing necessary for human life, as the stock I bought on the farm consisted of one cow, a year old; a calf or heifer, eight pigs, two ewes, fifty fowls, one hundred bushels of Indian corn, and about ten hundred of hay; the whole lot cost me fifty dollars. I have since purchased another cow for eight dollars, and I think this is certainly the cheapest and most plentiful country in the world; we have fine beef and pork at Richmond for a penny per lb. My whole travelling expences from Baltimore to Richmond did not exceed two hundred and twenty dollars.

There is no turnpike after we pass Wheeling, but the roads are tolerably good. The road is made through the woods; the trees are cut down to the width of about thirty feet, but the stumps are left about two feet above the ground, which are a very great nuisance, and requires much caution in driving. There are a great many towns on the road from Baltimore to the western country, and a tavern at the distance of every two or three miles. The general price of breakfast, dinner, and supper, is a quarter of a dollar; and for children half price; through the whole



whole country the price is the same. Horse-feed varies as you go westward; oats, which were charged 2s. 8d. per bushel near Baltimore, we could buy for 1s. 1½d. further on, and in some markets we bought oats for 7d. the bushel, and sixteen chickens for a dollar. The best meal for three-halfpence per lb. Hay is generally sold on the road for one dollar the hundred weight; but at Richmond I can have three hundred weight for a dollar. At Zaneville we rested fourteen days, and I delivered a letter from the Rev. Robert Crosby, of Shoreditch, to his brother, who received us with much politeness, and he and his wife visited us twice at our tent. Whenever we stopped at a town, as we often did, most of the townspeople came out to see us, which made it a sort of levee. We stopped three days at New Lisbon, four at Frederick town, three at Cumberland, fourteen at Zaneville, two at Union town. Thirty-six miles west of Zaneville is New town; here the country presents a different appearance, it is more level and the land is richer, with good roads, but no turnpikes to pay. In our progress the people seemed to marvel at the shape of our waggon, and our three horses drawing singly one before the other. My waggon was made as near to the English form as possible, which is not common here; all the American waggons have a tongue or pole, and draw with four horses ranged double. Hats and shoes are as cheap at Richmond as in London. Good fustian would sell for two dollars per yard; but hardware of every description is dear. I must conclude this letter and send you another; so God bless you and send you safe over.

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Richmond, January 10, 1821.

Dear Friend,—I could not make one sheet of paper hold all I had to inform you of; I have therefore sent you a second, knowing you would not mind the expence of the postage. My reasons for not settling in Kentucky, as I first intended, are, that all the best land in that state having been sold, none is to be bought now unless at a great price. I have been in Kentucky and that is all I can say; but from what I saw of it from the opposite side of Cincinnati, it was not so good as on this side and very hilly. Good water and a healthy climate were the objects of my research, and I trust I have found both. The land is as good as ever was

turned up by a plough; the summers are not disagreeably hot, but have a fine clear sky; nor are the winters long or severely cold, though the present as far as it has gone is as cold as in London. The present frost has lasted fourteen days and is pretty severe; but thank God, cold weather is not to be feared here where there is so much wood to burn. We are at present busily employed in felling trees and burning them on the farm; we burn as much in one day as would serve you for fuel two or three years. It is rather a strange circumstance, that the more we destroy the better we are off, as it clears the ground, and the ashes serve for manure.

There are no slaves allowed in this state nor in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or the Illinois; in fact, the whole of this side the river is exempted from that evil. There is a very fine tract of land, about forty townships, offered for sale last October at Brookville; this land lies about fifteen miles west of Richmond, on the east side of the White river. As little of this land was then sold, of course it is open to any one at the low price of one dollar per acre, ready money. I went to Brookville before the sale day to inspect the map, but seeing I neither attended the sale nor saw the land, I can only report the good character given of it by my neighbours. I saw a Mr. King and a Mr. Allen, the former from London, the latter from Edinburgh; they had travelled over a vast tract of country, and both declared they had not seen finer land in America than this part. There never were such times for emigrants who have money to lay out, as every thing as well as land is so cheap that a little money goes far. A dollar is always 4s. 6d. here, and all over the country. Dollars are the best money to bring to Baltimore, or any other of the eastern ports; but be sure you leave them there, that is exchange them for United States Notes, the larger the amount the better, say one hundred dollar notes; these you can change at Cincinnati, and get a premium of two and a half or three per cent. The provincial bank notes are not passable; they bear a discount of twenty-five per cent. on their original value. If ever you come to this country be sure you don't overload yourself with English articles, they are cheaper here; hats, as good as any man need to wear, may be bought at three dollars each, shoes from two to four dollars; at Baltimore I was

offered shoes in the market, for one dollar a pair; very good linen for 2s. 3d. per yard. Be sure you buy your horses, waggon and harness at Baltimore, as all these articles are dearer here, by 50 per cent. A saddle I bought at Baltimore for eight dollars, would cost 14 or 15 here:—a good felling axe of seven pounds weight would be three dollars and a half. Tools of all sorts are three times the price here to what they are in England. Cutlery would sell well, as razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, &c. I mentioned before that I went to Brookville to see the map of the land for sale; but returning home to Richmond, at least to my tent, I lost my way in the woods. I might have been about three miles from my home when it was getting dark. I wandered about without finding my road till I was quite fatigued, as was also my horse by stumbling over fallen trees. Seeing no alternative, I made up my mind to stay where I was till day-light, and so I tied my horse to a tree, and taking off the saddle, made it my pillow, when lying on the ground I made the best shift I could till day-break. The night was fine, it was the 30th of September, still I suffered much from thirst, and would have given a dollar for a pint of water, but I could not find any. The large black dog, which I procured at Baltimore, stood centinel over me this night; when day appeared, I soon found the road, and hastened on to Richmond. My three horses cost me 270 dollars, and I have been offered 200 for one of them; the oldest of the three laid down his life on the night when we came to our journey's end; he died of the windy cholera on the 22d of September. The next death in the family was my fine cow, which I purchased on the farm; this occurred on the 19th of November; but a cow is no great loss here; I paid twelve dollars for her alive, and I got three and a half for her skin, besides sixty pounds of tallow worth six dollars, and the flesh made a month's provision for my two dogs. We found a fine bitch on the road to Cincinnati. My stock now consists of two cows, two horses, four ewes all with lamb, and my hogs are increased to twenty-two. I have bought another sow and two fat hogs for killing; at two dollars the hundred weight: we killed one of them yesterday. Our neighbours supply us with every thing we want; we need not go far to buy any thing, they bring it to us. I must not

conclude without giving you some account of the people; they are blunt in their manners, but kind and sincere; their honesty I believe is without a parallel in the world. There are no locks or bolts required in this country; the shops stand open; tools lie about in the woods and nothing is ever lost. Here are no beggars, no priests, and nobody is poor. I have not seen any thing in the shape of a parson. Lawyers and tax-gatherers are unknown. Here every one makes their own soap, candles and sugar. I have plenty of sugar trees on my farm, and grapes growing wild in the fields and woods. No hot-houses are wanting here; cucumbers, melons and pumpkins grow among the corn. Apples and peaches are sold in Richmond at 2s. 3d. per bushel; onions the same; potatoes 1s. 1½d. the bushel; honey 4s. 6d. the gallon; cyder 6d. the gallon. Whiskey is 1s. 1½d. the gallon; fine goose feathers 2s. 3d. per pound; soap 2d.; maple sugar 5d.; wheat 20d. the bushel, and oats 10d.; Indian corn ditto; candles, if you buy them, 3d. the pound. Vegetables are scarce, and seeds of all sorts are much wanted here. Tea will double its price in bringing from Baltimore to this place; brandy the same; butter is 1s. 5d. the pound, and eggs 3d. the dozen. Turkeys are 1s. 1½d. each. A patent forge would be a valuable thing here, also a small box churn; a day labourer has half a dollar per day and his board. My land is two miles from Richmond; there are plenty of mills for grinding of corn and sawing timber within two miles of us, on both sides of the river. A number of people about me have land to sell, some of it much improved; at least what are called improvements here; viz. a log-house, stable and barn, an orchard, and sometimes thirty or forty acres of land cleared, that is the trees cut down to wither, about two feet from the ground. A plough costs about six or seven dollars, and harrows are about three dollars. You may carry a plough under each arm without being weary; one horse is enough to work them; more are seldom used; the land is very soft, and here they seldom plough deep. My next neighbour Mr. Moore has 80 acres, which he would sell for about 5 or 600 dollars, which is thought cheap, being so near Richmond, which is a thriving little town, only four years old, and contains about 120 houses, twenty-five of which have been built within the last year, though this



has been reckoned among the hardest times they have seen. The situation, being on the east fork of White river, is very pleasant; the banks are full one hundred feet above the stream, on a fine level plain. Yours,

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, THE present code of poor laws, it is agreed on all hands, does not answer the end for which it has been from time to time formed; for, instead of holding out merely a refuge for the aged, the infirm, and the diseased, in the day of their affliction, it affords protection to the idle and the dissolute; and many persons, who are now the inmates of the workhouse, would, but for this encouragement of their idleness, still have been useful members of society.

The measure proposed by Mr. Scarlett, although it would, as it appears to me, tend, in some degree, to lessen the evils complained of, is liable to the very serious objection shortly after mentioned.

He says, fix a maximum for the whole country, beyond which it shall not be lawful to levy any poor rates, and let that maximum be the amount of the rate for the last year. After the passing of this measure the poor houses could not, at any rate, become the receptacles of more idleness than they at present contain, and without inflicting any hardship on those who have already availed themselves of them, it would prevent the recurrence of such abuses. The husbandman and the mechanic would be more anxious to obtain provisions for their families by their labour, if they found it impracticable to obtain any relief from their parish. The farmer would be obliged to pay his labourers better wages, and so, by steps, we should come to the root of the evil, and the landlords would be obliged to lower their rents.

The poor rates, in the reign of Elizabeth, were about seven hundred thousand pounds—now they are about seven millions. What is the cause of this frightful increase? Has population increased in proportion?—No; but idleness has. By this measure of fixing a maximum, a finishing stroke would be given to the expectations of the labourer and mechanic, of parochial aid. Affording them relief is com-

pletely subversive of the policy and principle of the poor laws. It is to be observed, that this measure does not fix a minimum, though it does a maximum.

The objection, which I before alluded to, is this. The maximum could not be fixed for every particular parish, but it must be averaged for the whole country, because the rates for this year in A may be sixpence in the pound, and in B three shillings, and next year the amount of the rates in A and B may be reversed.

The maximum, then, being for the whole country, there could be but one average rate, and the consequence of this is obvious. The management of the poor would be taken from the parochial officers and made a government job. Then we should have inspectors, general commissioners, and the long etcetera of officers appointed by government, with salaries, &c. as under the tax system.

This is an evil which ought to be guarded against, as tending to increase the already overwhelming influence of government; and if the maximum could not be fixed for every particular parish, and I do not see how it could be without manifest injustice, the measure had better be relinquished, than to be the cause of so pernicious an effect.

Another part of the measure proposed is, to abolish the oppressive laws regulating the removal, and to settle the poor in that place where they actually become chargeable. This seems to me to be extremely well qualified to relieve the poor rates from an expense which they must sensibly feel, viz. the expense of removing paupers, and of appeals to the sessions against such removals. And although it may appear a hardship for any parish to maintain poor which do not belong to it; yet the balance will be nearly equal in the end, for the poor, whom, according to the present laws, any particular parish would be obliged to maintain, would, in like manner, be supported by others.

O. E. W.

#### General RULES for the CULTIVATION of ARABLE LAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, THE first and most excellent rule is, that every sort of corn should be succeeded by either clover or tares. And to promote this succession, the stubbles, where there are not any clover



ver or other seeds fit for being preserved for a crop, should, without the loss of any time, at the end of corn harvest, be worked with a scuffle; (scarifier or grubber are other names for the same implement.) When used on moderately strong land, this implement may be expected to cut up the stubble and weeds to the depth of an inch or two; but if the soil be friable it will cut up all such rubbish to a considerably greater depth. In this labour four horses, with a man and one boy, may be expected to go twice in a place over six acres daily, or a proportionably less quantity of land, by going over the same ground three or four times. The rubbish should be immediately raked together, either by women with such rakes as are used in a hay-field, or by an iron rake drawn by a horse; or it is supposed the work may be better done by the horse-rake going first, and that followed by the hay-rakes. Such root weeds as may happen to escape the rakes, should be picked up by hand, and the whole, placed in heaps, should be burned, and the ashes spread. Or in case the season should be so wet as to interrupt the fires, it would be nearly as well to cart the rubbish off the land to a heap, for the purpose of decomposition, in aid of a future dung-hill. The foregoing operations may be done for about ten shillings per acre. When the interior of the soil is free from couch, and the surface has been cleansed, as aforesaid, it is in readiness for being sown the same autumn without any previous ploughing. It has been mentioned that the last crop was corn without clover, therefore this crop ought to be tares, either alone, three bushels per acre, or tares, ten pecks, mixed with five pecks of winter barley; the writer of this article gives preference to the latter. These seeds may be covered by either harrows or a scuffle for a shilling per acre; or more perfectly by the thin narrow slices of a very small plough; but with greater dispatch by a double or treble plough of the same light construction. In either case the seams occasioned by the plough should be closed by a very light harrow, or a bush harrow, and if any root weeds should appear on the surface, they should be picked up and carried off. This process, with the seed ploughed in, costs about eight or ten shillings per acre.

Secondly. After the surface has been

cleansed as aforesaid, if the interior of the soil should be found to contain much couch, it should be extracted without delay. For which purpose, if the soil should be friable, the scuffle may be worked till it penetrate to such a depth as may enable it to raise all the couch to the surface; it should then be raked together as well as picked up by hand and burned as aforesaid: these things will cost about another ten shillings, by which the whole process for cleansing a friable soil will be about twenty shillings per acre. Even if the soil be clay, the scuffle may be loaded and tried in order to discover whether it is likely to succeed by five, six, or even more applications, in clearing the soil from root weeds to the depth of five or six inches. If the scuffle can be made to penetrate the soil, it will not want ploughing, as it would be more perfectly pulverized, and the couch better extracted, by the scuffle. But in case the soil should be clay, and unfortunately so dry and stubborn as to bid defiance to the scuffle, it would be advisable to postpone the work till the ground become softened by rain. However, if the weather should continue dry, and the agriculturist should not be able to employ his teams more usefully, the ploughs may be applied; but they should be loaded and equipped with shares steeled and pointed like a woodcock's bill, which shape is well calculated to penetrate and turn a very hard soil: some of the Hertfordshire ploughs and their shares are so constructed. With this implement plough the soil clean to about half the depth of a fair furrow; the harrows and scuffle may then be employed to pulverize the earth which has been turned by the plough, and raise the root weeds to the surface, where they should be collected together and burned, as in the former case. As soon as these things are finished, the land should be re-ploughed a full depth, and immediately worked with the harrows and scuffle sufficiently to pulverize the soil and raise all that remains of the couch to the surface, where it should be collected and burned as before. The entire expense of pulverizing and cleansing the soil in this manner by the united aid of the plough and the scuffle has been found to cost (10s.  $\times$  19s.  $\times$  19s. =) £2 8s. per acre.

In every case the operations of harrowing, scuffling, raking, picking, and burning

burning root weeds should be continued till they are entirely destroyed, or carried off the land.

This method of destroying root weeds will be found to be advisable for almost every new tenant; as the quitting tenants leave their soil abundantly, though unjustly, stocked with such injurious roots. But a good agriculturist will never have occasion to repeat the operation, as a proper share of vigilance on his part may ever afterwards keep his soil clean. Though this subject will require as much of his attention as is usually and wisely given to these things by the Flemish farmers, who harrow and pick all the root weeds off which can be found upon their soil, after every ploughing.

In case the scene of operation should present two sorts of land of such different qualities as wet and dry, it would be advisable to cleanse the wet soil first,—that is, while the dry weather continues, as the dryer ground would more conveniently admit the performance of such works in the moist weather of autumn.

One or other of the foregoing cases, numbered one and two, are applicable to every sort of soil; for be that what it may, it will by such means be got into a state of perfect cleanness, and consequently fit for covering the seeds of any winter crop, particularly such as tares either alone or mixed with winter barley. Or if the agriculturist should determine, though much against his own interest, not to sow all the soil so cleansed during the autumn, it will be much cleaner than usual, and when the time arrives it will be in readiness for any spring crop.

In every way in which this subject can be viewed, it is perfectly certain that clearing the soil of stubble and weeds in autumn is vastly preferable to the old method of letting such rubbish remain upon the land through the winter; and then ploughing them in previously to sowing any spring crop to take its chance among the weeds.

All the soil cleansed in autumn and not then sown, will be equally fit for being ploughed once very deeply, even to sixteen inches or more, and to remain in that state through the winter, ready for the reception of any spring crop, including even carrots and parsnips; or of being then (in the spring) prepared for a summer crop of either potatoes, mangel-worzel, turnips, cole or cabbages. Some of the superior

agriculturists of both England and Flanders, deem it advisable to trench their soil either by ploughs or spades occasionally, or about once in every rotation. This may be performed in the most beneficial manner in the early part of winter, on the commencement of frost, as then the insects are benumbed and rendered incapable of burrowing into the ground; consequently this ploughing exposes them to be picked up by the birds, and to be destroyed by frost. The last, ploughing a great depth and opening the water furrows and grips, occasion an expence which has been found to vary from thirty shillings to upwards of two guineas per acre, according to the tenacity of the soil and the depth of the trench ploughing. Moreover any arable land may be left in this clean state through the winter, very favorably for being saturated with water and then pulverized by frost.

Land that lies on a declivity should never be ploughed directly up and down it, as that exposes it to be washed by heavy rain, which runs the best of the soil, as well as the manure and the seed, from the highest parts of the field to the lowest, or even to the ditches and rivulets, by which they are lost. A sand or other soil which is liable to become too dry in summer, should probably be ploughed entirely flat, and they do it so in Kent with a turn rise plough across the declivity. And a strong or wet soil lying on a declivity should probably be ploughed in ridges across the rising ground, just sufficiently oblique to enable the furrows to drain the superfluous water off the land without a current.

These circumstances taken altogether are well calculated to secure the success of the crops during the following summer. The agriculturist who cleanses and ploughs all his arable land, which has not a crop upon it, before Christmas, will have leisure during the following spring and summer to sow all his crops in the early part of the several seasons; and in that manner he will certainly have the best chance of reaping the largest produce.

The estimates in this short essay are made on the principle of charging one day's labour by a horse 4s., men 2s., women 9d. to 1s., and boys 6d. to 1s. These prices are intended to include working tools and implements of every description, particularly in the case of horses, the 4s. includes their food and the



the tax on them, as well as their shoes and farrier, together with the bills of harness-makers, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights, for ploughs, harrows, scuffles, carts, waggons, rollers, horse-hoes, and all other things used or worked by horses, as well as wear, tear, and accidents of every description, and even the purchase of other horses in lieu of such as happen to die or become unable to labour.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Lambeth, 1821.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the WAHABIS or WECHABITES, an Arab sect or tribe.

By the Consul General of France, in the Levant, taken from an original MS. which had been transmitted to him from Dreté, or Deraich, the chief seat of the Wechabites.

**I**N the East tradition often mixes with memorable events somewhat of the marvellous. Recent transactions borrow this hue, in imitation of others that have borne it for ages.

In their relations the Wechabites report, in the tone of conviction, that Suleiman, father of the founder of their sect, saw in a dream a flame proceed from his navel, the light of which spread to a great distance in the desert.

The astrologers then predicted that he should have a son, destined to become the head of a new religion and the founder of a potent empire. This tradition was studiously propagated by Scheikh-Muhammed, who may be considered as the real author of the religion. Born in a village on the banks of the Euphrates, he was the grandson of Suleiman, and the son of Abd-il-Wahab, giving his name to the new sect, to revive the memory of the dream, and thereby to justify his pretended mission.

It was in the province of Yemen that this sect arose, whose fanaticism and atrocities were to renew those of Mahomet, and of the Karmats, Carmathians, or Keramites. This was a sect which inhabited the same country, and under the reign of the Abassides was near crushing the Caliphate. The author is of opinion, that the religious system of the Wechabites is only a renovation of the ancient Keramites, but M. Burckhardt dissented from this.

The reformation preached up by Scheikh Muhammed, went to condemn all the oral and written interpretations of the Koran, and to annul all the ho-

mage that is paid to Mahomet. He admitted the divine origin of the Koran, and it formed the basis of his creed, but he insisted that the text is perverted, and that God cannot have a companion.

In fact, the Wechabites only consider Mahomet as a sage or elect personage, ordained by the Most High to be on earth the organ of the Divine will, in composing and publishing the Koran; but that by death, he relapsed into the condition of ordinary men. Thus, in their profession of faith, they admit 'there is no other God but God,' but reject the second part, added by the Mussulmans in general, 'and Mahomet is his prophet.'

They do not allow of saluts, and their first object, after taking any city, is to demolish the tombs of men considered as such. In the act of destroying these monuments, which generally have a small cupola on them, for distinction, they utter an exclamation—"May Allah bless those who are pulling it down, and curse those who erected it."\*

Besides the Koran, there are two other books which contain the articles of the Mussulman faith; they are the Haddis and the Muegman. The former expressly prohibits the use of gold, silver, and even silk in apparel. The Wechabites conform to this; and the principal point they object to, the Turks is, their having adopted a luxury that Mahomet disallows. Though the law forbids the wearing of red or yellow stuffs embroidered with gold or silver, the practice is very common among the Turks, and he must be very poor that has no embroidery on his apparel.

The first attempts of Scheikh Muhammed to increase the number of proselytes, out of his own tribe, were fruitless. He had traversed the Nedjid, Syria, and Irack Arabi, in hopes of securing the aid of some powerful chief. Being disappointed, and meeting with obstacles, he was on the point of renouncing his undertaking, when chance threw in his way an auxiliary, whose ambition and audacity were wonderfully suited to second his projects. This was at Deraich, where he had retired to end his days in solitude. Here

\* The Wechabites honour the memory of Abraham, Enoch, Moses, Aaron, Christ, Hout, Saadi, &c. but not in the high character of saints or prophets.



he formed an alliance with Ibn-Séoud, prince of two considerable provinces, Deraïch and Lashia. These two chiefs divided the sovereignty between them; Scheïkh Muhammed assumed the authority in spirituals, with the title of Iman, or Supreme Pontiff of the sect; and the other, Ibn-Séoud, retained the title of Emir, or Prince, with the temporal authority; a division which has been perpetuated among their descendants.

The Wechabites had not existed half a century when they had stripped the Ottoman empire of some of its Asiatic possessions. When they pillaged Mecca they stripped the tomb of Mahomet of the ornaments which the Turks had lavished on it, but they neither violated nor profaned it. When in possession of Mecca, they wrote to the Pashas of Egypt and Damascus that the pilgrimage would be free as usual, provided the caravans came without ornaments, arms, or escorts of cavalry: what fame has circulated of their intending to suppress the Hadja, is unfounded. It is true, however, that they have made proselytes, even in the Holy City, as many of the inhabitants are secretly Wechabites.

As well as Mecca, they plundered Medina, Iman-Husseim, and other places most revered by the Mussulmans, Sunnis, and Schias. What is related respecting the frugality of these sectaries, their fanaticism, their patience to endure privations of every kind, their civil and military organization, may partly account for the rapidity of their growth and success.

The creation of the Djamas, or Legions of Mardoufas, was well adapted to the Wechabites, in their wars of invasion. The mardoufas are nimble dromedaries, carrying each two riders, one towards the head, and the other to the crupper, and armed with lances, sabres, fuses, and pistols. Two bladders, fastened to the belly of the animal, one full of meal and the other of water, would be sufficient to support for some days, both the riders and the dromedary.

It is observed by Diodorus Siculus, that in his time the Arabs were thus equipped, in their predatory expeditions. The custom of fighting on camels has ever been common in the East, and was practised by the ancient Tartars. Legions so arrayed will cross without fear the most arid deserts. No separation or extent of sands can se-

cure any tribe from the attacks of these sectaries. To arrive, to massacre the men, to carry the women and children into slavery, to plunder the tents and habitations, and to load their camels with the booty, is, with the Wechabites, an affair of some days and of a few minutes. Already are they on the high road to the desert, while the plundered tribe are preparing to arrange their means of defence.

Such were the first expeditions of the Wechabites, which enabled them to advance to greater enterprizes. The neighbouring tribes, vanquished by their arms, or by the terror which they inspired, became their auxiliaries.—Then they attempted conquests with a view to the keeping of them. Their motto, like that of Mahomet, was, 'Believe or die.'

The following is a proclamation by which one of their chiefs announced himself to the people of a certain district:—

To the children of \* \* \* greeting. I send you the sacred book; believe in it; be not of the number of those who pervert the text, and give a companion to God. Be converted, or expect to fall by the avenging iron that heaven has put into my hands, to strike idolaters therewith.

The slightest resistance to a summons of this imperious kind, was attended with massacres, pillaging, and devastation. If the tribe submitted, the Wechabites placed a governor over them, obliged them to pay the tenths, and the new converts were also obliged to furnish one man in ten to serve gratuitously in the legions.

After having spread their doctrines, by force or persuasion, through almost all the tribes of Arabia and the Desert, the sectaries proceeded to extend their domination into Syria and Mesopotamia. Then the Porte, alarmed at their progress, ordered Suleyman, the Pasha of Bagdad, to reduce them. An expedition, under the command of Ali, son-in-law of Suleyman, was directed against Deraïch, but proved unsuccessful. Ali perished with the greater part of his troops. The Wechabites, emboldened to a higher pitch of audacity, in 1801, by the destruction of Kerbela, spread terror through all that part of the East. Three years after, Ibn-Séoud was assassinated by a Persian, whose two sons had perished in the massacre of Kerbela, and Muhammed did not long survive him. The son of Ibn-Séoud, to his father's conquests added the

the province of Yemen; also certain places on the borders of the Red Sea, with the whole western coast of the Persian Gulph, the isle of Baherin, famous for its pearl fisheries, and several other districts of Arabistan.

The memoir of M. R. details all the principal expeditions of the Wechabites, with their victories, and the reverses they afterwards experienced from the troops of the Pasha of Egypt. All these expeditions were attended with unheard of cruelties; not to avenge an outrage or a violated territory, or to succour oppressed tribes, but originating in the ambition of the chiefs, a reflection too applicable to the wars of Europe.

The author's memoir terminates with a succinct narrative of the campaigns of the Wechabites, in the years 1811, 12, and 13. He has not been able to collect an authentic document, to bring down his relation to the present time. The opinion he has formed of the character, projects, and resources of the Wechabites, is, that notwithstanding their reverses in Arabia, they must prove a source of constant alarm to the Ottoman Porte.

During the residence of M. Burckhardt at Damascus, these sectaries advanced to within twelve leagues of the city, when the greater part of the terrified population sought refuge in the mountains. The environs were ravaged, and so alert were the robbers in the work of devastation, that they left nothing but the bare walls of fifty villages.

There is one invariable law among them, that of dividing the spoils. The chief has a fifth part; the remainder is divided amongst the men, so that each horseman has three lots, and each foot soldier, or conductor of a camel, one lot. The soldier who in battle kills a horseman, claims the spoils as his right.

In the beginning of 1813, the hostilities of the Wechabites ended with the capture of Deraich, their last asylum. This was utterly destroyed by order of the Pasha of Egypt. But more recent accounts report that they have again appeared in arms, at the end of some months, both on the Continent and on the Persian Gulph.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
ONE of my friends, struck with the sophistry and ignorance of political economy, displayed in the

article "FRANCE," in the 67th number of the Edinburgh Review, undertook to make some observations with a view to expose the fallacy of some of the opinions set forth in that article. As you sometimes condescend to labour in the same field, he has permitted me to forward his "observations" to you, for insertion in your Magazine, if you shall think them worthy of a place in so useful a publication.

SYDNEY-TERTIUS.

Paris, 8th May, 1821.

This article begins by stating the ignorance which generally prevails as to the effects of the French revolution in France itself. It remarks the prodigious change brought about by the sale of the *national domains* in small lots, and by the *law* which divides property nearly equally among all the children of a family. It says, (page 3.)

"A change, no less important, has taken place in the condition of artificers: the gothic system of corporate bodies of tradesmen (*Jurandes et Maitrises*) endowed with exclusive privileges, was abolished at the revolution, as well as the regular course of apprenticeship, companionship, &c. *Society has so far gained*, that natural abilities and superior industry have free scope, and the skilful and the strong win the race easier than they would have done otherwise, at the same time that those of inferior capacity are sooner distanced. Some of the old regulations were tyrannical and absurd: they might have been amended with evident benefit; *but it is not certain that the public or the workmen themselves have gained upon the whole by their indiscriminate abolition.*"

Now this last vague assertion, for which the reviewer does not condescend to offer the slightest attempt at proof, appears to us much the same as if one were to say of a man who had formerly been obliged to work with a clog fastened to one of his legs and a weight to one of his hands, that "it was not certain that he had gained, upon the whole, by their indiscriminate removal." But the reviewer contradicts himself: for he says first, that *Society has so far gained* by it, and he concludes by doubting that the *public have gained!* The fact stated in the subsequent paragraph, "that numerous small manufacturing establishments had started up in place of those larger ones relinquished for want of sufficient encouragement," (capital he should have said,) has no connexion that we can discover, with the question as to the advantages or disadvantages arising from



from the abolition of the "*Gothic system of the Juvendes et Maitrises*:" the real question is, have the public or the workmen themselves gained or not, by the removal of the "*tyrannical and absurd*" fetters with which trade and manufactures were loaded; and which had the effect of preventing men from making the most of the talents with which nature had endowed them? That "*the workmen themselves*" must have gained by the restoration of their natural right to follow the bent of their own inclinations, can hardly, we think, admit of a doubt: and that "*the public*" have also gained, we should think is pretty clear, when we consider that all exclusive privileges of "*corporate bodies of tradesmen*," whether paid for with money, or by a sacrifice of time during a tedious apprenticeship, must, ultimately, be paid for by the public, in an enhancement of the prices of the various articles manufactured by these said corporate bodies. For our own part, we must say that we look upon the Gothic system of long apprenticeships, as one of the worst of those we have derived from the wisdom of our ancestors; and among many other benefits that a reform would confer upon England, we think that the abolition of long apprenticeships and of the exclusive privileges of "*corporate bodies of tradesmen*," would not be the least.

In the next paragraph, (page 4.) the reviewer says, "The mass of the people have acquired some political experience; but in other respects they must be as ignorant as the revolution found them." Why, "*must be*?" We grant—not that they must be, but that they may be as ignorant of Greek and Latin as ever they were; but does the reviewer think it is possible to acquire "*some political experience*," without acquiring at the same time, some other useful knowledge? Does he not know also, that the number of people who can read and write is vastly increased since the revolution, and that, thanks to the Lancaster schools, (*Ecoles d'enseignement mutuel*) this benefit is extending still further every day, notwithstanding all the attempts of the clergy\* to prevent the contagion from

spreading? Why then does he gratuitously assert that they must be as ignorant as the revolution found them? This is of a piece with his equally gratuitous assertion which concludes the same paragraph, that "the difficulty of forming proper juries is also such, that a sense of shame alone prevents the institution from being given up at once, in despair: it certainly is not popular." Now, the reviewer must know that juries are employed only in criminal cases tried before the supreme courts: that these courts hold their sittings only in the principal places of each department, most of which are populous towns. We may, therefore, judge of the value of his assertion as to the difficulty of forming proper juries to try criminal cases in towns having a population of from ten to a hundred thousand inhabitants! As to the institution not being popular, we say this assertion is false, as applied to the people, but may possibly be very true as applied to the judges and to those who appoint them.

The next paragraphs, comprised in pages, 5, 6, 7 and 8, contain comparative statistical statements as to the employment of the population of France and that of Great Britain, from which is given as the result,

"That the proportion of landed proprietors in France is nearly three times greater than with us, most of them being at the same time labourers; and that the proportion of agricultural labourers also, is something greater; and thus, owing to a better system of husbandry, larger farms and more pastures, we can afford a double proportion of our population for commercial and manufacturing labours, the liberal and the useful arts, and a life of leisure and enjoyment."

The reviewer then continues in rather a doleful tone; "And yet, if we look to the result of this state of things, we shall find no great reason to boast." Boast!—No.—Who, that understood any thing of mankind, could, after such a statement, expect to find any reason "*to boast*?" Is not a commercial and manufacturing population always more vicious and debauched than an agricultural one? Does not the shutting up of men in ill-aired workshops tend to enervate their bodies and to weaken their minds, while at the same time, the vices of a few are communicated to the whole? While the manufacturer is shut up in the pestiferous atmosphere of his own workshop, the country labourer is breathing

\* It is a fact, that a bishop (or the bishop of ..... ) refused the communion to several people in his diocese, because they allowed their children to attend these schools.



the pure air of his native fields.—While the former dwindles into a mere breathing machine, the latter is every day contemplating the wonderful phenomena of nature, which, if he has one spark of intelligence, must tend to elevate his mind to the great Author of nature. While the former easily yields to the temptations and vicious examples with which he is surrounded, the latter unassailed by them continues his peaceful and virtuous career in the midst of his quiet and useful occupations. No wonder then, that a country having more than two thirds of its population employed in commercial and manufacturing occupations, should have more crimes to *boast of* than one in which the proportions are reversed. Thus, from the table annexed, we find that from the year 1813 to 1817, both inclusive, the number of condemnations in France, having a population of 29 millions, was 29,359; while for the same years in England and Wales, having a population of only ten millions, the number is 28,183! Of these in France, the number condemned to death was 1718; in England, no less than 4016; *considerably more than double!* Of these, to be sure, only about a seventh part were executed; but that makes no difference in the comparative statement.

Here then, independent of all theory, we have the question clearly decided, that an agricultural population is far preferable to a commercial and manufacturing one. Indeed, we look upon it as one of the greatest curses of the GLORIOUS PITT SYSTEM, that it converted England into one vast workshop, thereby augmenting the population of the towns, out of all proportion to that of the country; and the consequence of which has been, that when foreigners did not chuse, or were no longer able to purchase our manufactures, the manufacturers themselves were reduced to a state of misery, from which there is little prospect of any permanent relief *so long as the present system continues.*

In pages 10 and 11, the reviewer states the want of some intermediate body between the king and the people; for, says he, "although there are Aristocrats, there is no Aristocracy;" none of those whom the Jeffery and Brougham school call the *natural leaders of the people.* What a pity!—none of those illustrious Whigs, who with the word *liberty* always in their mouths, have

never wished that the people should have their share of it;—who established that great engine of oppression, the Bank of England, laid the foundation of the national debt, and *blessed* us with the institution of septennial parliaments!—What a pity! None of these whig patriots in France, "*to hold the balance*" between the king and the people!—Why, does the reviewer suppose, that for want of an aristocracy "the king, if he be warlike, will soon find means to over-rule the legislature;" or, that "should the people gain the ascendancy, and establish something very like a republic, a *soldat heureux* will in due time become the master?" Has Mr. Reviewer forgot that there is a certain country on the other side the Atlantic, in which "*something very like a republic*" has existed upwards of forty years, and of which, as yet, no *soldat heureux* has "become the master?"

As to the "*peculiar atrocity and extravagance of the revolution that ensued,*" the cause of it is to be sought for in the *peculiar atrocity and extravagance* of the preceding government, and in the *peculiar atrocity, and extravagance* of the unwarrantable attack made upon France by the despots of Austria and Prussia, and other powers which subsequently joined them in their *holy alliance* against liberty.

The reviewer seems to regret, with Mr. Mounier, that Lewis the 16th did not show more *energy*, because if he had done so, he might, perhaps, have found means to retain his power. Whether he might have done so or not it is not *now* worth while to waste time in conjecturing; but we have no doubt that had he been less of a hypocrite, he might have retained not only his head upon his shoulders, but a considerable share of power, to boot. Lewis was a good-natured, weak fool, and unfortunately for himself, deeply versed in hypocrisy; one day, swearing through thick and thin to maintain the constitution, and the next day setting off with an intention to join the wretched emigrants arrayed in arms against their country. In short, the upshot of the reviewer's suppositions is this, that had Lewis acted uprightly, like a wise man, instead of hypocritically, like a fool, things might have turned out differently. This nobody will be disposed to deny; but when have kings in a similar situation ever acted honestly, or when will they ever do so? We leave

leave this question to be resolved by the reviewer.

In page 21st, he continues, "Fifteen years of military glory seemed to have eradicated from the minds of this volatile people all idea of civil liberty. Scarcely an individual of the rising generation had heard the name; factions were unknown under Buonaparte; but the spell of his power was no sooner broken than the Utopian theories of 1789 were revived, together with the opposite principles of the old monarchy."

In other words, the spirit of reform which had been *hushed, not laid*, by the mighty genius of Napoleon—the spirit of adapting our institutions to the want of the present day, instead of being regulated by the antiquated wages of our ignorant and illiterate ancestors; that spirit which must, ere long, triumph every where, in selecting the little that is good among ancient customs, and in rejecting all the barbarous rubbish with which the *wisdom of our ancestors* has encumbered us;—that spirit, which in spite of both Edinburgh and Quarterly reviews, will ultimately lay prostrate in the dust, so many *venerable* and absurd institutions;—in short, that glorious spirit of REFORM, again revived, the moment the mighty despotism of Napoleon was broken.—Yes! the "*Utopian theories*" of 1789 were revived, never again to be abandoned! Their roots have taken too deep hold ever to be eradicated by all the efforts of all the reviewers, however much they may admire the *wisdom of our ancestors*, and regret the downfall of all their *venerable nonsense*.

As for "*the opposite principles of the old monarchy*," they undoubtedly did revive at the same time; and for the curse of France and the misfortune of Europe, they have, in the mean time, triumphed. The *Voltigeurs* of *Louis Quatorze*, who seemed to have been asleep for these last thirty years, have sallied forth from "*their hiding places*," covered with the rusty armour of ignorance, and blinded by conceit and folly to fight for the restoration of the *good old system*, with all its blessings of tithes, *covvès*, *gabelles*, *droits de chasse*, and other *privileges* formerly possessed by their venerable, ignorant, and insolent ancestors!

Never had a monarch so glorious an opportunity of rendering himself truly popular, as had Lewis the 18th, after his second restoration. Buonaparte's enterprize having failed, in consequence of his having neglected to rally round

him *the people*, by giving them a truly representative government, his party might be deemed as at an end. But *reason* and *good policy* form no part of the vocabulary of the ultras: in general, narrow-minded, ignorant, and bigotted, they cannot comprehend any plan of ruling, except by *brute force*. The force of opinion seems to be unknown to them; and they foolishly imagine that men can be ruled now, as they were under that vain-glorious *fanfaron* Lewis Quatorze. Beset by them on all sides, the king, whose mind never strong, must now be enfeebled by the mass of corruption in which it floats, has been unable to resist their solicitations; and unfortunately for France, he gave the first signal for a counter-revolutionary movement, in his memorable speech at the opening of the session in November, 1819; in which a change in the law of elections was pointed out as necessary. The fact was, that the law of elections, as it then stood, had an evident tendency to throw into the chamber a majority of deputies chosen among the *liberaux*; and in consequence, the ultras saw themselves, like a man struggling against an ebbing tide, removed farther and farther from their darling *privileges*, by every successive election. This was too much for the noble blood of the *Voltigeurs* to bear; to see preferred to them and their ancient names, men who had nothing to boast of but their talents and integrity; and they accordingly resolved, by a bold stroke, to reach the root of the supposed evil. With the help of immense sums properly distributed, aided by all sorts of *ministerial influence*, small majorities were found to pass the arbitrary imprisonment law, and the law for the enslaving of the press. The first fruit of the discussion of these laws, was, the assassination of the Duc de Berri, by a political fanatic, whose dagger would probably have remained guiltless in its scabbard, as it had done for the five preceding years, had it not been that the arbitrary and counter-revolutionary plan of the ultras had confirmed in the mind of the assassin, the idea of the happiness of France and the reign of the Bourbons being incompatible. So far from being stopped by this terrible warning, the ultras fancied that it had proceeded from a want of sufficient *vigour* in their measures. It was made the war-whoop of the party, who now loudly called for the establishment of  
pure



pure despotism. The new law of elections was admitted by a small majority, being the exact number of the ministers who had seats in the chamber of deputies; and after some alterations and modifications, it was passed by a considerable majority. In consequence of it, and of the direct interference of the government in the new elections, a great majority of royalists have been returned, and since that time the mask has been wholly laid aside.

In page 24, the reviewer states the former law of elections, and its evident tendency to reduce the number of royalist deputies. He also mentions the power behind the throne, the *imperium in imperio*, which is now openly avowed to exist under the direction of the Comte d'Artois and the Duchesse d'Angoulême. In pages 25 and 26 he gives the new law of elections; and adds his opinion that notwithstanding its apparent aristocratic tendency, it was probable that a majority of *liberaux* would still be returned; for he discovers somehow or other, that "the restriction on eligibility has, in fact, a hidden republican tendency;" so deeply hidden, indeed, that nobody but the reviewer can possibly find it out; and which the event has wholly contradicted. In page 27, he rings his loudest *alarum* against the dangers of a republican form of government: he draws a picture of the benefits and effects of the ancient republics, in all of which, *representation* was totally unknown, and which, of course, cannot serve as a test of comparison for modern republics, in which *that* most beneficial of all improvements in government has been introduced. At the bottom of the page he says, "It ought always to be remembered that a perfect equality of property is the necessary condition or consequence of a perfect equality of political rights." He might with as much *truth* have said that a *perfect equality of stature* is the necessary consequence of a perfect equality of political rights! He continues, "Wherever universal suffrage is (shall be) actually established, agrarian laws may be expected to follow, &c." For heaven's sake, let us keep clear of radicalism! But to be serious, let us, for the proof of the truth of this assertion, again look to *hated* America. There, in several of the states, the qualification to entitle a man to vote, is merely nominal; that is to say, it consists in the payment of a tax so very small, that

the poorest man can easily afford to pay it. In Pennsylvania this is the case; so much so, that out of a free population consisting in the whole, of 800,000 men, women, and children, the number of voters at a late election was 108,000! Here then, for upwards of forty years past, has radicalism reigned supreme, without one particle of either monarchy or aristocracy; and yet, strange to say, Pennsylvania is one of the most prosperous of the United States; not the smallest attempt has been made to introduce "*equality of property*," nor has there ever a word been said about "*agrarian laws*!"

In page 36, we are presented with a very just account of the municipal and departmental administration in France, in both of which branches, the appointment to every office, from that of the prefect, (the same as lord lieutenant in England) down almost to that of a parish beadle, must emanate directly from the government. The repair of a road, or of a bridge across a brook of a few yards wide, is too serious a concern to be entrusted to any local authorities. The petition for a forty pound repair of a bridge, must travel from the mayor of the commune, *up* to the minister of the interior, by a gradation of five or six steps; and from his *Excellency* it must travel *down* again to the mayor by the same gradation! This is one of the greatest defects of the present French government; for the ministers, instead of having leisure to attend to the important business of the nation,—to the encouragement of education, of agriculture, of commerce and manufactures,—in short, to the general welfare of the whole community, are employed, like so many *busy bodies* in arranging a heap of trifling details, which, after all, are either neglected or imperfectly executed, because they are taken out of the hands of those who are naturally interested in doing them well, and confided to those whose interest it is to make a job of them. The grand maxim of governing the people by *letting them govern themselves* is totally unknown, or at best totally unpractised in France. The "*Laissez nous faire*," the laconic answer given by the merchants to Colbert, when he asked them what he could do for them, seems to be forgot; and the government instead of fulfilling the part of an intelligent superintendent, is content to act the part of a petty gossiping clerk. This, they inherited from Napoleon,



poleon, whose eagle glance penetrated into every corner;—who saw every thing with his own eyes, heard every thing with his own ears, and whose energy of mind made itself be felt in the remotest corner of his empire. But the eyes of his successors are certainly not those of eagles; and their energy, alack a day! scarcely reaches beyond the kitchen of the *Tuilleries*!

The Reviewer closes his essay by mentioning the law of succession in France; by which a father may dispose of *one half* of his property by will, if he leaves only one child: of *one third*, if he leaves two; and of one fourth if he leaves more than two: the remainder being always divided equally among the children. This is certainly more equitable than our system of primogeniture, by which the heritable property of a family must, in most cases, descend to the eldest son, leaving to the younger children a very small pittance, frequently not equal *in whole*, to more than two or three years rent of the family estate; sometimes not equal to *one*. The reviewer doubts whether the French law will ultimately tend to the prosperity of the nation? This is a question which time alone can resolve.

Certain it is, that since the enactment of the law, now upwards of thirty years ago, France has prospered greatly, and it is at this moment the most prosperous country of Europe; and if once freed of the curse of the wretched ultra faction and its *Voltigeurs*, who are doing all they can to clog the wheels of her prosperity, she would soon be able to resume that commanding station to which her geographical position, her extent, her wealth and the activity of her population undoubtedly entitle her.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ALWAYS find satisfaction in reading whatever contributes to elucidate the etymology of oriental names, and being persuaded that any thing which may contribute farther to such elucidation will not be unacceptable to you, I send you the following animadversions on the etymology of Saracen, in your Number for April, p. 247. In the title to that article, you spell the word signifying occidental, *Maugrebins*. In the body of the discussion you spell it *Maghrebyn*. These words are both plural; the first is Europeanized, if I may be allowed the expres-

sion; the second has the Arabic plural termination: the first is the English orthography, the other is the French. But the proper and correct word is

مغرَبي which, put into English letters, should be thus written, *Mugrarby*. Giving a final *n* to this word, thus, *Mugrarbyn*, makes it plural. The same observation applies to the word شرَكي i. e. *Sherky*, a man of the East.

*Sherkyn*, orientals; this word, by transmutating the *k* to *c* or *s*, and omitting the *h*, becomes *Saracen*.

But since it has been proved, Mr. Editor, that the Latins have had a strong propensity to the letters *c* and *s*, and have turned the Arabic word واح

(*wah*) into *oasis*, and *wah's* into *oasis's*. I doubt if they have not also transmuted *Sarawen*, or more properly *Saharawan*, into *Saracen*, (substituting the letter *c* for the *w*), that is to say, the people of the desert or wilderness. It is well known that the country of the Scythians and Saracens abounded in deserts and wildernesses; and although I do not pretend to boast of antiquarian or etymological lore sufficient to decide this point, yet, I think, if we consult plain sense and probability, there is as much reason to subscribe to this etymology as to that of your correspondent M. Langlès, whose elucidation is ingenious.

If the intelligent readers of your Magazine should agree with me in this etymology, it will throw another ray of light on the darkness of Africa, a continent which now appears to be opening gradually, but slowly, to our view. By the bye, Mr. Editor, who would have thought twenty years ago that hot-cross buns had their origin in Africa (Egypt)? J. G. JACKSON.

10th April, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced to convey through your Miscellany some useful information, from which I have experienced a practical benefit, relative to the management of apple and pear trees. But before I enter upon the information, it is necessary to lay before you the very bad state of a dozen apple trees in my orchard. The stock of them will mea-

See Monthly Magazine for April, p. 247.

sure

sure three feet in circumference! These trees were so injured by the cankered state of their bodies and branches, that there did not appear more than one-sixth part free from canker and moss. The miserable state they were in, and after losing one of them, I consulted a nurseryman, who observed their very old state, and that the canker had so injured them that they were not worth keeping. He therefore advised me to cut them down and plant young ones in their place.

On reflecting on his observations, it occurred to me to make an experiment. I first planted a tree beside each of them, and then proceeded in making the experiment to recover them, and I have the satisfaction to say I have so far succeeded, that any person looking at the branches, the stock being hid from sight, would say they were young thriving trees. They are now free from canker and moss, and uncommonly full of blossom.

As there are many but little acquainted with trees, it is necessary to observe, that every tree has three rinds of bark, the inward, the middle, and the outward. This observation I thought necessary, from a neighbour having destroyed a great number of fine trees. I shall now proceed to state the practical information.

I first cleared away from the stock all the outward bark and moss, so that the body was clear of its outward rind; in doing this the quantity of worms, wood-lice, ear-wigs, and other insects was extraordinary. I then with a small hoe scraped every branch quite clean from moss or rough bark. I next looked over the stems, and where I found any hole that was cankered, I cut out the cankered part quite clean so that no insects could harbour there, extending the lips of the hole to a healthy part of the rind. I afterwards proceeded to the smaller branches, cutting away the cankered knobs to healthy parts, and where any branch crossed another I cut it off. Lastly, with a hand-brush, made of fine whalebone, I brushed the tree over to clear away the insects and their eggs.

I adopted this mode of recovering my trees four years ago. In the first year there was a sensible improvement. I have therefore persevered in the practice every year since, and have the pleasure and gratification to observe that they are become bearers of apples in abundance.

May, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L' APE ITALIANA.

No. XXII.

Dov' ape susurrando

Nei mattiui albori

Vola suggendo i rugiadesi umori;

Guarini.

Where the bee at early morn,

Murmuring sips the dews of morn;

IN the 47th number of the *Biblioteca Italiana*, a literary journal published in Milan, we find some account of the works of Matteo Borra, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Mantua. As his writings are well known on the Continent, and distinguished for a happy union of philosophy and taste, we shall make no apology to our readers for extracting what we think may prove interesting and amusing. They purpose to be a continuation of the 5th volume of a series, and are arranged according to the subject under various heads, as "The Improvisatori," "The Portodimare," "Amours," "Sorrowful Adventures," "Hydrophobia," &c. &c. which we thus interpret.

L'IMPROVVISATORE.

On this awful occasion, I fortunately recollected I was a poet, and resolved to become an *improvvisatore*, and consult the Lover's Manual in my portfolio, regularly divided into chapters, with annotations and references *ad libitum*.

The first opens with the elements of the sublime art—the *estro poetico* itself. In this is included a harvest of rich phrases, all *à la dantesque*, limping sesquipedalians from the Greek, invocations, dedications, Pindaric prophecies, an Æolian brood of tempests, lightning, fires, woods and precipices, night and the tombs. Then followed a portable theatre full of starying virtues, forlorn arts, legitimate tyrannies, &c., with a magic lantern shewing the race of calamities sprung up on this and the other side of the date of Troy, and the battles which befell for at least a league around, between the Trojans and the Greeks.

The second part more particularly directs us how to improvvisatore on one foot; provides strophes for a servant coming into a room, placing a chair, for a dog barking, and a porter who steals. I know from experience what a portfolio such as this is worth, and what applause resounded when I displayed a little of it in the *Place de*

But

Envy will merit like its shade pursue,  
and loves to fix its teeth, like an epure,



cure, in any thing which is good—I exhibited too long—my audience began to criticize—I was not exactly to the taste of all—they began to whisper that I was far from being an universal genius; I had the irritable part of it about me at least—I suddenly turned my sapphies into iambs, and launched into “harsh and bitter numbers” against my foes, already damning with faint praise, and applied them more-over generally to their country. Then rose the strife of tongues—hisses and hootings—at last they began to make impertinent enquiries, and at break of day I shook the dust off my shoes in the face of their city and departed.

In order to strengthen my personal security, I proposed to take refuge in some more spacious and creditable place—I therefore set out for ———, and during my journey amused myself with any thing but the supposition that a man of letters would not easily make himself famous and fortunate wherever he went. With much self-complacency, I ran my eye over my list of recommendations, to fix on which should be first presented, and to see that I had not omitted to add to each, another leaf of commendation, containing a little more eulogy and information respecting the bearer. This is more easily done than people might at first be aware, if they only possess the imitative faculty of the species. But I was interrupted in this examination by the appearance of a lady, who confused my calculating notions, and threw me into extreme perplexity. She was indeed a glorious creature, and united very rare qualities of heart and mind—a happy mixture of sense and sensibility—I knew it would be an adventure immediately—I felt already inspired, hope plumed her wing, and credulity (if I was to play the fool) was prepared to do homage “to follying;” at all events it looks like an adventure; let us examine it a little nearer.

We conversed, and she invited me to La Casa —. Supposing I should meet an academy of luminous wits, among the many distinguished friends and authors whom she recounted to me, I shut myself up for the rest of the day to prepare myself for the engagement. In the first place I chose two or three texts from Horace, committed to memory, a French epigram, ran over half a dozen articles of the Literary Journal—two political anecdotes, and one of the theatre;—thus armed at all

points I boldly sallied into the controversial field. The combat was not for a moment doubtful. I gave a swell on entering the room, which instead of the *diminishing sense* attendant on these occasions, made me feel half as large again; this I followed up with an assured glance, which half abashed the whole circle—I approached with a most easy presence:—kissed hands, presented my credentials, and beginning a well turned compliment—She froze me with a cold and dry “be seated, cavaliere.” The guests sat as stiff as if they had been sinew grown, and the dialogue—

“With weary pace dragg’d its slow length along.”

Of literature I heard nothing, and yet this was the only ground on which I could make a display. At last I dexterously contrived to touch the right chord, by intreating our fair hostess’s opinion upon the last new book, but she only referred me to the gentlemen who were near her, whose names she had previously announced. But who could have imagined of what odd materials these geniuses were made. They shewed no egotism, no mutual praises, and clap traps for applause. They did not even speak of their own books, nor like acute barristers whom we know, put leading questions to the public witnesses around them to elicit in a by-way the gratifying information they coveted. There was no mention of their extensive correspondence with foreign professors, no reference to favourable reviews, or account of numerous translations into other tongues, with a catalogue of egotisms, too long to enumerate. Now this was not at all to my taste—it was not what I had been used to, I despaired of animating the conversation and retired.

I had tried *The ———* without success, and in the evening I determined to try *The Portodimare*, a lady of exquisite *tact*. Here I saw something of the world—it was worth conversing in. The saloon alone was like a glorious picture—it had numerous groups full of the youth and the warmth of genius: here were a party of young married ladies, with men who were yet lovers around them, even the gravest were at cards, and a few downright gamblers in the corner—in what Schlegel would call dramatic perspective, exhibiting faint indications of the working of the passions; while here and there more sober merchants and tradesmen



men were trying in a game of skill what the former were doing by chance (to overreach their neighbour.) The repose of the piece was preserved by groups of literary people, novelists, poets, &c. with musicians; and over the fire with heads drawn closer together, and elbow on knees, your pretty scandal whisperers, or more serious ghost-story tellers, were seen amusing or horrifying one another at leisure. I acquired many years of knowledge in a moment—of a truth I learnt a world of wisdom; and I pronounced *The Portodimare* a woman of surpassing merit. In her circle we were all originals in our way. The first who opened his mouth had a firm and decisive air, and I thought him half a prodigy from his manner. He talked of every thing, had seen every thing, and been every where. Whenever a guest was announced, he had uniformly something to whisper in his ear; if there was any one who moved in a certain set, he either was, or had been, or was likely to be his most particular acquaintance. Now this genius's pockets were not to be compared in value to a courier's income, at this time. Two politicians were about to wax somewhat wroth and loud, and began to attract attention to their discussions of civil, or rather uncivil tolerance to States and to one another. After this I was called upon to recite; they made me *Improvisatore*—all urged me, and all applauded for a moment, and the next they turned their backs on me, coming and going at pleasure. *The Portodimare* seemed a little inspired, I awoke her "youthful thoughts," and the days that were gone, and she thanked me. This made them pay court to me again, and we were all satisfied with one another. I repeated my visits to this delightful house as often as possible; but visits, like every thing else, must have an end, and I at last grew tired of mine.

#### LOVE.

I have travelled long and far in search of amusement and something more solid—but my success has been very middling. In the glory of my happiest conquests I have often wished and struggled for a literary one. The first passion that sacrificed my heart, was the purest, the most obstinate, the most harmonious and Petrarchan like in the world. It was in fact assaulted, taken and stormed, before I knew that I rightly had one. The lady had a touch of the "bas bleu," and in about

a week I found I had exhausted her stock of conversation—the same phrases, a most monotonous sort of erudition, the same poor looks, and the same dry things extracted out of them for ever. I began to feel a vacuum, which philosophers say nature abhors—when I was again smitten by the most animated and variable of little beings that Love ever enumerated in his annals. She was French *à la Française*, a double distilled essence of polite Paris—but the violence of her passions threw her into as many distortions and unpleasing expressions, as we find in a French elegy. She had travelled through Italy with professors, recited comedies to the *Dilettanti*, talked like an angel, and read as agreeably as she spoke. I should really have got entangled, had the jewel been put in as fair a case—let philosophers talk of mind in the face as they will, two eyes and arms are absolutely essential to the most abstract species of beauty. Besides I was no admirer of French flippancy and flirts, and my mind was luckily freed from all doubt by the appearance of *Zelinda*, who wore the "veni, vidi, vici," for her motto.

If ever one human being were made for another, she certainly was meant for me. On her toilet I found a volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Maid of Orleans*, the *Letters of Eugene*, and her fingers bore traces of recent correspondence with her pen. The disorder of her house bore ample witness of its freedom from the slavery of household rules. I was surprised to find that this philosophical lady had a daughter, and that her husband had been abroad for many years—but I now come to my

#### SORROWFUL ADVENTURES.

I had always a laudable desire to distinguish myself, and to exercise some important office. To do this, however, we should first learn to serve, which is always irksome to a man fully sensible of his own merits. I was notwithstanding, in a fair way of gratifying this kind intention towards myself.

I was well received in the literary and philosophical society under the President—; but in my first visit he instituted a polite but rigorous inquisition into my attainments, and the old gentleman had the impertinence to conclude by advising me to study and learn something. Well—I devoted myself for a whole month to the delicious task of an *Amanuensis*, and then he actually

actually promoted me to the honour of inditing letters for him. He envied me, however, this little compliment to my vanity, by requesting to correct them before they were dispatched; and I suppose in the end he would have brought me over to his opinion that I was not *compos mentis*, if I had not speedily convinced him to the contrary.

He at length allowed me to take breath—and it was sweet to rest though but for a moment. I still, however, appeared occupied, made a grand shew of manuscripts, and affected a mysterious look. Then I took an opportunity of filching secrets from his letters or portfolio—gave ear to the doors and walls, and reported my information where I chose: soon, by making *myself scarce*, answering in short replies, &c., I established a reputation for prudence in the opinion of the wisest around me. At last, the manner in which I had been exercising my diplomatic talents was discovered, and my old patron drove me somewhat rudely from his presence, and did what he could to prevent me obtaining another situation. I now resolved to revenge myself at once upon him and the world, by publishing. I muster up my finest manuscripts—my extemporaneous and my non-extemporaneous effusions—they are arranged, in the press, and my work appeared. The gentle public fixed a zealous-tooth in it immediately; I was pronounced a plagiarist, and every thing which was bad. Still I tried to stem the current of public opinion, frequented academies and private circles, modestly canvassing for votes in my own favour, as no one else would appear for me. I talked of new theories, the spirit of the age, recited a platonic ode on music, in two and twenty strophes, each of twenty verses; haunted the houses of the great with new letters of recommendation; buried myself up to the ears in poetry and philosophy, without meeting with a single Mæneas.

Such reflections upon my genius called for an exemplary punishment. After a moment's consideration, I resolved to change both my name and my occupation, and forthwith joined a company—not of actors, but of journalists. Here fame attended me—my anonymous satires were biting; my controversies with other editors dreadful to peruse: for a slice of bread and a plate of good soup, I would have *written up* one paper, and *written down* its adversary, with

the enthusiasm of a patriot. I stung many authors to the quick, for what I had formerly suffered; revenged myself on my past, discomfited my present, and anticipated my future enemies. I was returning home one evening from the publishers—it was about midnight and frightfully dark—I met with a severe bastinado.

#### SEIZED WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

I don't know how it was, but so much fatigue, watching, and disappointment, began sensibly to affect my health. My spirits began to gloom and give way, my nerves were agitated, and my imagination full of devils. The thing began to look a little serious. I worked very little, and was badly paid. I still continued to haunt the more retired parts of the town, and under the veil of twilight visited my editors occasionally in a small way. My society was confined to that of an apothecary, three poor priests, and a young black whom I was instructing "in the ways of booksellers," and who listened to my oracles with due respect, as we sat over a wretched fire. In spite of the most regular and rigorous diet, with an accompanying regimen of mind (hard work), I daily got worse and worse, and was at last driven by my sufferings to consult a physician, who informed me I was subject to the *incubus*.

I thus unbosomed myself to him:—"The source of all my troubles, Doctor, lies in the triumph of injustice over genius, and the prosperity of ignorance—but you will have read more of this in the third volume of my —" The Doctor interrupted me, protesting upon his honour that he had never had the pleasure—that it was quite new to him that I had ever made my appearance in the literary world. There was no bearing this: I felt a sudden excess of rage, and was strongly tempted to seize the informant by his throat. I contented myself, however, with fixing my teeth in the fleshy part of his arm, and refusing either to eat or drink for a week, and my jaw was spontaneously locked.

#### "THE CONSULTATION."

The Doctor now became truly anxious about his patient—in fact, he thought that I was mad, and observed my symptoms with evident dread. Two other physicians were directly summoned, and a surgeon followed them into my chamber. The formalities were less than usual on such occasions; they sat down at once, but the two last

would not so far intrench upon etiquette as to admit the surgeon to the consultation. He therefore drew back a yard or more out of the line of the faculty, while they inspected the nature of the bite. The bitten physician had no more right to give his own opinion of it than a child, and he must only state the degree of pain, and the peculiar sensations that he felt. Now came *my* turn, and they approached me somewhat cautiously.

After the usual diplomatic theories had been canvassed, they concluded upon reducing some portion of them to practice; but what arguments, what an array of precedents and cases, what reflections upon their rivals and one another, before they could agree as to the mode in which it should be done. At length the question was put—they must decide upon something. But was it spontaneous hydrophobia?—yes—was it only common madness?—yes.—“*Ah, indeed—look, so—it is,*”—they all exclaimed together—a fine case—an uncommon case—and one that I have long wished to see. In this, however, my first physician did not join—he proposed bleeding to diminish the excess and avert the danger of inflammation. Bleeding!—exclaimed another; surely not to diminish, it will increase the circulation, and of course carry a greater portion of the virus into the blood.—Come then, let us try opium, it will calm and stupify him at least.—No, no, it will excite, volatilize, and rouse him, depend upon it. Ah! then blister and dose him with cathartics. Mr. Apothecary, we leave this to *your* care.

This was an unlucky prescription for me. In two days I became more patient and resigned than Job. Devils, blue, white, and grey, faded from my imagination, the literary world seemed receding before my eyes, and I became fully aware that I was fast approaching

“That bourne from whence no traveller returns;”

in other words “the end of the world,” was come for me. I was at last about to be undeceived; yet though I had suffered so much wretchedness and disappointment, and often secretly wished, and openly prayed for death, I began to feel an unaccountable reluctance about going—it was too late however, and I composed myself as well as I could. I endeavoured to be serious, but could not help reflecting on the partiality shewn by nature, in granting

such long life-leases to geese and ravens, and such short ones to the Lords of the creation, and prepared myself in rather a sulky humour, but as fast as my weakness permitted, to make my will.

*Imprimis*—I will and bequeath to our gentle public my pen and ink.—*Item*—The proceeds of my last satirical work.

*Item*. My other inedited as well as published works to be presented to one out of the 900 public libraries in favour of which it shall so be decided by lot.

*Item*. My sketches of works and unfinished pieces, annotations, collated editions, &c. &c. to such of my literary friends as shall appear most disposed to finish them.

*Item*. I leave the sum of ——— to any sculptor or engraver, who shall be found to have executed my bust or portrait during my life—and moreover leave the same sum for an inscription to be placed upon my tomb. Surmounting the inscription must appear an emblem of future glory—an eagle rising from a funeral pyre, and at its feet a serpent with a sprig of hellebore in its mouth, the signification of which may be left to the judgment of future heraldists and antiquarians.

The inscription to run as follows:—

Illi uni  
Undique ex orbe  
Admiracione conlata  
Dedicaverunt  
Summi rei litterariæ  
Optimates  
Quorum Nomina  
Hic inscripta Sunt.

With which I recommend there should be inserted individually the names of my collateral relations, friends and brethren in literature.

Thus *every thing* will be decently concluded—for as soon as I have once departed this life, I shall consider the whole world as fairly at an end.

In these specimens of the lighter style of Borsa, we can give but a faint idea of the character and powers of the writer. We consider him a much better critic and philosopher than a poet. The sixth and last volume of his works contains two tragedies, entitled “Agamemnon and Clitemnestra,” “Aulisa, Daughter of Aristodemo;” &c. &c. The first bears strong traces of juvenile composition; and the somewhat arbitrary mode in which the events and incidents are developed, with the intricacy of the plot, fails to interest the feelings, and give proper life and action to the piece. The second is far superior, both in point of skill and a sustained power of language well adapted to tragedy;



tragedy; but it cannot be admitted to rank in the higher order of Italian dramas, more particularly of modern production. We dare not even say that it casts an additional ray of grace or beauty on the dramatic muse of Italy, who seems to have lavished the greatest portion of her love on one distinguished favourite. We may speak of his other poems with more approbation: he certainly must be allowed to have succeeded in a *lighter* species of song, and to have known how to weave with a few choice flowers of Pindus, the  
*"Hærentem multa cum laude coronam."*

We refer more particularly to "*The Vision*," entitled Rousseau at Paris, Night, the 21st Jan. 1793. This is distinguished for poetic spirit, full of bright and beautiful imaginations, which only dwell in a poet's heart or brain. Neither is it without elegance, and a certain freshness as well as sweetness of thought and style.

But devoted to more severe and useful studies, it is seldom that Matteo Borsa can indulge in that refreshment of mind which constitutes the literary *business* of some, and is pursued in spite of an anti-poetic nature, "*a lean and sallow abstinence*," and most unpropitious booksellers, and other gentlemen (critics) *in the trade*.

The works of Signor Borsa will be found to contain much sound and practical philosophy, with no little learning, mingled with a vein of humour, and the charm of eloquent Italian composition.

A. Z.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
 SIR,

**I**T seems that simony is yet more undefinable, incomprehensible, and illusory, than I conceived it possible to be. It partakes of the highest uncertainty of the law; and nothing less than a judge and jury, upon the varying evidences of medical attendants and nurses and servants, as to life and death, with weaker aid from established testimony and authority, than in a case of the soundness or unsoundness of a horse, is to determine the point. You may purchase church property in expectation, the price varying according to the age and the health of the incumbent; but then you must ascertain correctly what the state of danger is; for if the incumbent die to-day, it may be simony, and you lose your money; but if he live till to-morrow, it may be a very good and fair bargain; so, with

equal caution, you must make your purchase, most advisedly, according as it may be for yourself, or another person, taking care lest haste, or impatience, or improvidence of any kind, shew a kind of expectation on your part, which may or may not make it simony. The late case of — Fox, Esq., plaintiff, against the Bishop of Chester, defendant, outdoes more than I have stated.

Mr. Fox purchased the living of Wilmslow for 6000*l.* and presented it to the Rev. Mr. Appleby; but he and his lawyers erred, as I have described, and Mr. Appleby lost his living, and Mr. Fox his money, and others got the presentation and the living.

Now, is it not contrary to all that is serious, and good, and holy, that there should be such a fine line drawn in the definition of an alleged offence against God and man? Is it not contrary to the law and the Gospel, that there should be any line of demarcation to such an offence? The purchase of spirituals is out of the question; let, then, the English law at once say, that the temporals of the Church may be purchased, or that they may not be; and, if purchased, that any one may have a right to make that purchase; if not, that no one can so act. Till this is done, there will be a continual halting between two opinions, in our laity and clergy, our judges and bishops, our lawyers and juries, to the disgrace and ridicule of all that are concerned in it.

I send you these remarks as a pledge that I have not lost sight of the subject, though I wish some one of more personal experience, who may have escaped from this wretched lazaret-house, would unveil the secrets belonging to it. One of the most artful and iniquitous for the church and state measures, was the act, that, under the pretence of checking the common informer, gave the power to the bishops of licensing incumbents to non-residence. The only redress that the people had for the non-residence of their pastor was thus treacherously taken from them: from that time pluralists have been encouraged, non-residents have been protected, and every kind of base barter and bargain made easy and convenient by interest and influence. When the state of the unbeneficed clergy of the Church of England is considered, that the more retired the life the steadier the habit, and, in most respects, the more conscientiously the duty is performed the less is the chance of getting a benefice; and

and when the further detriment to that state, from pluralities, non-residences, and simoniacal tricks, is added, I am astonished that the independent, incorruptible, and unwilling-to-be-corrupted members, do not join together in a plain and full statement to the legislature, of their own, and their church, and their country's wrongs, from the gross abuses which I have necessarily so slightly noticed.

It may be asked, what, then, have the church-reformers, the Wesleys, the Whitfields, and all the self-gratulating Evangelical and Gospel ministers done? The answer is, they have rivetted the foregoing evils, by neglecting their own cures, purchasing livings, and, by a curious kind of conscience, that has, in some remarkable instances, been very memorable for KEEPING. Had these ultras instituted a few bye-laws among themselves, such as, 1st, We pledge ourselves always to reside in our parishes; 2ndly, We declare that we will never hold two benefices at the same time; 3rdly, We will never purchase any church service; 4thly, We will use every means in our power to get a commutation of tithes; 5thly, We will always be willing to refer to *private* arbitration, any dispute concerning our clerical rights; 6thly, We will carefully avoid all doubtful points of controversy—they might have had, at least, the merit of example. I only touch on a few themes—but I am getting off my subject. C. LUCAS.

May 8th, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following extract from Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, vol. iv. pp. 196 and 7, your correspondent Poplicola, in your Magazine for May, will find his enquiry answered, respecting the Latin line he quotes—

"Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat." With the following elucidation of the other saying:—"Quos Deus (it should rather be Quem Jupiter) vult perdere, prius dementat," Mr. Boswell was furnished by Mr. Richard Howe, of Aspley, in Bedfordshire, as communicated to that gentleman by his friend Mr. John Pitts, late rector of Great Brickhill, in Buckinghamshire.

Perhaps, no scrap of Latin whatever has been more quoted than this. It occasionally falls even from those who are scrupulous, even to pedantry in their latinity, and will not admit a word into

their compositions which has not the sanction of the first age. The word *demento* is of no authority, either as a verb active or neuter. After a long search for the purpose of deciding a bet, some gentlemen of Cambridge found it amongst the fragments of Euripides, in what edition I do not recollect, where it is given as a translation of a Greek Iambick.

Οι Θεος θηλει απολίσσαι, πρωτ' απορρησαι.

The above scrap was found in the hand-writing of a suicide of fashion, Sir D. O., some years ago, lying on the table of the room where he had destroyed himself. The suicide was a man of classical acquirements: he left no other paper behind him.

May 19th, 1821. ALLSHARPS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES, in 1819.

(Continued from No. 354, p. 422.)

THE scenery in the neighbourhood of Dugood, or the Black Wood, is highly in unison with such dark and daring outrages, and a more gloomy and romantic spot could not well have been chosen for the perpetration of robbery and murder. About half way between Dinas Mowddwg and Dolgelley, we began to ascend a bleak and tremendous pass between the mountains, a mile or rather more in extent, and called what we fear no Englishman will be able to articulate—Bwlch Oerdrws, or the *Pass of the Frozen Door*. Nothing can be more dreary and desolate than the surrounding scenery; high hills, their declivities plentifully strewn with fragments of rock, and almost perpetually enveloped in mist, bound the pass on either side, and present a most dismal and comfortless prospect, the deep silence of which is only broken by a fierce rivulet, which brawling among the cliffs of the mountains on the left, pursues its course with angry vehemence. It was in this rugged defile, our companion told us, that the principal landholders in North Wales held a meeting after the wars of Owen Glendower, in order to consult upon the best means of enforcing the observance of justice, without any other legal sanction than their own influence. After the death of Glendower, the situation of the Welsh was miserable and forlorn in the extreme. Still pertinaciously wedded to the unshackled customs of their

their ancestors, holding in utter detestation the English and their country, and glowing with an eager desire for revenge, they turned their attention to the annoyance of the English borderers, plundering and devastating the lordships on the confines of England with unceasing activity. In consequence of this contumacy, some very severe laws were enacted\* by which the Welsh were reduced to a state of the most absolute bondage, and deprived of the benefits arising from an impartial administration of justice. Being thus prevented in some measure from venting their vengeance upon their hereditary enemies the English, their irascible and contentious disposition became engaged in quarrels among themselves, and the whole of North Wales, more especially the retired districts of Caernarvon and Merioneth, displayed a horrible scene of anarchy and bloodshed. They continued thus tumultuously agitated till the union of Wales with England in 1535, and even then many years elapsed before they began to imitate the more mild and polished manners of their neighbours. We made the best of our way through the desolate Pass of the Frozen Door, and soon gained its extremity, when the landscape became altogether changed. To the brown and barren mountains of Bwlch Oerdrws, succeeded the green woods and fertile pastures of Caerynwch, the seat of Chief Baron Richards. But the delightful landscape which spread smilingly before us was partially obscured by the falling shadows of twilight, for soon after we descended the pass, the sun withdrew his rays from the lovely glen through which we journeyed.

And now beneath th' horizon, westering  
slow,

Had sunk the orb of day: o'er all the vale  
A purple softness spread, save where the  
tree

Its giant shadow stretched, or wandering  
stream

Mirror'd the light of heaven, still traced  
distinct

When twilight dimly shrouded all beside.  
A grateful coolness freshen'd the calm air,  
And the hoarse grasshoppers their evening  
song

Sung shrill and careless, as the dews of  
night

Descended.

At length we came in sight of Dol-

\* See particularly the statutes of 2 and 3 of Hen. IV. and 2 Hen. V.

gelley, charmingly situated in a valley just beneath us, and presenting a most delightful scene to our view; indeed, so tranquil and lovely was the scene, as it appeared before us in the soft gloom of a calm summer's evening, that we lingered for a long time on the summit of a hill we had ascended, feasting on its gentle and unobtrusive beauties; and it was not till these beauties were gradually, and almost imperceptibly concealed from us by the increasing duskiness of the evening that we resumed our walk, and descended from our elevated situation. We shortly afterwards entered the town over a bridge of one arch, and turning to the right down the principal street, reached the Golden Lion, after one of the most delightful rambles it has ever been our lot to accomplish. Here we parted with our intelligent and agreeable fellow traveller. He lives at some distance from Dolgelley, and had ordered his servant to meet him with a horse there, having yet five or six miles to travel. "My cottage, gentlemen," said he, as he prepared to proceed on his journey, "has always a spare bed for a friend or two, and if you visit our part of the county, I shall be very glad to see you at ——— (mentioning the name of his residence) if you will honour me with your company, then I will promise you a hearty Welsh welcome. You may fix your own time, and I shall make no strangers of you." We expressed ourselves grateful for his kindness, and promised, if we did bend our steps towards the spot where he dwelt, that we would certainly avail ourselves of his hospitality. He earnestly urged his invitation, mounted his horse, and left us very highly impressed with the good-natured open-heartedness of the real Welsh gentlemen—for such undoubtedly is Mr. R—— of B——n.\* Dolgelley, the rude capital of Merionethshire, is one of the most populous and respectable towns in North Wales, but the

\* During our sojourning in the principality, we had not, unfortunately, an opportunity of visiting Mr. R——, but we have since heard that he lamented the circumstance, as much, perhaps, as we ourselves did. If this brief memoir should meet the eye of that gentleman, will it afford him any gratification to learn that the English strangers, since they returned to London, have frequently thought of his politeness and urbanity?—They hope it will.



houses in the interior of the town are exceedingly mean, and built in open defiance of all regularity; there are, however, some neat and comfortable residences on the hills in the suburbs.

To compensate for this deficiency of beauty in the building, its situation is delightful "beyond compare." Placed in a wide and well cultivated valley amidst verdant meadows, watered by a fine mountain river, and surrounded by hills, high above which the lofty Cader Idris is seen in the south, *caput inter nubila condens*, it presents a charming scene to the eye of the spectator, and induces one to imagine that the boisterous evils of life find no resting-place at Dolgelley; so well does it seem defended from them by its lofty and everlasting barriers. Nor is the beauty of the surrounding scenery its only recommendation. It possesses some little interest in an historical point of view; for that fiery rebel, Owen Glendower, assembled a parliament here soon after he was crowned Prince of Wales, to enter into an alliance with Charles of France, and during the Cromwellian civil war the town was fortified for a short time by a party of sturdy loyalists, who were however, quickly sent to the right about by a troop of republican soldiers.\* It is, moreover, of some consequence as a trading town, as a large portion of the flannel manufactured in the neighbourhood is brought thither for sale at the fairs; and during the summer months it is generally crowded with tourists and English families, who flock thither for the purpose of ascending Cader Idris, and to visit some romantic waterfalls not very far from the town. In addition, to this, there is a very good inn at

Dolgelley, ye clept the Golden Lion, and kept by a person named Evans—Richard Evans; if we mistake not: a fearful man to look at, for the said Richard is tall, sturdy and muscular: a man of wealth withal, but mild as one of his own mountain kids in demeanor. The principal manager of the Lion, however, is his daughter Mary, a very Hebe, though a Welsh one, and as ready to see her guests well attended to as any inn-keeper's bustling daughter need be. What more would man wish for? He must be a surly dog, indeed, who could be uncomfortable at Dolgelley; for a good inn, a pretty and well behaved serving-maid; and a lovely landscape, are quite enough for the genuine and hearty traveller.

We had not apprized our worthy friend, (who, like ourselves, has not yet summoned sufficient resolution to enter the "holy pale of matrimony") of our visit to Dolgelley, and the morning after our arrival we strolled forth, in the direction pointed out by our host, towards the domicile of our old college companion, Mr. W——. He welcomed us to Wales with sincere cordiality, insisted upon our dining and spending the day with him, and invited us to accompany him in a walk to a farm of his, four miles among the hills, south-east of the town. We gladly accepted the invitation, and away we went accordingly. We have heard it asserted that there is no real pleasure in viewing beautiful scenery; that a great deal more is said about green and lofty hills, waving woods, romantic cataracts, foaming torrents, cloud-capt mountains, and grassy glades, than the mere sight of either or of all can ever inspire. Nay, a good-humoured little friend of ours, whose peregrinations have been chiefly confined to the suburbs of the metropolis, has often told us, that to his mind, Cheapside, lighted with gas on a dark winter's night, is far more grand and beautiful than any countryfied landscape in the world. We can find no fault with the honest citizen's predilection; we only pity the taste of the individual who can possibly and in good earnest entertain so gothic and unpoetical a notion. There are, doubtless, many other men besides our friend, who look with indifference, if not with contempt, on the glorious loveliness of rural scenery; who cannot admire the splendid works of "Nature and Nature's God," and whose contracted and frigid souls expand

\* This part of Wales, it appears, was the scene of much bloodshed during this tumultuous and sanguinary period. For we find in a curious manuscript preserved in the Wynnstay library, the following memoranda: "1644, Nov. 29. The Parliament burnt Mathavarn, in Montgomeryshire, and made that part of the country conformable to the rest. 1645, Aug. 2d. The Montgomeryshire forces invaded Merionyddshire, and lay for a time at Dolgelley. The same day the King's forces burnt Yuy's Maengwyn, lest the parliament should find any harbour there. Aug. 21st. The Montgomeryshire forces invaded again Merionyddshire, and lay for a week at Bata, until they were driven out of the country, by Sir John Owen, and the North Wales men.

pand not to the inspiring melody of the summer morn.

O how can they renounce the boundless store

Of charms which Nature to her votary yields!  
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,

The pomp of groves, the garniture of fields;  
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,  
And all that echoes to the song of even;  
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,

And all the dread magnificence of heaven,  
Oh how can they renounce, and hope to be forgiven!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the LARCH, from *Practical Observations*, made in SCOTLAND, by a *landed Proprietor and Planter, of Forfarshire*; written originally in French, at the desire of some Planters of that country, and translated by MR. LAWRENCE.

(Concluded from No. 352, p. 221.)

**T**HERE are at this time in France extensive wastes left entirely unproductive, which are capable of being converted into plantations of larch. It is both the duty and the interest of that government to give the utmost encouragement to the plantation of so precious a tree. We have remarked that the larch planted on poor soils, meliorates them in a most remarkable manner; and that lands which had produced nothing but stunted heath and rubbish, in a few years had changed their face, and became covered with green herbage. All the leaves of the larch fall on the approach of winter, and form an enriching manure to the soil.

In ornamental plantations, the larch has been mixed with other forest trees, and being once cut, afterwards attained a useful size. Of all the pine class, it is that which is least injurious to other trees which grow under its protection; and we have a fine plantation of oak and beech, sheltered by larches, which have been cut with great profit at the age of thirty-five years, leaving the former trees in full vegetation, which seems even to have had a growth more rapid after the shelter of the larches was withdrawn.

Next to the larch, in Scotland we esteem the fir or deal tree, *pinus abies*, as the most profitable for plantation upon waste lands; it requires a soil of considerable humidity and some depth, however barren, such as the turfy and marshy lands. This kind of soil is com-

mon in Scotland, and probably in many parts of France, on wet borders at the foot of the mountains. The Norwegian fir, if planted in a proper soil, is equally rapid in growth with the larch. It produces more wood than the larch, its trunk rising less rapidly into cone, but it requires a greater space of land. Thick planting in a particular manner impedes its growth; and while we can plant twelve or fourteen hundred larches upon a Scotch acre, we cannot safely risk upon the same extent of land more than nine hundred or a thousand firs.

There is this great advantage in the larch, that it is seldom warped or crooked in its growth, either from the power of the wind or other causes; its lateral branches being very long at the inferior parts, while at the summit they are very short. The extremity consists of a strong and elastic upright sprig. The top of the larch also, is more slender and flexible than that of the common pine. Fir wood is most commonly used in Norway, and also universally in England, for flooring, door-panels and wainscot. It is durable, and fetches the same price as the larch, but its bark has not hitherto been used in the tanneries.

In Scotland there are two varieties of the fir, the branches of the one are arched from the bottom to the top, those of the other, pendant. The last kind is the best, the first being subject to have its terminal shoot injured by the frost, which never happens to the other. The first is a slow grower, the other shoots rapidly, and is well replenished with the resinous juice. It never requires pruning or lopping, unless of those branches which are quite dead, for the resin distils freely from the wounds made in cutting a living branch.

The resinous juice of the larch is the turpentine of commerce. If in France, as in Scotland, this tree should be found to make good firewood, a considerable profit might be made by extracting the turpentine through an incision before the wood is felled. But this ought not to be done in a plantation, the timber of which is intended for domestic or maritime buildings; for in the case of the American pine, we have thorough experience in England, of the difference between the wood of the red pine cut up in its full sap, and that from which the turpentine had been previously extracted. The first

is perhaps the best kind of deal known or used in Europe; the latter, beyond doubt, among the worst; a better proof for which cannot be assigned, than the fact, that it is peculiarly subject to the dry rot.

Hitherto we have not discovered in the larch any symptoms of that destructive malady: but probably our experience of that precious wood, on that important point, and as to its advantages or disadvantages, has not yet been sufficiently long or extensive. A moist close and foul air seems to be the native climate of the dry rot in the timber used for the construction of houses and of ships; on which account our most experienced builders are careful to leave no hollows or cracks which may enclose air in the beams or planks to be converted.

The larch, contrary to the fir, will succeed upon a poor soil, in its actual state, unfit either for corn crops, or to be converted into pastures; in short, never likely to repay the expence of either of those purposes. We have found the expences of this plantation not to exceed fourscore and ten *frances* per Scotch acre, including the charge of ditch and bank for the inclosure.

In the mountainous cantons, the shelter afforded by these plantations to the flocks and herds there fed, may become an object of the greatest importance.

In ornamental gardens of a certain extent, few forest trees are more shewy and beautiful than the larch; its long and pendant interior branches, extending over the green turf, produce a most elegant and picturesque effect.

The eulogium, we trust, will be pardoned, which we have bestowed upon this precious tree, for we have found by experience, that for sale, for utility in the construction of all kinds of buildings, and for the embellishment and shelter it affords to gloomy and sombre regions, its worth is almost inestimable; that it meliorates the soil, and produces pasturage upon lands apparently condemned by nature to barrenness. In fine, we continue to make an annual extension in the plantation of this our favourite tree.

\* \* A most important application of larch timber has been made within these few years. In consequence of the failure of a fir-built harbour-barge, at Dundee, one of larch has been constructed and substituted; and after a number of years' wear, it has proved perfectly sound. In consequence of this trial, several boats have been built of

larch, as preferable to oak for lightness in rowing and buoyancy in the water, and to Baltic or American fir for durability. The experiment is also making in England, of building the Athol, of 26 guns, with Scotch larch; should it succeed, the Duke of Athol's extensive estates, and those generally of the northern proprietors, will be immensely increased in value, larch having been long the prevailing timber in the plantations of Scotland.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.  
No. VII.

MARINO FALIERO, DOGE OF VENICE;  
BY LORD BYRON.

THIS work is worthy of the genius of its author.—It has realized all the anticipations to which his previous efforts could fairly give rise.—What might have been expected from him, he has done; and, considering the standard of reputation, up to which he is now compelled to write, this is sufficient praise. We never heard that much promise of dramatic genius was attributed to him. The character of his poetry and the qualities of his mind, never appeared to us to possess the essential ingredients of success in that most difficult of all departments of letters. Perhaps, in some respects, his talents are of quite an opposite order.

Yet his play is a powerful and noble work, built for fame and futurity. It conveys no disparagement to say that it never could succeed upon the stage. We believe it never was intended for it. The boards of Drury Lane will not echo long the imprecations of the Doge.—No one but Kean ought to have uttered them—He would have acted the part in the spirit in which it was written; and the force of two such minds concentrated in a single character, would have carried the public approbation by storm, even though all the rest of the play had been reduced to a dead letter.

The plot of this play has no claim to novelty. It is formed upon the old machinery of a conspiracy, which by the persevering adoption of successive playwrights, has been well nigh worn out. We have, as usual, a cool calculating steady conspirator, urged on by a fiery bloodthirsty ruffian, and betrayed by an undetermined remorseful companion. In these points, it coincides with the *Venice Preserved* of Otway; and Lord Byron has been accused of imitation. With the exception of the incidents in the plot, which are historical and inseparable from the subject,



ject; no two plays could be mentioned more decidedly at variance in their execution. The *Venice Preserved* is a genuine drama, full of passion and effect. It is easy, natural, pathetic, and voluptuous. The Doge of Venice, on the other hand, is lofty and severe, and comparatively speaking, laborious. We may contrast them best in the characters of their heroines, and the same comparison will hold good throughout.—Belvidere produces a high tragic interest—Angiolina little or none. The first is an exquisite picture of womanly beauty, tenderness, and weakness.—The latter is a most exemplary wife, conducting herself with the greatest good sense and decorum, and entitled to our utmost respect. We willingly grant it to her, and to the poet who has embodied so desirable an epitome of the graver virtues; but we feel convinced that this single character precludes the necessity of a longer contrast, as tragedians, between Byron and Otway. They had little congenial in their talents, and could not, perhaps, if they had been willing, have borrowed from each other.

About the year 1355, Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, ventured, when arrived at a mature old age, to unite himself to a young and beautiful orphan, the daughter of an intimate friend, who died in reduced circumstances. The noble spirit of Angiolina admired the generosity and loved the virtues of this aged nobleman, and she proved herself worthy to be his wife. In the exercise of his authority the Doge had occasion to repress the insolence of a young Venetian, Steno, who revenged himself by affixing a libellous sarcasm on the Ducal chair. The virtue of Angiolina looks down upon this insult with calm disdain; but the fiery Doge demands the infliction of signal punishment on the offender. The case is referred to the Council of Forty, who sentence Steno to a short imprisonment. To the Doge, who meditated no less a retribution than death, this judgment conveyed a grosser insult than his original ground of complaint. His rage and hatred are transferred, with increase, from the criminal to his judges. He resolves upon a capable and full revenge, to effect which he is driven to adopt a solecism of state, a kind of political paradox. He commits, as it were, high treason against himself; and leagues with a band of malcontents, who by discomfiture became rebels, to

cut down the overgrown aristocracy of his city, and set up in its place, the likeness of a free government in his own person. The plot is revealed by the humanity of a confederate, who wishes to spare the life of his patron and friend; and the oligarchy are ingenious enough to turn the tables upon the Doge, and contrary, as we think, to the pure and invariable principles of legitimacy, to strike off the head of their venerable and paternal sovereign. To him, this is a matter of little moment. He displays throughout the spirit of a lion, and of a magnanimous one too. He is a true hero—an animal of prey—and the life or the death of others or himself, is of small consideration in his eyes.—But the breath of dishonour he cannot brook; and to wipe of its taint, he will dare and lose every thing. This character (for of the others little need be said,) is boldly conceived, skillfully developed, and vigorously sustained to the last. A gloomy and threatening cloud hangs over the remnant of his days. His enterprise fails, he is tried, convicted, and executed. But he rises superior to his oppressors and his fate, and when death approaches, he rushes on it, like a whirlwind. The catastrophe to which we allude, and which we shall subsequently extract for the gratification of our readers, is appalling. We are thunderstruck, not by the horrors of death, but by the force and vehemence of will with which those horrors are set at nought and overcome. The Doge defies death into insignificance. Of the two, we feel inclined to say, that

“He is the elder and more terrible.”

After the fatal blow is given, we feel as if we had witnessed some mighty explosion, and can hardly believe that such dangerous and ardent materials have resolved themselves into thin air and silent dust; that a little heap of earth was once the domicile of such a fiery and unconquerable spirit.

In the ducal chamber, we find the Doge awaiting with impatience the sentence of the Forty upon Steno. Their secretary arrives with it at last, and retires while the Doge requests his nephew to read the rescript.

“Take thou this paper;

The misty letters vanish from my eyes,  
I cannot fix them.”

The nephew Bertuccio Faliero, reads,  
“That Michel Steno be detained a month  
In close arrest—

Doge. Proceed.

*Bert.* My Lord, 'tis finish'd.

*Doge.* How say you?—finish'd! Do I dream?—'tis false—

Give me the paper—*(snatches the paper and reads.)*

'Tis decreed in council  
"That Michel Steno"—Nephew, thine arm!

*Bert.* ————— Nay,  
Cheer up, be calm; this transport is un-  
called for—

Let me seek some assistance.

*Doge.* ————— Stop, sir—stir not—  
'Tis past—

*Bert.* I cannot but agree with you  
The sentence is too slight for the offence—  
It is not honourable in the Forty  
To affix so slight a penalty to that  
Which was a foul affront on you, and even  
To them, as being your subjects; but 'tis  
not

Yet without remedy; you can appeal  
To them once more, or to the Avogadori,  
Who, seeing that true justice is withheld,  
Will now take up the cause they once de-  
clined,

And do you right upon the bold delinquent.  
Think you not thus, good uncle? Why do  
you stand

So fix'd? You heed me not:—I pray you  
hear me!

*Doge.* *(dashing down the Ducal bonnet,  
and offering to trample upon it, exclaims,  
as he is withheld by his nephew)*  
Oh! that the Saracen were in St. Mark's  
Thus would I do him homage.—

*Bert.* For the sake  
Of Heaven and all its saints, my Lord—

*Doge.* Away!  
Oh, that the Genoese were in the port!  
Oh, that the Huns, whom I o'erthrew at  
Zara,  
Were ranged around the palace!"

While these passions are in full ac-  
tion, Israel Bertuccio arrives, and suc-  
ceeds in enlisting the Doge into the  
service of rebellion. In the succeeding  
interview between him and Angiolina,  
she attempts in vain to mollify the old  
man's indignation.—

*Angio.* Heaven bids us to forgive our  
enemies.—

*Doge.* Doth Heaven forgive her own?  
Is Satan saved  
From wrath eternal?

*Angio.* Do not speak thus wildly—  
Heaven will alike forgive you and your  
foes.—

*Doge.* Amen! may Heaven forgive them.

*Angio.* And will you?

*Doge.* Yes, when they are in Heaven!

*Angio.* And not till then?

*Doge.* What matters my forgiveness?  
an old man's,  
Worn out, scorn'd, spurn'd, abused; what  
matters then

My pardon more than my resentment, both

Being weak and worthless? I have liv'd  
too long—

But let us change the argument.—My child,  
My injured wife, the child of Loredano,  
The brave, the chivalrous, how little deem'd  
Thy father, wedding thee unto his friend,  
That he was linking thee to shame!—Alas!  
Shame without sin, for thou art faultless.—

Had'st thou

But had a different husband, *any* husband  
In Venice save the Doge, this blight, this  
brand,

This blasphemy had never fallen upon thee.  
So young, so beautiful, so good, so pure,  
To suffer this, and yet be unavenged.

*Angio.* I am too well avenged, for you  
still love me,  
And trust, and honour me; and all men  
know

That you are just, and I am true: what  
more

Could I require, or you command?

*Doge.* 'Tis well,  
And may be better; but whate'er betide,  
Be thou at least kind to my memory.

*Angio.* Why speak you thus?

*Doge.* It is no matter why;  
But I would still, whatever others think,  
Have your respect both now and in my  
grave."

The meeting between the Doge and  
the conspirators then takes place.—  
After the bargain is concluded, Faliero  
feels some compunction, which he over-  
comes by recounting his grievances.

"Oime! Oime! and must I do this deed?

*Israel.* My Lord, you are much mov'd:  
it is not now

That such things must be dwelt upon.

*Doge.* Your patience

A moment—I recede not.—Mark with me  
The gloomy vices of this government.  
From the hour that made me Doge, the

*Doge* they made me—

Farewell the past! I died to all that had  
been,

Or rather they to me: no friends, no kind-  
ness,

No privacy of life—all were cut off;

They came not near me, such approach  
gave umbrage;

They could not love me, such was not the  
law;

They thwarted me, 'twas the state's policy;  
They baffled me, 'twas a patrician's duty;

They wronged me, for such was to right  
the state;

They could not right me, that would give  
suspicion!

So that I was a slave to my own subjects;

So that I was a foe to my own friends;

Begin with spies for guards—with robes  
for power—

With pomp for freedom—gaolers for a  
council—

Inquisitors for friends—and hell for life!

I had one only fount of quiet left,

And *that* they poison'd! My pure house-  
hold gods  
Were shiver'd on my hearth, and o'er their  
shrine  
Sat grinning Ribaldry and sneering Scorn."  
The assembly breaks up, leaving the  
Doge and Israel together. The better  
nature of the former struggles hard  
within him, but he cannot resist the  
temptation of revenge.

"Doubt not—fear not—I  
Will be your most unmerciful accomplice!  
And yet I act no more on my free will,  
Nor my own feelings—both compel me  
back;

But there is *hell* within me and around,  
And like the demon who believes and  
trembles,

Must I abhor and do.—Away! away!  
Get thee unto thy fellows, I will hie me  
To gather the retainers of our house—  
Doubt not, Saint Mark's great bell shall  
wake all Venice,

Except her slaughter'd senate: ere the sun  
Be broad upon the Adriatic, there  
Shall be a voice of weeping, which shall  
drown

The roar of waters in the cry of blood!  
I am resolved—come on."

From many of the intervening scenes  
we might extract passages of great  
spirit and beauty; but we must hasten  
to the conclusion. The Doge is seized  
and condemned.—He is led to execu-  
tion on the top of the stone steps,  
called the Giant's staircase, in the Ducal  
Palace.—A Chief of the Ten takes off  
the Ducal cap from his head. In his  
last speech he pours out all the bitter-  
ness and fury of his soul.

*Doge.* I speak to Time and to Eternity,  
Of which I grow a portion, not to man:—  
Ye elements! in which to be resolved  
I hasten, let my voice be as a spirit  
Upon you! Ye blue waves! which bore my  
banner;

Ye winds! which flutter'd o'er as if you  
lov'd it,

And fill'd my swelling sails as they were  
wafted

To many a triumph! Thou my native earth,  
Which I have bled for; and thou foreign  
earth,

Which drank this willing blood from many  
a wound;—

Ye stones, in which my gore will not sink,  
but

Reek up to Heaven! Ye skies, which will  
receive it;

Thou sun, which shinest on these things;  
and Thou

Who kindest and who quenchest suns!—  
Attest!

I am not innocent—but are these guiltless?  
I perish, but not unavenged; far ages  
Float up from the abyss of time to be,

And show these eyes, before they close, the  
doom

Of this proud city, and I leave my curse  
On her and her's for ever!—Yes, the hours  
Are silently engendering of the day;  
When she, who built 'gainst Attila a bul-  
wark,

Shall yield, and bloodlessly and basely  
yield,

Unto a bastard Attila, without  
Shedding so much blood in her last defence  
As these old veins, oft drain'd in shield-  
ing her,

Shall pour in sacrifice.—She shall be bought  
And sold, and be an appanage to those  
Who shall despise her!—She shall stoop  
to be

A province for an empire, petty town  
In lieu of capital, with slaves for senates,  
Beggars for nobles, panders for a people—  
Then, when the Hebrew's in thy palaces,  
The Hun in thy high places, and the Greek  
Walks o'er thy mart, and smiles on it for  
his;

When thy patricians beg their bitter bread  
In narrow streets, and in their shameful  
need

Make their nobility a plea for pity;  
Then, when the few who still retain a  
wreck

Of their great father's heritage shall fawn  
Round a barbarian Vice of King's Vice-  
gerent,

Even in the palace where they swayed as  
sovereigns,

Even in the palace where they slew their  
sovereign,

Proud of some name they have disgraced.  
When these and more are heavy on thee,  
when

Smiles without mirth, and pastimes with-  
out pleasure;

Youth without honour, age without respect;  
Meanness and weakness, and a sense of woe  
'Gainst which thou wilt not strive, and  
dar'st not murmur,

Have made thee last and worst of peopled  
desarts;

Then, in the last gasp of thine agony,  
Amidst thy many murders, think of *mine*,  
Thou den of drunkards, with the blood of  
princes.

Gehenna of the waters! Thou Sea-Sodom!  
Thus I devote thee to the infernal Gods!

Thee and thy serpent seed!

[*Here the Doge turns and addresses the  
executioner.*]

Slave! do thine office!

Strike as I struck the foe! Strike as I would  
Have struck those tyrants! Strike deep as  
my curse!

Strike—and but once!

[*The Doge throws himself upon his  
knees, and as the executioner raises his  
sword the scene closes.*]

We feel but little inclination to de-  
scend from the stormy majesty of this  
high-wrought



high-wrought scene, to matter of smaller interest. It might be practicable to point out some languid or prosaic passages, and the broken style of the versification is not always to our taste. But we cannot dwell on these blemishes when our admiration is irresistibly commanded by the high strain of poetry and the bold and vigorous tone of thought, which are as conspicuous in this tragedy, and in the *Prophecy of Dante* which accompanies it, and to which we cannot now more fully advert, as in the best former productions of this poet.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE are several incidental mistakes, not indeed of any great moment, in the memoir of the late Sir Charles Bunbury, which appeared in your last Number. With your permission I will correct them.

Sir Charles was not born at Great Barton, but at *Mildenhall*, and his birth-day was May 21st, 1740. The account of his winnings and risk at Epsom, when Smolensko won the Derby Stakes, written hastily from memory, is considerably incorrect. According to a memorandum which I have since found, and which was noted from Sir Charles's own mouth, soon after his return from Epsom, his successful bets on Smolensko upon that occasion, amounted to six thousand pounds, at the risk of three thousand three hundred pounds, had the horse been beaten. It has been lately reported in the newspapers, that this famous horse has become the property of Prince Esterhazy, a report void of foundation. Smolensko was purchased at the price of thirteen hundred guineas, by Richard Wilson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-square, an old friend of Sir Charles Bunbury. The ancient Sorcerer, sire of the greater number of this famous stud of horses, has not been forgotten in the will of his late kind and beneficent master. The old horse inherits a life estate in the place where he has so comfortably spent his whole life, and which has been the theatre of his useful exertions. He is not to be removed from his long-accustomed loose stable, and from those soft and grassy paddocks over which he gambled in the days of his youth, until his last race be run, and death himself shall have jockeyed him to the ending post.

Somers Town. JOHN LAWRENCE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, Mr. Wright, respecting the best means of employing the poor, and of detecting the impositions practised by them upon those appointed to administer their relief, I subjoin a summary account of an economical reform effected during the last three years in the parish of Clerkenwell, under the management of a "New Board of Guardians of the Poor," acting with the professed object of correcting the errors and vices of the old system. Should it not prove a pattern to Mr. Wright's taste for imitation, it may answer the purpose to him, and to others, as an example to deter. At all events, it may be useful to the public in general, by shewing the necessity there is of keeping a watchful eye upon their parochial expenditure, at a time when select vestry bills are coming into fashion, and appear to be favourite objects in certain quarters. The statement is as follows:

Whole expenditure in 1817-18, under the Old Board, when 667 individuals are stated to have been in the House	£17,036 4 6
Do. do. in 1818-19, under the New Board, when 566 individuals were in the House	15,730 19 8
Do. do. 1819-20, 502 in the House	15,348 5 3
Do. do. 1820-21, 493 do.	15,388 13 8

Now it appears from the above statement, that the aggregate decrease of expenditure of the three last years, compared with the expenditure of the year 1817-18, and taken as the standard, is £4640 15s., and the decrease of expenditure, for the same period, upon the four items, "Casual Poor, Weekly Pensions, Infant Poor, and Matron's Disbursements" is £4612.15s.10d. which leaves a saving to the parish of £27. 19s. 2d. So that here is *one-seventh* of the whole number of the poor of 1817-18 "weaned" and got rid of, in the first year of the reform system; and an average of *one-fourth* "weaned" and got rid of, in the two last years, without the intelligible saving, to the parish, of a single farthing. Although it seems natural to expect, that the reduction or decrease, in the first year, of *one-seventh*, and in the two succeeding years of *one-fourth* of the whole number of poor of 1817-18, should have caused a corresponding decrease of the whole expenditure of that year: which

which, together with the decrease upon the four items before mentioned, would amount to a sum not much short of *thirteen thousand pounds!!* As to the *employment* of the poor, the total amount of work done in the three last years, is £357. 14s. 1d. and the amount paid in the same period, for flax and machinery is £453. 1s. 2d. thereby clearly demonstrating, that Lord Castlereagh's theoretical proposition of employing the poor in digging holes one day and filling them up the next, is less senseless than the practical specimen afforded by the Guardian Board of Clerkenwell, in the employment of the poor of that parish. The best account I have seen of the employment of the poor, is that presented by Mr. Liddell, Master of the House of Correction at Preston, in Lancashire, to the county magistrates, from Easter, 1818, to Easter, 1819, being 55 weeks.

Average number of Prisoners 254.

Gross earnings	£1684 2 0
Proportion paid to Prisoners	345 17 5 } 514 5 8
Do. to Inspectors	168 8 3 }
Net earnings of 254 prisoners	_____
in 55 weeks	1169 16 4

The cost of food for the same period is £1846. 8s. 3d. from which the nett amount of earnings, being deducted, leaves a charge of £646. 11s. 11d. for the keep of 254 prisoners, for 55 weeks, on an average of less than one shilling a week for each prisoner, besides allowing rather more than twenty-seven shillings for the private use of each prisoner. The result is the more creditable to the management of the governor, inasmuch, as it has taken place during a period when wages for the kind of work (weaving) in which the prisoners are generally employed, have been unusually low. J. F. J.

May 23d, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XIII.

Edinburgh Review, No. 69.

THE first article bears the imposing title of "History of the English Legislature;" but is, in fact, a fault-finding disquisition concerning a "report from the Lords' Committees, appointed to search the Journals of the House, Rolls of Parliament, and other records and documents, for all matters touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm." This elaborate compilation, of great extent and curiosity, although

satisfactory in many respects, is certainly, also, in others defective; but nevertheless, it is one of the very best things of the kind that has ever issued from any of the committees of Parliament. Antiquarian and historical researches are not easily executed by committees. They require the ardour and constancy of an individual mind; whereas committees, when not sitting, may be said to have no intellectual existence. With regard to the review, we have two strong objections to the article. In the first place, the Lords' report is not published, and the public have no means of ascertaining whether the observations of the critic are well or ill-founded, nor, even were it published, is the work itself of any general interest. Future political historians may refer to it judiciously, but the materials of which it consists, in its present form, possess nothing attractive, nor could they, in that shape, have been made so. The critic modestly tells us that he has undertaken the task expressly, "before it be too late," being in great concern lest the report should "go down to posterity, in its present state, as the deliberate judgment of one branch of the legislature, on the ancient constitution of *their* country." To say nothing of the bad grammar of this prefatory blustering, we would ask what is meant by a report of a committee being "the deliberate judgment of one branch of the legislature?" That branch has nothing to do with it—it is but a twig, or more truly a bud of a twig: indeed, unless we are much misinformed, the whole has been got up by an individual, and we suspect the reviewer knows as much; for he insinuates that "the author of the report is a young adventurer in the paths of constitutional antiquities," and stigmatizes him as "dazzled with the novelty of the scenery"—"while his judgment is warped and perverted by the false and prejudiced accounts he has perused of former travellers, on whom he obstinately fixes his faith, in opposition to the evidences of his own senses." But if there was a lack of judgment in taking up the crude topic of a *first* parliamentary report, there is still a greater deficiency in the manner in which it has been handled. For example, (and the same species of false reasoning may be traced throughout the article,) the critic observes that the committee begin with the Norman conquest. "They own," says he, "that

the Saxon laws and Saxon institutions for the administration of justice, were preserved, with some alterations, by the Conqueror; and they are persuaded that, though the Saxon legislature may have been altered at the Conquest, 'the spirit of its free institutions, after a lapse of years, so far prevailed, as to force their way into the formation of what has been since called the House of Commons!' But notwithstanding these admissions, they have renounced all enquiry into Saxon times"—and he therefore infers, that they cannot have properly estimated the influence of the Saxon institutions in the formation of the House of Commons. Now we humbly conceive, that it was not at all necessary to enter into any preliminary investigation of the state of the Saxon institutions immediately preceding the Conquest; for the innovations of the Conqueror being made on existing things, the nature of the thing altered was necessarily known by the declared nature of the innovation proposed. But it is evidently the fault of the reviewer that he has formed certain hypothetical opinions with respect to the ancient juridical, as well as the legislative institutions of the kingdom, and that he struggles with the report, because it seems at variance with his pre-conceived theories. The great excellence of the report is, that it proceeds upon no pre-conceived theory, but brings together a variety of materials which will help the future historian. To judge of it, therefore, by one's own ideas on the subject, is to do a manifest act of injustice towards the patience and perseverance of the author. Independent, however, of this injustice, the strictures are written without any taste, and are neither clear in the expression nor natural in the diction.

The *second* article has the inviting title of "Cookery," and from the bill of fare and the quality of the meats, we expected a savoury treat, but we are disappointed. Not to dwell on such dullness,—the article itself is exceedingly mawkish; it, however, contains a few amusing extracts, which may render it palatable to those readers who will not be at the trouble to discriminate between the extracts and the slovenly endeavours at humour on the part of the critic.

The *third* article is on Dissenters' Marriages. It seems to show something like the former spirit of the Edinburgh Review, but it is that spirit

grown older. Nothing on legislature can indeed be more absurd than the marriage law of England, whether considered with respect to the religious portion of the ceremony, or the legal enactments. Public opinion is, however, setting in with a strong current against both, and the law must soon be revised.

The *fourth* article bears the emphatic title of "Naples," and relates to a sketch of the late revolution, by an eye witness. The whole of that affair is derogatory to human nature, whether we look at the conduct of the people, the king, or the allies. The details of the process by which so foul a stain was offered on the character of man as a rational being can only be disgusting, and the memory of them should be hastened by all imaginable means into oblivion.

The *fifth* article is a fulsome eulogium on Anastasius, a work that has acquired some degree of celebrity in consequence of having been written by a man of fashion, and like the poems of Lord Byron, by containing a number of real incidents mixed up with a quantity of morbid sentimentality.

The *sixth* is a prosing disquisition concerning the efforts of machinery and accumulation. We, however, meet with something like novelty—an Edinburgh Reviewer actually seems to doubt if one of Mr. Malthus' apprehensions may not be a little ridiculous. It is diverting to observe, that the Journal which first abetted his reveries, begins to doubt their saneness, just when the legislature has made an attempt to carry some of his principles into effect.

The article on "Spring Guns and Man Traps"—the *seventh*—deserves to be read, it is spirited and sensible; we think that in this we can discover touches of an elder hand—one of the original contributors.

"Mrs. Graham's Three Months near Rome," supplies the topic of the *ninth* article. In the perusal of the book itself, we had much pleasure. It is written with taste and simplicity, many of the descriptions are picturesque, and some of the incidents are not only well told, but possess the interest of romance. The review of it, however, is not distinguished by any other merit than a tone of candour and good-nature.

For some time the periodical press of this country has been spiritedly exerted in reducing the excessive pretensions to superior accomplishments



on the part of our neighbours, the French, and the *tenth* article is devoted to this purpose. We have long been of the number of those who are of opinion that there is decidedly more originality, more of the inventive faculty, and greater practical knowledge among the British than the French; and were there no other proof of our national superiority than the simple isolated fact, that with a smaller, a poorer, and a less populous country, we have attained greater national objects and conferred greater laws on mankind than France, with all her pretensions, has been able to effect; this alone will be sufficient to determine the question. It is no answer to this, that France has been under a cruel system of government, for the very circumstance of submitting to a worse system is itself a proof of inferiority. In the management of the controversy in the present instance, the reviewer however does not shine; this article is not only deficient in spirit, but instead of embracing what might have been expected, a philosophical or comparative estimate of the proficiency of the two nations in the arts and sciences, it consists chiefly of catalogues of names, and of institutions, without any discriminative account of the causes of their celebrity, or of the objects to which they relate. It is unworthy of the Edinburgh Review.

Legal arguments and legal discussions of any kind, and concerning any object, no matter what, are about the most arid subjects upon which the human faculties can be employed. It was with no small degree of surprise, therefore, that we found a paper on *English Conveyancing* occupying a very considerable portion of this number.

Mr. Brougham's indefatigable labours to improve the means of education to the common people, claims an unqualified tribute of admiration, from every man that wishes well to the glory and happiness of his native land. The *twelfth* article relates to the bill for that purpose, and combats with some ability, and in a sensible manner, different objections which have been made to that most patriotic and meritorious legislative project. As we are in the number of those who say, "let the bill pass, and rectify afterwards any defects that may be found out by carrying it into effect," we can only recommend to those who entertain doubts upon the subject, to let us know

the whole truth of their objections to the principle, and not pester the friends of national improvement with their petty, local and parochial concerns. The Education Bill is one of those measures which will affect the destiny of mankind, and we cannot sit still with patience when we hear it considered with reference to the interests of this or that particular sect, or church, or congregation. It may, however, be expedient to try to conciliate all parties, but the thing is impossible; and therefore we would have been more content, had the Edinburgh Review with the spirit of its pristine energy, given the mean sectarian persons, that attempt to touch "the ark of our magnificent and awful cause," a hearty and an effectual rap over the knuckles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY own practice and experience, enable me to corroborate most fully the remarks of your correspondent Aristor, as to the advantage of giving to birds, confined in cages, a constant supply of fresh water, than which nothing, I am persuaded, more contributes to keep the little creatures in good health. Indeed, the contrary practice seems not only to be inhuman but against all sense and reason. For in a state of nature the feathered tribes are so particularly observant of ablution and the duties of the toilet, as never to be seen in *deshabille*; and surely nothing can be more cruel, than to confine them for their lives in cages without this necessary, this indispensable means of cleanliness and comfort. A favourite bird (a canary) of mine, died this winter, I believe from the effects of cold, at the age of about fifteen years. He was always cheerful and vigorous; which I have ever attributed to his constant ablutions, which (such is the force of habit) he would perform generally in winter as well as summer. His general food was of course rape and canary; besides which, I usually gave him the option of a share of what was going in the house. Sometimes a morsel of veal, not too much done, chopped small with a little bit of bread; sometimes a bit of hard boiled egg, plantain, groundsel, or lettuce. French plum, apple, sponge biscuit, in short almost any thing. For I have found that much may be left to their own discretion; and that there is little or no fear that they will take that which

which is hurtful; when placed before them, accompanied by their customary food, but above all things water should never be neglected. J. N.

## REMINISCENTIA

OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS OF THE LAST AGE.

### HANNAH LIGHTFOOT,

(THE FAIR QUAKER.)

[In consequence of an enquiry relative to this celebrated Lady, in a late Number, we have been favoured with the following letter from a respectable gentleman at Warminster, and we are promised further information. On enquiring of the Axford family, who still are respectable grocers on Ludgate Hill, we traced a son of the person alluded to in the letter, by his second wife, Miss Bartlett, and ascertained that the information of our correspondent is substantially correct. From him we learn that the lady lived six weeks with her husband, who was fondly attached to her, but one evening when he happened to be from home, a coach and four came to the door, when she was conveyed into it and carried off at a gallop, no one knew whither. It appears the husband was inconsolable at first, and at different times applied for satisfaction about his wife at Weymouth, and other places, but died after sixty years in total ignorance of her fate. It has, however, been reported, that she had three sons by her lover, since high in the army; that she was buried at Islington under another name—and even that she is still living.]

**Y**OUR correspondent enquires (in your Magazine for April) for some account of the Fair Quaker who once engaged the affections of Prince George. Her name was not Wheeler, but HANNAH LIGHTFOOT. She lived with her father and mother at the corner of St. James's market, who kept a shop there (I believe a linen-draper's). The Prince had often noticed her in his way from Leicester-house to St. James's, and was struck with her person. Miss Chudleigh, late Duchess of Kingston, became his agent.

The Royal lover's relations took alarm, and sent to enquire out a young man to marry her. Isaac Axford was a shopman to Barton the grocer, on Ludgate-hill, and used to chat with her when she came to the shop to buy groceries.

Perryn, of Knightsbridge, it was said, furnished a place of meeting for the Royal lover. An agent of Miss Chudleigh's called on Axford, and proposed, that on his marrying Hannah, he should have a considerable sum of money.

Hannah staid a short time with her

husband, when she was taken off in a carriage, and Isaac never saw her more. Axford learnt that she was gone with Miss Chudleigh. Isaac was a poor-hearted fellow, or, by making a bustle about it, he might perhaps have secured to himself a good provision. He told me, when I last saw him, that he presented a petition at St. James's, which was not attended to; also that he had received some money from Perryn's assignees on account of his wife.

Isaac lived many years as a respectable grocer at Warminster, his native place, but retired from business before his death, which took place about five years ago, in the 86th year of his age.

Many years after Hannah was taken away, her husband, believing her dead, married again to a Miss Bartlett, of Keevel (N. Wilts.) and by her succeeded to an estate at Chevrell, of about £150 a year. On the report reviving, a few years since, of his first wife's being still living, a Mr. Bartlett (first cousin to Isaac's second wife) claimed the estate on a plea of the invalidity of this second marriage.

It was said, that the late Marquis of Bath, a little before his death, reported that she was then living, and the same has been asserted by other gentlemen of this neighbourhood.

Hannah was fair and pure, as far as I ever heard; but report says, "not the purest of all pures" in respect to the house of Mr. Perryn, who left her an annuity of £40. a year. She was indeed considered as one of the beautiful women of her time, and rather disposed to *en bon point*.

WARMINSTERIENSIS.

Warminster, 30th April, 1821.

LADY READE of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, and May Fair, London.

From the unpublished MS. of a Tourist.

The manor house in which Lady Reade resided at Shipton, commanded a delightful, though not a very extensive woodland view. The gardens, useful and ornamental, were of considerable extent. There were forcing houses for pine-apples; vines, orange and lime trees, and other exotics;



ties; and some remarkably large myrtle trees, which the gardener said were considerably more than a century old; the buildings all looked old and decayed. But those beautiful lawns, where the family and visitors, in other days, used to promenade, were now, and for thirty or forty years had been covered over with wooden frames, roofed over head, the sides made of large strong wire work, in which vast cages, an immense assemblage of birds, chiefly foreign, were kept. Amongst the specimens then exhibited, the most beautiful as to form; and the most splendid as to plumage, were different species of gold and silver pheasants.

The rooms abounded with fine family portraits, but that which was by far the most captivating, was the portrait of the Lady Dowager, Jane Reade, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the subject of these observations. The features were fine, the physiognomy benevolent; and esteemed one of the happiest efforts of that great artist. As I stood admiring this beautiful work of art, and drew with my mind's eye the present features and figure of this lady, now between eighty and ninety years of age, I could not trace the slightest resemblance; not a vestige remaining of that beauty so eminent in her youthful days.

The history of this lady affords an eventful illustration of the folly of affecting too much delicacy, and of making rash vows. When young, she is represented as having been proud and high-spirited; but her husband hoped that time and reflection would soften and ameliorate these her only failings. They lived very happily, till, unfortunately for both, she was delivered of twins. From that hour a ridiculous idea of the *indelicacy* of having twins, filled her mind with such phantasies, that the advice of her dearest friends were not powerful enough to induce her to reside with her husband; and a separation took place.

The effect her rash vow had upon her future happiness, was, however, strikingly lamentable; and she that had been the admiration of the country for the beauty of her person, and the elegance of her manners, retired in disgust from the polished circle of society in which she had been reared; from this period a marked change in her temper, manner, and habits, was observed. She became attached to birds and monkies, and

from purchasing a few, she went on collecting, resolved to possess the finest collection of birds in England, and being unsparing of money, she realized her intention, and formed a most magnificent aviary; having obtained, sometimes as presents, but more frequently by purchase, specimens of the most beautiful or scarce birds from every quarter of the world, from the largest to the minutest; and to keep alive the gaudy natives of the tropics, she had stoves constructed that kept the air of the rooms at a proper degree of heat. She is said to have frequently given a hundred and fifty guineas for a single bird.

I went through the apartments where the poor prisoners were confined: the noise of the different species of macaws, cockatoos, paroquets, and parrots, was absolutely deafening: and the air was so foul, notwithstanding every thing that care and regularity in cleaning their cages could effect, that it was quite noxious. The pale cheeks and dim eye of the "*bird-maid*," as the female was called who exhibited the collection to strangers, sufficiently proved the ill effects of the effluvia they occasioned. Several years prior to my visit to Shipton, a fire happened through a defect in one of the stoves, and a great number of her collection of birds were burned, and more were suffocated: the latter were embalmed, if the expression is allowable; and having died in the full brilliancy of feather, they looked almost as well as when living, and formed a study whence many of our artists are said to have borrowed specimens to copy in their paintings. These were exhibited on the principal floor, leading from the great staircase to the drawing-room.

As Lady Reade advanced in years, this attachment grew stronger and stronger; she neglected her person, paid no regard to fashion, intermixed but little with the world, and by imperceptible degrees, lost every trait, not only of female beauty, but of feminine reserve and delicacy; as if she regretted her sex, and wished to conceal it.

Lady Reade was never a vicious woman; she had not disgraced her character; but her eccentricities in dress and manners being talked of far around, she was followed by crowds whenever she appeared in public; which irritating and offending the pride of wealth and birth, it helped to put an end to the influence of native benevolence,



and she became an insulated being and a misanthrope.

When she travelled between London and Shipton Lady Reade attracted as much attention as monarchy itself. At the inns where she stopped the gates were usually shut, to afford her an opportunity of disembarking and landing her cargo of parrots, monkies, and other living attendants, who were stowed in and about her carriages. As soon as she got to Magdalen Bridge, at Oxford, a crowd was sure to collect, if it were in the day-time, who followed or preceded, accumulating as she advanced, so that by the time she arrived at the Star inn, it was sometimes difficult to make way; and it must be owned her grotesque appearance, in the midst of her living animals, was calculated to excite curiosity in an eminent degree.

She is said still to have possessed the power to re-assume the lady, and to have kept up a correspondence with the late Duke of Marlborough and two or three other old acquaintance. With her daughter-in-law, the widow of her son, and mother of Sir John Reade, bart. of Bledington, she held no intercourse whatever; but was reported to feel, amidst all her singularities, a powerful affection towards her grandson. And if, amongst what were termed "*the old standards*," any case of sudden distress occurred, I was informed she would secretly administer relief.

Since this visit in 1812, this most singular lady has paid the debt of nature, having attained to a very old age. Her aviary she left, partly to the Queen, and part to the Duke of Marlborough; the whole are probably dispersed, and it may be long before any person of fortune is again seized with a similar taste. Her collection was magnificent, and presented to the eye the wondrous variety of the feathered tribe, in all the pomp of radiant plumage; but I must confess, the wild songsters of her groves, that gaily poured their morning and evening carols, gave me far greater pleasure than the whole of her costly collection.

#### STERNE.

The following anecdote of Sterne was narrated to me by my late uncle, Mr. Geo. Smith, of St. Saviour's Church-yard, and, as the value of such biographical gleanings depends entirely upon their genuineness, I think it proper to state that my above relative was an eye-witness, as well as his elder brother, the late highly respected

Thomas Smith, sen. esq. who died alderman and father of the city of York in 1810.

ENORT SMITH.

*Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey-street.*

During the time this celebrated character was one of the prebendaries of York, his Royal Highness Edward, late Duke of York, paid a visit to the Cathedral, one Sunday, purposely to hear him preach. Such an occurrence drew together a more than ordinary congregation, most of whom were well acquainted with Sterne's peculiar powers as a preacher, and who well knew how beautifully his mind could meander through the diversities of every subject,

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

His Royal Highness was observed to enter his pew with a most complacent smile on his countenance, anticipating, no doubt, a few of those well strung compliments being paid him, such as servile genius too often dishonours itself in bestowing upon mere worldly rank and exterior splendour: but the preacher shewed himself in a far different light from that of a flatterer and fawner upon power. He felt the due importance of his sacred office, and with a voice well suited to the solemnity of the occasion, he pronounced to his numerous and admiring audience the following forcible text:—"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in princes."

Never did the genius of Yorick display itself more divinely. His discourse was a masterpiece of well-tempered, acute reasoning, aiming its golden shafts with irresistible force and acumen against the vain corruption and superciliousness which too often sway the bosoms of the mighty in this life. On this occasion the patron of Falconer sat abashed, with his eyes fixed on the ground; his features reddened with confusion, and perhaps inwardly working with shame. I hope he felt as he ought, and that the lecture was not lost upon him; and I sincerely wish we had a few more such honest interpreters of Divinity as Sterne; who could dare to waive all distinctions whenever morality requires it—and who had courage to hurl on the heads of high-raised licentiousness and depravity, the thunderbolts of Christian reproof and admonition, shewing that it is not in the outward glare of circumstances that their weight in society

must be found; but I may venture to assert, that it is virtue alone that can adjust the cords of worldly power, so as to render their owners happy and their possessions secure, in those sublunary concerns which they are superiorly connected with, in this "vale of harassing trials," to the rest of mankind.

MR. THOMAS BENTLEY, MR. DOBBS,  
*late Member for Charlemont, in Ireland, BELL the Life Guardsman, &c.*

MR. THOS. BENTLEY was a general dealer in his native town of Sudbury, in Suffolk, which he quitted about the year 1790, to open a warehouse in London. Probably he had been always of a religious turn, but it is certain that a few years before he came to town, he suddenly conceived that almost every innocent enjoyment in life was sinful, and, as such, that it was his duty to publish his sentiments to the world. To obviate the objection that he preached in opposition to his own practice, he first stripped his house of pictures, prints, &c. which he insisted upon destroying, because, as he urged in answer to the objections of Mrs. Bentley, they might otherwise become the cause of sin in others. His next object was to alter his dress to the resemblance of that worn by the Friends, excepting that instead of the *best* and *finest*, he preferred the worst and the coarsest. From the same principles, when females came to his shop to purchase any of the best of linen &c., he would recommend them not to do so, but to purchase double the quantity of some inferior kind, in order that they might be enabled to give the other half away.

This conduct, no doubt, rendered it necessary to leave the shop at Sudbury; but as Mr. Bentley was not independent, he for some years had a warehouse in town. In the meantime, his admonitions to the world were not confined to speaking, a privilege of which he availed himself wherever he might be, but he published at his own expense a number of pamphlets, hand-bills, letters, &c. Some of the latter were addressed 'to those who seek peace with God.' He also presented a letter to the members of the House of Commons, dated May 12th, 1791, in which he assured them, that although he had a fortune of one thousand pounds, and naturally liked good living, yet that he lived on horse and ass flesh, barley bread, stinking butter, &c. But when he found that eating such things gave offence to his

neighbours, he left off eating ass flesh, and only lived on vegetables, as the common sort of food, he said, hurt his conscience.

After Mr. Bentley's separation from his wife, which took place several years previous to his own decease, he carried his aversion to the observance of known usages with respect to diet, to a still greater extreme. He would have no set meal-times, insisting that the calls of nature ought to be obeyed at all times, and, if possible, in all places. After he came to London, he never had but one servant, who, as he respected his master's principles, was contented sometimes to breakfast at six in the morning, and sometimes not before noon. As any thing like pride in dress was abhorrent to Mr. Bentley's way of thinking, this faithful servant was content to wear the clothes presented by his master, without any alteration. Mr. Bentley was six feet high within a few inches; but his Sancho Panza, a short man, positively wore one of his master's coats, nearly dragging along the ground. At length, however, the ridicule which Mr. Bentley brought upon himself by advocating the eating of ass flesh, tended considerably to cool his ardour for making proselytes, to which may be added the expenses he had been at for years in printing his numerous productions, addressed to all ranks, which he generally gave away, having experimentally found few persons who would purchase them.

Mr. Bentley was only an occasional visitor of the little singular society that used to assemble with Mr. John Dennis, the bookseller, and others, at the house of a friend, near Hoxton.

MR. DOBBS, a member of the Irish Parliament about 1799, was another of the persons that attended this small circle of religious enquirers. Partial to his own country, he seriously maintained that, according to the Book of Revelations, Ireland was selected to be the principal theatre of the approaching Millennium; and that the fine linen in which the Saints are said to be clothed in chap. xvi., was to be manufactured in Ireland; and that as serpents and all venomous creatures were banished thence by St. Patrick, Satan, the old serpent, was also destined to receive his deadly blow there. The Giant's Causeway, he thought, had been referred to by Daniel. Gog and Magog, who, it is supposed in Ezekiel, would give the Saints a good deal of trouble before the Millennium;

Millennium; Mr. Dobbs supposed were to come from New South Wales; and Armagh, in Ireland, he understood was the Armageddon mentioned in the Revelations, where the great battle was to be fought. Every person in existence, Mr. Dobbs maintained, had lived in this world more than once, and that before the Millennium there would be an army of a hundred and forty-four thousand persons, who would have the full confidence of their having been in the world before.

A volume in octavo, being a concise View of History and Prophecy, &c., by Francis Dobbs, Esq., member for the borough of Charlemont, in Ireland—London, 1800, will sufficiently evince that the sentiments of this gentleman have been by no means misrepresented in this sketch. In Mr. Dobbs's book, he refers to the meeting at Hoxton, consisting of "thirty persons, all of whom declared they had reasons out of the common order of things, to think that these times would produce mighty changes, that would end in the establishment of human happiness."

Several of these characters, especially Mr. J. Dennis, the bookseller, were ardent admirers of the writings of Jacob Behmen; and his recent translator, the late Rev. William Law, and this

not a little upon account of the positive assertion of the latter, that Sir Isaac Newton had borrowed his ideas of attraction and gravity from the alchymistical, theological, and astrological shoemaker of Gorlitz, in his book entitled "The Three Principles."

Mr. JOHN BELL, commonly called the *Life Guardsman*, who predicted the end of the world, and the certain destruction of London, about the year 1757, was a kind of honorary member of this society, and, when he uttered these terrible effusions, was a preacher in Mr. John Wesley's connection, from which of course he was excluded; but he lived not only to recover his reason, but to renounce all his former connections and predilections. Mr. Bell, for several years after, kept a hosier's shop near Holborn Bridge. The writer of this article saw Mr. Bell in the act of making himself very merry, at the expense of Mr. Rowland Hill's hearers, when, previous to his establishment in the Surrey-road chapel, he used occasionally to preach in the open air near White Conduit House, in the London-field, at Hackney, and elsewhere. Mr. Bell was living in genteel retirement, on a small farm at Hyde, near Edgeware, in the winter of 1794-5.

## CORNUCOPIA,

*Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.*

### EARLY SETTLERS IN INDIA.

NO other record of the original settlers at Battacolo, on the western coast of India, is to be obtained on the spot than the following monumental inscriptions.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF GEORGE WYE  
MARCHANT. DEC. XXV: MARCH:  
ANO. DNI: NRI. CHRISTI. SALV: MVNDI.  
MDCXXXVII:  
:J637: GEO: WYE:

HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF ANT. VERN-  
WORTHY MARCHT. DEC: JO. APRIL ANO:  
DNI. NRI: CHRISTI. SALV: MVADI:  
MDCXXXVII:  
ANTO. VERNEWORTHY: J637:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM BAR-  
TON CHYRVRGION: DEC: XXX: NOVEM-  
BER: ANNO DNI NI CHRISTI: SALV: MWDI.  
MDCXXXVII:  
:J637: WILLIAM BARTON.

From the dates it would appear the persons buried here were amongst the earliest of the British settlers in India.

The first fleet which left England

after the incorporation of the East India company (A.D. 1597) was in 1602. In 1669 Bombay was transferred by Charles II. to the company.

### SPIDERS.

The sexton of the church of St. Eustace, at Paris, amazed to find frequently a particular lamp extinct early, and yet the oil consumed only, sat up several nights to discover the cause. At length detected that a spider of surprising size, came down the cord to drink the oil. A still more extraordinary instance of the same kind occurred during the year 1751, in the cathedral of Milan. A vast spider was observed there, which fed on the oil of the lamps. M. Morand, of the academy of sciences, has described this spider, and furnished a drawing of it. His words are—*Le corps, couleur de suie, arrondi, terminé, en pointe, avec le dos et les pattes velues, pesoit quatre livres.* This spider, of four pounds weight, was sent to the Emperor of Austria, and placed in the imperial museum.



# HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION SECURED BY WELSH VOTES.

On the day that the Hanoverian succession bill passed the house of Commons, Sir Arthur Owen, bart. member for Pembrokeshire, and Griffith Rice, esq. member for Carmarthenshire, prevented the friends of the present royal family from being left in a minority.

The particulars, as related by the posterity of these families, are, that Sir Arthur Owen and Mr. Griffith Rice, on that day, met accidentally in the Lobby, when the Tory administration were stealing the question through the house at an early hour, and when many of the whigs were absent. The house was about to divide, when one of the Whig members seeing a majority in favour of the house of Stuart, exclaimed that the whole was an infamous proceeding. Almost frantic, he immediately ran out of the house in search of some of his partizans, to give a turn in favour of the Elector of Hanover. Perceiving Sir Arthur and Mr. Rice, as he came out, walking leisurely about the Lobby, he addressed them with much vehemence—"What do you mean, gentlemen?—staying here when the Hanoverian succession Bill is going to be thrown out!" "When I heard that," Sir Arthur used often to relate, "I made but one step into the house, and my voice made the number equal for the bill, 117, and the tories had no more. Mr. Rice, with great gravity coming after me, had the honor of giving the casting vote in favour of the Hanoverian succession!"

## CAST-IRON TOMBSTONES.

At Vienna it is common to cast slabs for the lids of tombs. Moveable types are inserted in the moulds to trace the inscription, and a basso relievo of emblematic design adorns mostly the tablet. The poet Körner is thus interred; and the design on his monument represents a lyre and a sword: he fell, like Kleist, fighting for a country, which his lyric and dramatic verses had delighted and illustrated.

Marble slabs are in this country very costly: it is probable that tombstones of cast-iron could be substituted with economy, and with increased grace and elegance of sepulchral architecture.

## ENGLISH VERSES OF VOLTAIRE.

Some inedited letters and poems of Voltaire were printed at Paris in 1820; among them occur the following stanzas addressed to Lady Hervey during the author's stay in England, about the year 1726.

Hervey, would you know the passion  
You have kindled in my breast?  
Trifling is the inclination,  
Which by words can be express'd.

In my silence see the lover;  
True love is by silence known:  
In my eyes you'll best discover  
All the influence of your own.

These verses are easy and natural; and display a greater command of English language, than his letters to Pope Ganganelli do of Italian; yet his English prose is less idiomatic than these verses.

## THE TELESCOPE AND MICROSCOPE.

It is the common opinion that we owe the first invention of the telescope to *James Metius*, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Such too is the sentiment of *Des Cartes*, who wrote in Holland about thirty years after the discovery. On this subject he expressed himself as follows, at the beginning of his dioptrics: "It is not easy to find an invention that shall increase the powers of our sight more than those wonderful telescopes which, though their date is so recent, have already discovered new stars in the firmament, and other new objects upon earth, in greater number than those we had seen before; so that extending our views much farther than the imagination of our forefathers had been able to reach, they seem to have opened to us a path by which we may attain a much greater and more perfect knowledge of nature than they possessed. It is about thirty years since *James Metius*, of the town of Alkmaar, in Holland, a man who had never studied, though he had a father and a brother professors of Mathematics, but who took particular delight in making mirrors and burning glasses, forming them in winter even of ice, as experience has shewn may be done, having on this account glasses of various forms, fortunately thought of looking through two; one of which was a little thicker at the centre than at the edges, and the other on the contrary much thicker at the edges than in the centre; and he applied them so happily to the two extremities of a tube, that the first of the telescopes of which we speak was composed; and it is wholly after the pattern of this, that all the others we have since seen were made, &c."

The celebrated Dutch historian *Wagenaar*, relates, "that in the year 1598, the children of *Zacharias Jansen* a glass-grinder and spectacle-maker of Middelburg

delburg,<sup>1</sup> in Zealand, playing in their father's shop, remarked, that when they put two spectacle-glasses one before the other, and looked through them both at the weather-cock of a neighbouring steeple it appeared larger than usual. The father, struck with this singularity, thought of adjusting two glasses on a board by means of brass rings which might be brought nearer to each other, or farther off at pleasure. Thus he was enabled to see better, and at a great distance, and at length proceeded to place the glasses in a tube, and thus formed a telescope." There are still other opinions on the origin of this instrument, but the testimony of such a man as Des Cartes in regard to *James Metius* ought to have great weight.

The microscope, an instrument founded on the same principles as the telescope, was invented by *Cornelius Drebbel*, a native of *Alkmaar*, the town where *Metius*, the inventor of the telescope, resided. The first of these instruments appeared about 1618 or 1620. There have been long disputes on this subject, and some writers have endeavoured greatly to depreciate the merit of *Drebbel*; but the truth is, he received an excellent education at his native place, and was well versed in all the physical knowledge of his time.

#### STREET MEETING.

A Sunday newspaper, a few years ago, gave the following characteristic specimen of what he calls "that ancient formula, which may be termed *An Englishman's Dialogue*."

A. (Advancing) "How d'ye do, Brooks?"

B. "Very well, thank'ee; how do you do?"

A. "Very well, thank'ee; is Mrs. Brooks well?"

B. "Very well, I'm much obliged t'ye. Mrs. Adams and the children are well, I hope?"

A. "Quite well, thank'ee."

(A pause.)

B. "Rather pleasant weather to-day."

A. "Yes, but it was cold in the morning."

B. "Yes, but we must expect that at this time o' year."

(Another pause,—neckcloth twisted and switch twirled.)

A. "Seen Smith lately?"

B. "No,—I can't say I have;—but I have seen Thompson."

A. "Indeed—and how is he?"

B. "Very well, thank'ee."

A. "I'm glad of it.—Well,—good morning."

B. "Good morning."

Here it is always observed, that the speakers, having taken leave, walk faster than usual for some hundred yards.

#### SINGULAR WORM.

A worm of a very curious nature, has been found by the cook of the King's Arms, in Dock, Plymouth, on opening a cod-fish, destined for an entertainment. It is about four inches long, and shaped like a soal, with a mouth apparently intended to act as a sucker: but what renders it more remarkable, is a clothing of the most dazzling green feathers, equal in brilliancy to those of the peacock, on the back, which gives it a very singular aspect. Between the feathers are sharp quills, resembling those on 'the fretful porcupine,' but comparatively smaller. The animal would seem too large to feed on the cod, but might rather be considered as a parasite, which is a frequent attendant on the fish species.

#### HOPS.

In 1519 the brewers were ordered by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, "not to use that wicked and pernicious weed, Hops, in their brewings, under a penalty of 6s. 8d."—One pound of *Buckbean* it is said, will bitter one strike of malt for fresh drink, and give it a very agreeable flavour. The roots at this time are as good as the leaves in the month of June. The *Gentian Root* is, also, averred to be a much better bitter than the Hop, at the same time that it is not so pernicious, the latter possessing no intoxicating quality.

#### CABANIS.

An ingenious book has been published by an eminent anatomist of this name, entitled *Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme*. The work has already gone through four successive editions in Paris, and conveys in a popular form the supposed discoveries of modern medicine concerning the influence of the animal economy on ideas of the mind. This author teaches: "that the brain should be considered as an organ specially destined to produce thought, as the stomach and intestines are destined to produce digestion, the liver to secrete bile, and the parotids and maxillary and sublingual glands to elaborate saliva. When impressions reach the brain they stimulate its activity, as aliments which enter the stomach provoke the gastric juice and those movements which favour their dissolution. Thought, therefore, is a phenomenon in a great degree analogous to digestion; and the brain is a sort of apparatus for digesting impressions, which are returned metamorphosed into ideas; in a word, it is a tissue

a tissue which accomplishes the secretion of thought."

That thought may be a motion of those animal fibres, which are endowed with perception, or consciousness, is probable enough: and indeed sensation and idea appear to differ only in this, that sensation is a motion from without inwards, and idea a motion from within outwards. But to maintain that any substance is secreted, absorbed or effus-

ed, during the supposed inhalatory or exhalatory state of the organs of perception, is surely a new opinion, of which satisfactory proofs are not adduced by M. Cabanis.

#### RABBINICAL PUN.

Quod ad nomen Epicurus, says Moses Maimonides, p. 163, vox est Syriaca, ejus significatus est: Despectus et contemptus legis, aut eorum qui legem præ se ferunt.

## NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

MR. LYMAN on the *Political State of Italy.*

(Concluded from our last.)

THE tenth and eleventh chapters of the work before us contain accurate statistical accounts of Rome and Florence, but our limits oblige us to pass them over. The twelfth is devoted to the subject of monasteries and convents, and comprises the only details of any statistical accuracy which we have happened to meet with, on this subject. The following views of the monastic life and character, seem to us just and candid.

The monks and nuns of the richer orders, not included in the name of Mendicant or Franciscan, have a respectable appearance, and addict themselves to no particular penance of self-denial. In general, they observe no more fasts than are prescribed to all the church; and if they go to prayer five times in the twenty-four hours, they are no more meritorious than all men, who perform faithfully the calling appointed unto them; and surely no man will say, that the duties of a monk are to be named, on the score of toil and hardship, with the trades that the great proportion of men drive. As for seclusion from the world, the average are not more secluded and obscure in convents, than they would have been in their paternal houses. All monks have permission to leave their convents at certain hours, and there is but one nunery which forbids its inhabitants holding converse with their relatives whenever they choose. As for the monotony of the life, it is no doubt very great; for three-fourths of it is passed in sleep and prayers, which, managed as they are in convents, doubtless resemble sleep, and the rest in a little reading and writing, coarse work, or unprofitable amusement. I saw among the ruins, in the museum of the cele-

brated Vallombrosa, devastated by the French, several hundred little seals in sulphur, which a patient monk had passed a whole life in copying from the briefs, pastoral letters, and other religious documents preserved in the library. But this monotony is hardly less great or dispiriting, than that to which the Italians of the higher classes are condemned in the world; and it is precisely the monotony of that existence, joined with the great number of the Italian nobility, their poverty, and the reproach which belongs to industry, that will always supply the convents, until a government shall come sufficiently powerful and enlightened, to oblige this useless and degraded population to engage in the public and private concerns of the nation. As for their abstemious diet, of which the pious catholics make so great a merit, I am satisfied by details of the manner of living of several convents at Rome, that the average of the monks do not submit to more denials than they would have been forced to do in other vocations. A difficulty of supporting themselves, and not a pious motive, is one of the chief reasons that leads men to convents. It is only another form for receiving parish aid. The council of New Castille, in its celebrated project of reform, of 1619, prayed the king, that the number of monasteries might be reduced; for they served only as a shelter to the indolent against want.

With the succeeding chapters begin Mr. Lyman's observations on the kingdom of Naples.

In the thirteenth, is sketched a history of the efforts at political and religious reform in that country, some of which run back to a remoter period than we were prepared to expect. But our limits oblige us to hasten over this, as well as the chapter which follows, and is devoted to the population of the city



city and kingdom of Naples. The fifteenth chapter on the Lazzaroni is highly valuable. A strangely exaggerated idea of the singularities of this class of men has been derived from the travellers, which is alluded to and justly contradicted by Mr. Lyman.

‘The Lazzaroni have never worn a particular dress; they have never inhabited a particular quarter of the city; have never had the practice of appointing a king from one of their own tribe, who received a pension from the government, a circumstance which appears to have been first mentioned by De Saint Non in his *Voyage Pittoresque*; nor do they believe that they are distinguished by a remarkable origin. All these things are fables. In the last century, the populace of Naples was worthy of notice only for being numerous, miserable, and depraved, circumstances that would readily befall a city where the police suffered almost every description of crime against individuals to pass without punishment, and every description of ruffian or vagabond, whether from the Neapolitan or ecclesiastical states, to find shelter and support; in a climate, too, where a thin shirt and trowsers, the porch of a church; or the staircase of a palace and a few raw turnips, with a little fish, fruit, and iced water, satisfied every want.

‘It is also a matter of romance, that the Lazzaroni have ever exhibited higher or different virtues, than have been observed in all people under vehement excitement. In the celebrated rebellion against the Duke of Arcos, in 1647, on account of an exercise on fruit and fish, they were far from being filled with indignation at the sight of the head of their leader, Masaniello, stuck upon a stake; but having heard the next day, that the weight of bread had been diminished, they assembled in great fury and carried the body in procession to the church of Del Carmine, where it was deposited with much solemnity. On this occasion, the populace of Naples first made itself conspicuous. The second principal occasion was in January, 1799, resisting for sixty-seven hours the entrance of the French troops under General Championnet into Naples. But, a few hours, before the final conquest of the city, Michel, called the “pazzo,” one of their leaders, on being made prisoner, accepted the rank of captain in the French army, and instantly marched with all

the Lazzaroni under his command, to burn and plunder. The detachments of Lazzaroni, in other parts of the city, did not delay to take part in this proceeding. The populace of all great and corrupt cities have shewn, in all ages, passions as violent as inconsistent.’

The following account of the burials in Italy, is from the seventeenth chapter, and describes one of the most striking scenes presented to the stranger in an Italian city.

‘The corpse is dressed according to the wealth of the family, and one would think that the day a nun enters a convent and the day a relative is buried, were distinguished by the most marked gaiety of dress. It is not uncommon to see a grown woman, and the age makes no difference in the costume, dressed in yellow shoes, white silk stockings, purple silk robe, lace cap, white kid gloves, besides ribbons and jewels, and placed upon a hearse ornamented with the gayest colours; the face uncovered, and generally rouged, at and every unequal step of the bearers the head turning slowly and heavily from one side of the pillow to the other.—The funeral usually takes place an hour after sunset; later than that is a privilege granted by the police only to persons of consideration. First come long files of those fraternities, of which there are so many in Italy, associated to bury each other, dressed in white, red, or grey dresses, the face masked, and each bearing a lighted torch, followed by rows of Franciscan and Capuchin monks, shrouded in their black and dark coloured mantles, the head uncovered, the cowl hanging down upon the shoulders, and the naked foot simply bound by a thick sole of leather. As the procession, made so brilliant and striking by the variety of dresses and numbers of lights, slowly and heavily moves along the mournful chaunt for the dead, “*requiem æternam dona eis, domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis,*” faintly and irregularly passes through its long files.—The corpse lies exposed twenty-four hours with the feet towards the altar, and all who enter the church during that time are expected to pray for the repose of the soul. The body is then placed in a coarse coffin and lowered into the tomb, which is, however, not allowed to be near the principal altar.’

The two succeeding chapters are devoted to the hospitals and poor-houses, and to prisons and crimes in Naples; and appear to be compiled with much accuracy;

accuracy, in a great degree from original sources.

The twentieth chapter is devoted to the subject of the Jews in Italy; and will be perused by the curious reader with particular interest. The following passage describes the condition of the Jews in the city of Rome:—

‘Paul IV. confined the Jews to a quarter of Rome, on the left bank of the Tyber, near the theatre of Marcellus, where they still live; this quarter is called Ghetto. It is separated by walls, and five gates from the other parts of the city; every night, about an hour after sunset, these gates are shut by the guard of the city, and not opened again till next morning at sunrise. During the French times, a perfect liberty of residence was allowed the Jews; but since the restoration, they have been driven back to their ancient limits, enjoying only the small privilege of keeping shops within two hundred yards of the gates of the Ghetto.

‘These Ghettos are now only known in Rome, though in the other cities of Italy the Jews, for the most part, continue to live in a particular quarter, either from habit or their own accord. Their number in Rome is about 4500. It cannot be ascertained exactly, as there is no return of this population; and owing to their habits of life, and the size of their families, the common methods of calculation do not apply to them. They are poor, degraded, reviled; and scoffed at, by the christians, who call them “someri” (asses,) while the Turks in their turn call the christians “dogs.” Nevertheless, the government protects them from insult and injury, though it compels them to live in a filthy and unwholesome part of the city, and denies them the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. The Jews in Rome are in great poverty, the richest among them keeping only a small shop for the sale of cloth and grain.’

The twenty-second chapter on the robbers and banditti of Italy makes one acquainted with many new and entertaining facts. It is a truth, sufficiently humiliating for Italy, that notwithstanding the pains taken by the governments to suppress these outlaws, there is more danger from robbers in travelling from Rome to Naples, and from Naples to Otranto, than in travelling through any portion of European Turkey, by perhaps the exception of the

independent or revolted country of the Mainotes in the Morea. We have room to lay before our readers but one extract from this chapter.

‘But the most extraordinary bandit, whose exploits somewhat resemble the celebrated ones of the famous Rinaldo Rinaldini, was a priest by the name of Cyrus Annichiarico, born in the small town of Grotagli, on the road from Tarento to Lecce. His first achievement was the murder of a whole family in the town of Francavilla. He had been a bandit for twenty years; the country people believed him to be a devil or magician, and laughed and scoffed at the soldiers who were sent to pursue him. When the French general Ottavio, a Corsican by birth, commanded in this province, a man presented himself one day before him, and said with a fierce air, “the bandit whom you have so long hunted is now before you, but if he is molested, you will be assassinated before night-fall.” Annichiarico turned and disappeared, and from that time general Ottavio doubtless had faith in the belief of the people. General Church, also, when one day in pursuit of this man, was accosted by a peasant, who drew him aside, and gave some intelligence concerning Annichiarico. The next day the peasant was found dead in his village, and a paper pinned on his breast with these terrible words, “This is the fate of all those who betray Annichiarico.”—The last band he commanded was called the “decided;” each man possessed a certificate, bearing two death’s heads with other bloody emblems, and the words “Justice, liberty, or death,” signed by Annichiarico. I saw one in General Church’s possession, written with human blood. At last, in January, 1819, this astonishing man, finding himself beset upon all points, threw himself, about sun-set, with five followers, into an old tower, in the midst of a farm-yard, near the small town of Casuba, hoping that in the dead of the night he should be able to escape through the soldiers, many of whom were his friends, and all believed him to be the devil. But in the course of an hour a close line of light troops was drawn round the tower, out of reach of musket shot, and after a siege of thirty-six hours, he was forced to surrender, having fired away all his cartridges, and killed five and wounded eleven of the enemy. He was carried to Francavilla, the scene of his first

crime, tried by a court-martial, and there shot. It was on a Sunday when he was sentenced to be executed, and General Church sent to ask the priests, if it was according to their religion to shoot a man on that day. They answered, "the better the day the better the deed." Annichiarico died like a madman. From eight to ten thousand persons were assembled to see him shot, and to the last moment they treated with perfect scorn and indignation the notion that bullets would pierce such a man.

The twenty-third chapter on the Carbonari and other secret societies in Italy, has engaged the public interest, from the connection of these associations with the late revolution in Naples. The most curious fact relative to them is, that this organization, by which the government in that kingdom has been shaken, was originally contrived by its friends in the French times, as an engine of expelling the foreign rulers, and restoring king Ferdinand.

LETTER from M. MENU DE MINUTOLI, dated from Alexandria in Egypt, Sep. 19, 1820.

After a passage of 21 days, we arrived here safe on the 7th of September; my intention is to wait till the 1st of October, for the professor and architect Limaine, from Leghorn, who will accompany me.

My first excursion will be to the Cyrenaic Pentapolis, in which I shall be assisted by the learned Philologist Dr. Scholz. About Cyrene, according to report, there are a number of tombs with Punic and Greek inscriptions, also various ruins of remarkable edifices, highways, cameos, &c. I shall attempt some novel observations on the jerboa, and the Cyrenaic silphium, a vegetable frequently seen on medals. I expect to return to Cairo, by Augila or by the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, and the lake of Natron. I shall have a Arab Sheik to attend me, by order of the Pasha. Our caravan will consist of thirty persons, and from forty to fifty camels. In the interval the two naturalists may be usefully occupied.

Pompey's pillar (or Dioclesian's) Cleopatra's obelisks, the catacombs of Necropolis, the ruins of a bath curiously constructed with brickwork, the substructions of the palaces of the Ptolemies, on the sea shore, the excavations near Cleopatra's obelisks, which seem to be the ruins of her palace,

with other curiosities, buried in the sand, will furnish us with intermediate employment.

During my residence here, I have met with many curious articles in private collections. M. Drouetti, my host, is in possession of many rare antiquities, such as figures and relievos in wood and stone; paintings of the freshest colour on the same materials; bronzes of all sorts; amulets and scarabees without number; a bronze sacrificing knife, as sharpened as our best surgical instruments; bobbins with thread still in them; painters' pallets, with their colours; coins extremely rare; and above all, 150 rolls of papyrus, full of hieroglyphical writings, Greek and Hieratic.

My attention was very much rivetted to several specimens of glass mosaic, as it is called, such as ornaments, pearls, vases, cups, tables, partly analogous to my own collection, and partly formed by other designs. The most remarkable piece that I have seen is a head of Tryphon, chequered or variegated; all these patterns, as well as a piece for which I am indebted to the Swedish consul, including another that Mr. Salt has promised to give me, were found in Upper Egypt. My opinion is that these glass mosaics are of the most remote antiquity, and that they are of the same sort of coloured glass of Diospolis or Luxor, as is noticed by Ammianus, in his Periplus of the Red Sea, and which Denon treats of in the explication of the engravings of his travels.

Among the scientific artists that are to share the labours of M. Menu is Dr. Scholz, who has learned the oriental languages in Paris, under the direction of M. le Baron Sylvestre de Sacy. M. Menu meeting with him at Rome, admitted him as an associate by the recommendation of the Prussian minister at the Court of Rome.

Dr. Hemprich, of Silesia, accompanies the expedition, as zoologist, with Dr. Ehrenberg. This last studied medicine at Breslaw and at Berlin, where he became attached to the Zoological Museum, and taught natural history to the College of Cadets in Berlin. He has published an excellent abridgement of Natural History, for the use of young collegians, and was preparing at the instant of his departure a considerable work on amphibious animals.

His friend Dr. Ehrenberg is a native



tive of Saxony, and studied at Leipsic and Berlin; his researches have been especially devoted to botany, and entomology.

The architect Limaine is a native of Berlin, and has already made the tour of Italy throughout. Previous to his

embarking for Egypt, he returned to Rome, the better to prepare for a new voyage, by studying the cabinet of the Prussian architect Gau, who is allowed by the connoisseurs to be richer in Egyptian curiosities than any other modern traveller.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

**T**HE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY owes its origin and much of its success to the exertions and the munificence of the individual who sustains the office of its president; Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, and it obtained an act of incorporation October 24, 1812.

Its immediate and peculiar design is to discover the antiquities of America; to preserve relics and implements of the Aborigines; and to collect manuscript and printed documents and books, relating to the early settlement and subsequent history of the country.

The greater portion of the original articles contained in the first volume of its memoirs consists of descriptions of ancient works by Caleb Atwater, Esq. of Circleville, Ohio, communicated in an epistolary correspondence with the president of the society.

Mr. Atwater remarks,

‘Our antiquities belong not only to different eras, in point of time, but to several nations; and those articles, belonging to the same era and the same people, were intended by their authors to be applied to many different uses.

‘We shall divide these antiquities into three classes. 1. Those belonging to Indians. 2. To people of European origin; and 3. Those of that people who raised our antient forts and tumuli.

‘Those antiquities, which, in the strict sense of the term, belong to the North American Indians, are neither numerous nor very interesting. They consist of rude stone axes and knives, of pestles used in preparing maize for food, of arrow-heads, and a few other articles, so exactly similar to those found in all the Atlantic states, that a description of them is deemed quite useless.’ p. 111.

The antiquities, belonging to people of European origin, consist principally of articles left by some of the first travellers in these parts of the country, or buried with Indians who had obtained them, perhaps, from the early settlers of Canada.

‘The third and most highly interesting

class of antiquities comprehends those belonging to that people who erected our ancient forts and tumuli; those military works, whose walls and ditches cost so much labour in their structure; those numerous and sometimes lofty mounds, which owe their origin to a people far more civilized than our Indians, but far less so than Europeans. These works are interesting, on many accounts, to the antiquarian, the philosopher, and the divine; especially when we consider the immense extent of country which they cover, the great labour which they cost their authors, the acquaintance with the useful arts which that people had, when compared with our present race of Indians, the grandeur of many of the works themselves, the total absence of all historical records or even traditional accounts respecting them, the great interest which the learned have taken in them, to which we may add the destruction of them, which is going on in almost every place where they are found in this whole country.’ p. 120.

‘They abound most in the vicinity of good streams, and are never, or rarely, found, except in a fertile soil. They are not found in the prairies of Ohio, and rarely in the barrens, and there they are small, and situated on the edge of them, and on dry ground.’ p. 124.

These ancient works consist, 1. of mounds, or tumuli, of a conical form, from five feet to more than a hundred in height: 2. of elevated squares, supposed to be ‘high places’ for sacred purposes, or the foundations of temples; and these are of various dimensions and heights: 3. of walls of earth, from five to twenty feet high, and enclosing from one acre to more than a hundred; some laid out in regular squares, some made exactly circular, and some of irregular construction. The principal of these seemed to have been intended for fortifications, or as the means of fencing in large towns: and 4. of parallel walls of earth, extending sometimes several miles; believed to be designed for covered ways, for race grounds, and for places of amusement. They all appear to have been built with ‘earth taken up uniformly from the surface of the plain on which they

they are erected, so as not to leave any traces by which we perceive from whence it was collected, and are as nearly perpendicular as the earth could be made to lie.' That these are works of great antiquity appears from this declaration of our author.

'Trees of the largest size, whose concentric annular rings have been counted, have in many instances as many as four hundred, and they appear to be at least the third growth since the works were occupied.' p. 219.

'Along the Ohio, where the river is in many places washing away its banks, hearths and fire-places are brought to light, two, four and even six feet below the surface. A long time must have elapsed since the earth was deposited over them. Around them are spread immense quantities of muscle shells, bones of animals, &c. From the depth of many of these remains of chimneys below the present surface of the earth, on which, at the settlement of this country by its present inhabitants, grew as large trees as any in the surrounding forest, the conclusion is, that a long period, perhaps a thousand years, has elapsed since these hearths were deserted.' pp. 225, 226.

The first of these mounds and 'forts,' as they are usually called, in a north-eastern direction, is on the south side of Ontario, not far from Black river. One on the Chenango river, at Oxford, is the farthest south, on the eastern side of the Alleghanies.

'These works are small, very ancient, and appear to mark the utmost extent of the settlement of the people who erected them in that direction. In travelling towards Lake Erie, in a western direction from the works above-mentioned, a few small works are occasionally found, especially in the Genesee country. But they are few and small, until we arrive at the mouth of Cataraugus creek, a water of Lake Erie, in Cataraugus county, in the State of New York; where Governor Clinton, in his Memoir says, a line of forts commences, extending south upwards of fifty miles, and not more than four or five miles apart. There is said to be another line of them parallel to these, which generally contain a few acres of ground only, whose walls are only a few feet in height. Travelling towards the south-west, these works are frequently seen, but, like those already mentioned, they are comparatively small, until we arrive on the Licking, near Newark, where are some of the most extensive and intricate of any in this State, perhaps in the world. Leaving these, still proceeding in a south-western direction, we find some very extensive ones at Circleville. At Chillicothe there were some, but the destroying hand of man has despoiled

them of their contents; and entirely removed them. On Paint Creek are some, far exceeding all others in some respects, where probably was once an ancient city of great extent. At the mouth of the Scioto are some very extensive ones, as well as at the mouth of the Muskingum. In fine, these works are thickly scattered over the vast plain from the southern shore of Lake Erie to the Mexican gulf, increasing in number, size, and grandeur, as we proceed towards the south. They may be traced around the gulf, across the province of Texas into New Mexico, and all the way into South America.' pp. 122—124.

Mr. Atwater, professing 'to examine with care and describe with fidelity, those antiquities which are found in the state of Ohio,' proceeds to give an account of several of the most considerable and curious, from actual measurement and survey. The ancient works near Newark, in Licking county, are of great extent. A fort, nearly in the form of an octagon, enclosing about forty acres, constructed of walls ten feet high, is connected with a round fort of twenty-two acres, by parallel walls of equal height. Similar walls form a passage to the Licking river northerly, and run in a southerly direction to an unexplored distance. A like guarded pass-way, 300 chains in length, leads to a square fort containing twenty acres, which is in the same manner connected with a round one containing twenty-six acres. At the extremities of the outer passes, are what may be called 'round towers:' and adjacent to one of the forts is 'an observatory, partly of stone, thirty feet high. 'It commands a full view of a considerable part, if not all of the plain on which these ancient works stand; and would do so now, were the thick growth of aged forest trees which clothe this tract cleared away. Under this observatory was a passage, from appearances, and a secret one probably, to the water course which once run near this spot, but has since moved further off.'

'A few miles below Newark, on the south side of the Licking, are some extraordinary holes dug in the earth. In popular language they are called "wells," but were not dug for the purpose of procuring water, either fresh or salt. There are at least a thousand of these wells; many of them are more than twenty feet in depth. A great deal of curiosity has been excited as to the objects sought for by the people who dug these holes.' p. 130.

In Perry county is a large stone work of a triangular form, enclosing upwards of

of forty acres. This Mr. Atwater describes, and then remarks,

'It is on high ground, and of course could not have been a place of habitation for any length of time. It might have been the place where some solemn feast was annually held by the tribe by which it was formed. The place has now become a forest, and the soil is too poor to have ever been cultivated by a people who invariably chose to dwell on a fertile spot.' p. 132.

There is next given a very particular description of the works at Marietta, extracted, with handsome acknowledgments, from a volume which contains some elaborate discussions upon the Western antiquities.

The works at Circleville are among the most perfect and curious in the whole region.

'There are two forts, one being an exact circle, the other an exact square. The former is surrounded by two walls, with a deep ditch between them. The latter is encompassed by one wall without any ditch. The former was sixty-nine feet in diameter, measuring from outside to outside of the circular outer wall; the latter is exactly fifty-five rods square, measuring the same way. The walls of the circular fort were at least twenty feet in height, measuring from the bottom of the ditch before the town of Circleville was built. The inner wall was of clay, taken up probably in the northern part of the fort, where was a low place, and is still considerably lower than any other part of the work. The outside wall was taken from the ditch which is between these walls, and is alluvial, consisting of pebbles worn smooth in water, and sand, to a very considerable depth, more than fifty feet at least. The outside of the walls is about five or six feet in height now; on the inside, the ditch is at present generally not more than fifteen feet. They are disappearing before us daily, and will soon be gone. The walls of the square fort are, at this time, where left standing, about ten feet in height. There were eight gate-ways, or openings, leading into the square fort, and only one into the circular fort. Before each of these openings was a mound of earth, perhaps four feet high, forty feet perhaps in diameter at the base, and twenty or upwards at the summit. These mounds, for two rods or more, are exactly in front of the gate-ways, and were intended for the defence of these openings. As this work was a perfect square, so the gateways and their watch towers were equidistant from each other. These mounds were in a perfectly straight line, and exactly parallel with the wall.' p. 141, 142.

'The extreme care of the authors of these works to protect and defend every part of the circle is no where visible about

this square fort. The former is defended by two high walls; the latter by one. The former has a deep ditch encircling it; this has none. The former could be entered at one place only; this at eight, and those about twenty feet broad. The present town of Circleville covers all the round and the western half of the square fort.' p. 143.

'The walls of this work vary a few degrees from north and south, east and west; but not more than the needle varies, and not a few surveyors have, from this circumstance, been impressed with the belief that the authors of these works were acquainted with astronomy. What surprised me on measuring these forts, was the exact manner in which they had laid down their circle and square; so that after every effort by the most careful survey to detect some error in their measurement, we found that it was impossible, and that the measurement was much more correct than it would have been in all probability, had the present inhabitants undertaken to construct such a work. Let those consider this circumstance, who affect to believe that these antiquities were raised by the ancestors of the present race of Indians.' p. 144.

The author describes also the works at Paint Creek, which are less regular in their structure, and enclose elevations of an elliptical, a triangular, and a crescent form; those at Portsmouth; those on the Little Miami; and those at Cincinnati; but, as a just idea of them, and indeed of those which we have mentioned above, is dependent upon the drawings, to which a constant reference is made, we must refer our readers to the book itself, assuring them that it will highly gratify their curiosity and reward their examination.

We have next a description of the mounds, which are of three kinds: 1. tumuli of earth; which appear to be cemeteries, or monuments in honour of the illustrious dead: 2. conical piles, principally of stone; which might have been altars, or formed for sacred purposes: and 3. pyramidal mounds; which are supposed to have been observatories, or watch-towers.

'The mounds or tumuli of earth, are of various altitudes and dimensions, some being only four or five feet in height, and ten or twelve feet in diameter at their base; whilst others, as we travel to the south, rise to the height of eighty and ninety feet.

'They are, generally, when completed, in the form of a cone. Those in the north part of Ohio are inferior in size, and fewer in number, than those along the river. The mounds are believed to exist from the



Rocky Mountains in the west to the Alleghanies in the east; from the southern shore of lake Erie to the Mexican gulf; and though few and small in the north, numerous and lofty in the south, yet exhibit proofs of a common origin.' p. 167.

In the subsequent pages, Mr. Atwater describes a variety of articles found in the mounds, and accompanies his description with drawings; and they clearly prove that the constructors of these works possessed a knowledge of some of the arts, particularly of making 'vases of calcareous breccia,' of forming what seems to have been armour of copper, and of fabricating various implements of materials, of forms, and for purposes unknown to any tribe of the Indians who have inhabited that region for at least the three last centuries.

Mentioning the *mounds of stone*, Mr. Atwater says,

'These works are, like those of earth, in the form of a cone, composed of small stones, on which no marks of tools are visible. In them some of the most interesting articles are found, as urns, ornaments of copper, heads of spears, &c. of the same metal, as well as medals of copper, and pickaxes of hornblend; several drawings of which may be seen in this volume.' p. 184.

This department of his investigation our author closes with the following remarks:

'A careful survey of the above-mentioned works would probably show that they were all connected, and formed but parts of a whole, laid out with taste.

'Following the river Ohio downwards, the mounds appear on both sides, erected uniformly on the highest alluvions along that stream. Those at Marietta, Portsmouth, and Cincinnati, are noticed elsewhere. Their numbers increase all the way to the Mississippi, on which river they assume the largest size.

'These tumuli, as well as the fortifications, are to be found at the junction of all the rivers along the Mississippi in the most eligible positions for towns, and in the most extensive bodies of fertile lands. Their number exceeds, perhaps, three thousand; the smallest not less than twenty feet in height, and one hundred in diameter at the base. Their great number, and the astonishing size of some of them, may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidence of their antiquity. p. 188.

'One of the mounds, nearly opposite St. Louis, is eight hundred yards in circumference at the base, and one hundred feet in height. Mr. Brackenridge noticed a mound at New Madrid of three hundred and fifty feet in diameter at the base. Other large ones are in the following

places, viz. at St. Louis, one with two stages, another with three; at the mouth of the Missouri; at the mouth of Cahokia river in two groups; twenty miles below, two groups also, but the mounds of a smaller size; on the bank of a lake, formerly the bed of a river, at the mouth of Marameck, St. Genevieve; one near Washington, Mississippi State, of one hundred and forty-six feet in height; at Baton Rouge, and on the bayou Manchac; one of the mounds near the lake is composed chiefly of shells; the inhabitants have taken great quantities of them for lime.

'The mound on Black River has two stages and a group around. At each of the above places there are groups of mounds, and there was probably once a city. Mr. Brackenridge thinks that the largest city belonging to this people was situated between the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois. On the plains between the Arkansas and St. Francis, there are several very large mounds.

'Thus it will be seen, that these remains, which were so few and small along the northern lakes, are more and more numerous as we travel in a south-western direction, until we reach the Mississippi, where they are lofty and magnificent.' p. 189.

'We see a line of ancient works, reaching from the south side of lake Ontario across this state, to the banks of the Mississippi, along the banks of that river, through the upper part of the province of Texas, around the Mexican gulf, quite into Mexico:—increasing in number, improving in every respect as we have followed them; and showing the increased numbers and improved condition of their authors, as they migrated towards the country where they finally settled.

'It is true, that no historian has told us the names of the mighty chieftains, whose ashes are inurned in our tumuli; no poet's song has been handed down to us, in which their exploits are noticed. History has not informed us who were their priests, their orators, their ablest statesmen, or their greatest warriors. But we find idols that shew that the same gods were worshipped here as in Mexico.—The works left behind them are exactly similar to those in Mexico and Peru; and our works are continued quite into that country.'

In some of the nitrous caves in Kentucky exsiccated bodies have been found, which are called 'mummies,' though it does not appear that they were ever embalmed. Of these the following account is given:—

'The mummies have generally been found enveloped in three coverings; first in a coarse species of linen cloth, of about the consistency and texture of cotton bagging. It was evidently woven by the same kind of process, which is still practised

tised in the interior part of Africa. The warp being extended by some slight kind of machinery, the woof was passed across it, and then twisted every two threads of the warp together, before the second passage of the filling. This seems to have been the first rude method of weaving in Asia, Africa, and America. The second envelope of the mummies is a kind of net work, of coarse threads, formed of very small loose meshes, in which were fixed

the feathers of various kinds of birds, so as to make a perfectly smooth surface, lying all in one direction. The art of this tedious, but beautiful manufacture, was well understood in Mexico, and still exists on the north-west coast of America, and in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In those isles it is the state or court dress. The third and outer envelope of these mummies is either like the one first described, or it consists of leather sewed together.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.*

*To MAJOR PETER HAWKER, of Long Parish House, near Andover, Hants, for a machine to assist in the attainment of proper performance on the Piano-forte, or other keyed instruments.*

THE machine constituting this invention, consists of a supporting rod placed horizontally in front of the keys of a piano-forte; the hands of the performer are supported on this rod, in a little mould or frame, which slides to and fro on it, the rod is made either of wood or metal, and in its figure, either cylindrical or otherwise; it is mounted on pieces or supports, which are screwed on to the front of the bottom board of the instrument: the whole is capable of adjustment as to height and distance from the keys, the length being about the same as the front of the instrument, and of sufficient strength to support the hands without inflection.

A pair of frames or moulds for the hands to rest in for the purpose of guiding the fingers, are made of wood, leather or papier-machée, carved or moulded to the form of the under part of the right and left hands, from the wrist to the extent of the knuckles; they are smooth on the under side for the purpose of sliding on the rod, and are attached to the hands by straps passing over the back of the hand round the wrist, and which buckle on,—the interior of the mould corresponds exactly with the shape of the fleshy part of the inside of the hand, and are therefore carefully modelled, and an assortment of moulds of a variety of shapes and form are provided to fit the hands of different persons; different moulds are also prepared for the same persons, to facilitate the performance of open or close passages in the music; such as chords or octaves, in which the fingers require to be extended, or in such as in which the notes follow close after each other in

succession. The patentee observes that the great and important use of the moulds, is not so much to influence the position of the fingers, as that of the wrist generally.

*To JOHN HEARD, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, for an invention of certain improvements in Cooking Apparatus.*

This invention consists in the construction of a stove or fire-place for the purposes of baking, boiling, roasting, &c. as well as for heating the apartment, with a very small consumption of fuel, and is as well adapted to ships as to dwelling houses. It is intended to be insulated, or stand in the middle of a room without brick work, the frame or case is of cast or sheet-iron, or other plates of metal, screwed or rivetted together, and standing on feet to admit a current of air passing under it.

The patentee considers the essential part of his invention to be in that construction of his apparatus which affords the portability of form, the facility of dismemberment, and the means of removing it in detail from place to place, and which allows it to be fitted together, without the aid of tools or the necessity of brick-work.

*To THOMAS HANCOCK, of Pulleney-street, Golden-square, London, for a Discovery that by the Application of a Certain Material to Certain Articles of Dress, the same may be rendered more Elastic.*

The patentee explains by his specification, that the material he uses for this purpose is casutchouc, or what is denominated India rubber, in strips of form and substance suited to the several purposes. He applies such strips to the close fitting of gloves, by forming in the wrist of the glove, a canal or pipe, into which a small strip of this elastic material is introduced, occupying the entire circumference of the passage without

without extension, by gathering up the wrist of the glove and joining the ends of the elastic strip so as to form of it a ring of smaller circumference than that of the wrist itself, or the mouth of the glove, which thus in its new state, is expanded by the introduction of the hand, and contracts when the hand has passed through it, and it has passed on to the wrist. The patentee proposes to apply such springs or elastic strips to any other articles of dress which require an elastic and tight fitting, as waistcoats knee-bands, garters, braces,

stays for the female form, riding belts, and a variety of similar matter.

*Obs.* In this ingenious and useful little contrivance, its simplicity, which hardly admits of doubt or cavil, may protect it from depredation; but had the subject been intricate, involving combinations, or one of general importance, the studied ambiguity of the title having no definition, and the sweeping claims which fill the specification, without distinct description would be found entirely destructive of the patentee's object.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**A** FEW months ago we submitted to our readers a view of the London Newspaper press, and we are now enabled, by the active intelligence of a correspondent, to exhibit a tolerably correct view of that of Dublin.

In Dublin there are three daily morning papers; one daily evening paper; three three-day evening papers; one three-day morning paper, and six weekly papers; besides the *Gazette*, and *Hue and Cry*, published by authority.

### DAILY MORNING PAPERS.

*The Freeman's Journal* is the paper of the trading part of Dublin, and well filled with advertisements. In political character it is more remarkable for impartiality, than for depth of discussion; seldom attempting any subject more dignified than the conduct of some public Board, or the imposition of some unpopular tax.

*Carriek's Morning Post* is also devoted to merchants, farmers, &c., and, like the *Freeman*, it confines its speculations to matters of local interest.

*Saunders' News Letter* is purely an advertising paper, and rarely ventures beyond the humble task of selection from the English and Irish journals.

These three papers occasionally contain very good reports of public meetings which take place in Dublin, and of interesting trials before the Irish courts. They each circulate from 1000 to 1200.

*The Correspondent* is the only daily evening paper published in Dublin. It is much on the model of the *Courier*; but while it at least equals that paper in want of candour, and a total contempt of all fairness, it is far inferior in talent, wanting that vigour, point, and dexterity of misrepresentation,

which those who do not approve of its principles, must allow to characterise the *Courier's*. The editor, who is also proprietor, thinks it indispensable to treat his readers with a long daily dissertation, whether called for by circumstances or not, and this often at the sacrifice of some interesting piece of news. The strain is invariable—one uniform defence of arbitrary acts, or depreciation of some measure calculated for the benefit of mankind. The style of these declamations is not a little remarkable, being destitute of the three requisites of Aristotle—a beginning, a middle, and an end. The reader has generally the same idea of the author's meaning when he ends as when he begins; all that we can gather from it is, that he is the unqualified advocate of despotism. The tone, likewise, never rises nor falls, nor does the length vary, whatever be the subject; but the same measure is meted out in the same dull manner on all occasions. This paper, during the war, may have been profitable, and it still retains a good share of advertisements. But it has greatly fallen off in circulation.

### THREE-DAY PAPERS.

*The Dublin Evening Post* is, in every point of view, the most respectable paper published in Ireland. It has always advocated liberal principles, and the proprietors have suffered severely in the cause of patriotism; having been more than once fined and imprisoned for speaking too much of the truth. The paper displays a reasonable share of ability, although the editor's views are seldom very extensive or profound. It must also be remarked that it is not distinguished for fairness, nor entirely free from quackery; addressing



dressing itself often to the credulity and prejudices of the mob, and following, while it seems to lead, the impressions of the populace. This paper has by far the greatest share of advertisements of any in Ireland, and they are of the very best quality. It and the *Correspondent* are the only two Dublin papers, which, to use a common phrase, we should think pay. It circulates about 2500.

*The Dublin Journal*, also an evening paper, was originally established by the celebrated George Faulkner, of immortal memory, and is still chiefly the property of George Faulkner, his nephew, and a very worthy gentleman. It was raised to eminence by the patriotic writings of Swift; and long continued to hold the rank which the *Evening Post* now fills. But after George's death it was rented by John Gifford, a violent partisan of government and common councilman, who wrote it down to a few quires. The paper has now passed into other hands; but a strong prejudice still exists against it; and although Mr. Gifford has been dead several years, there are many persons who cannot persuade themselves but that it is still actuated by his spirit. Notwithstanding, however, this prejudice, the present proprietors and editor, have, by impartiality and talent, raised the paper from a state of degradation to a considerable circulation, and it numbers among its subscribers some of the most respectable names in the country. It circulates about 800.

*The Patriot*, another evening paper, is a patriot only in name, being quite a servile paper. It is best characterized by the appellation of light summer-reading, and is a very superficial production. We do not mean to confine this character merely to what is its own, although any political articles which it contains, except those copied literally from the *Courier*, are mere froth and bombast; but even in selection, if it can find a silly article it will adopt it in preference to any other. This, however, seems to suit the Irish character, which is not that of a reading people. The printing and paper, which are good, no doubt contribute to its popularity. It circulates about 1500.

*The Hibernian Journal*, a three day morning paper, exceeds the *Correspondent* in party spirit; its hostility is particularly directed against the catholics, endeavouring to blow the flame of discord and keep alive religious dis-

sensions. We must, however, admit that it discovers more talent, vigour, and neatness, than the *Correspondent*; but, notwithstanding, the author has happily, long since written himself down to a quire or two, and most of these are distributed gratis—Peace to its manes. Whence then does the profit arise? it will be asked: the proprietor is best able to answer this question. He is a violent member of the common council, a body not much honoured by their fellow citizens: and his paper now and then contains a smart speech delivered by himself, on corporation politics, in that august body, but still it requires to be inserted in other papers before it can be said to be published. The publication of this paper may be put down at 75.

#### WEEKLY PAPERS.

*The Weekly Freeman* is such another paper as the daily *Freeman*. Like the latter, it displays care and industry, and a readiness to sacrifice every thing to popularity. It being the first established weekly paper in Dublin, has the greatest circulation of any. It circulates about 2000.

*The Weekly Register*, is the organ of the more violent members of the *quondam* Catholic Board. It is filled with stories of attempts of proselytism by Protestant schools, and accounts of the oppression and degradation of Ireland. As to talent, it is respectable enough.

*The Weekly Observer* is a paper printed in the Dublin Journal office. Like the latter, it is a candid and impartial paper, and contains an excellent summary of news. It circulates about 800.

*The Farmer's Journal*, is a pains-taking paper in its own way. Scarcely however, does it ever furnish any original communication on practical subjects; and it is apt to be dull and prosing. It meddles little with politics, and on the whole is a respectable print. It circulates about 1500.

*The Mercantile Advertiser*, is a paper commenced only a few months ago, under the patronage of the merchants of Dublin. Its name sufficiently indicates its character. It contains a Dublin price current, and is filled with accounts of markets, sales, &c. It takes no interest in politics, and notices chiefly regulations concerning trade. It already has a respectable shew of advertisements.

All the Dublin Weekly papers publish

lish an additional half sheet, which they call a supplement, and consists of thirty columns. The Irish papers pay only half the duty of the English.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

We have, in the foregoing account, frequently made use of the phrase "write himself down," which will not be understood in this country without explanation. There is not in Ireland, as here, two parties as to numbers. In that respect, there is but one. When a newspaper in this country enters into a strain of servile political writing, patronage to the paper is thought a sufficient object, and compensation, or, at most, a place or appointment is in view.

The public press in Ireland, partakes of the character of the country-poverty. We do not mean poverty of talent, although poverty in one thing, can hardly subsist without poverty in another. But as to the mechanical part, the paper, type, and press work, are, in general, wretched in the extreme. From this censure, we are inclined to except the *Evening Post*, *Correspondent*, *Patriot*, *Dublin Journal*, and some others; although these are still far inferior to English and Scotch papers. The country papers in Ireland are still more miserable; and, with few exceptions, are in the style of mere ballad printing. They also, by the paucity of their advertisements, are a melancholy proof of the little business doing in the country. The Belfast papers, however, afford a greater indication of commerce and industry; and *The Irishman* is a well conducted and strongly Patriotic paper.

Mr. O'CONNOR'S long expected translation of the ancient Chronicles of Ullad, prefaced by an ample dissertation on the Phœnician language, in which the chronicles are written, is about to be put to press. The earliest of these chronicles, are anterior to the age of Moses, and give the history of the tribe of Iber, its migrations from Asia to Spain and Ireland, and the political events of the monarchy, from the year 2000 to 15 before Christ. A work of greater originality, curiosity, and we will add, of more unequivocal authenticity, was perhaps never submitted to the world. The MSS. from which Mr. O'Connor makes his translation, are about 700 years old, and will be exhibited in London, at the time the work is published, for the satisfaction of the curious.

The threatened Royal Society of Literature has been organized. Ten associates are to receive an annual salary of one hundred guineas, from the privy purse, and there is also to be an annual royal prize of one hundred guineas. The objects of the Society are said to be to unite and extend the general interests of literature, (we hope not mere courtly and ministerial literature) to reward literary merit by patronage, (we hope not mere tory and party writers) to excite literary talent by premiums, (we hope not merely the supple and servile) and to promote literary education by bestowing exhibitions at the Universities, (we hope without reference to the increase of ministerial patronage.) On the whole, as friends of civil liberty, we confess that we are extremely jealous of any such royal incorporation, or of such meddling in matters of literature. It is not like a society for philosophical experiment, but one which is to influence the moral and political feelings of the country, and is calculated to bear down all independent and public spirited talent. Literature is a republic, and as a republic only can it flourish. A monarchy in literature is a monster, incompatible with its genuine success, and with that noble independence of intellect which produces great and glorious exertions. A false analogy or mistake of the question, amiable no doubt, has led to the project of this institution, which would be well enough adapted for the region of St. Petersburg, or Paris, but is alien to the interests and feelings of freemen. We need only quote what Britain has effected in literature without such an institution, compared with other countries, who have been deteriorated by them; and we will consent to postpone our apprehensions till we see whether among the first associates we discover the names of Bentham or Jeffrey, Hazlitt or Cobbett; Ensor or Godwin.

Proposals have been circulated by Mr. VALPY for publishing by subscription, a collection from the works of the most celebrated Poets of Italy, from the end of the twelfth to the beginning of the nineteenth century; arranged in chronological order; and accompanied by Biographical and Critical accounts of their Lives and Writings, extracted from the most distinguished writers on the Literary History of Italy; under the direction of WILLIAM ROSCOE, esq. author of the *Life of*  
Lorenzo



Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent, and of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X., &c. It will be printed in 48 parts, octavo; each to average 400 pages, and 12 to be delivered in the year. It will be ornamented with at least eight portraits of those eminent authors, of whom authentic likenesses can be obtained.

Those papers which have appeared in this Miscellany under the signature of "Common Sense," on Philosophical subjects, are printing separately, and will soon appear in a collected volume, under the title of *Essays on the Proximate causes of the Material of the Universe*. They have undergone revision and enlargement, and will be illustrated by engravings.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the Mock-Constitutional Society, or British Inquisition (whose flagitious object seems to have been to destroy the liberty of the press) has been successfully opposed by public opinion. Its vicious practices having been nullified by the frequent rejection of its bills of indictment, by the virtue and public spirit of Grand Juries, as soon as the origin of the prosecutions was understood. We hope to hear no more of such prosecutions, and the respectable members have been taught a lesson, and will feel the necessity of withdrawing from further animadversion.

Accounts have been lately received from two gentlemen travelling in Egypt, Mr. Waddington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Hanbury, of Jesus College. These two gentlemen availing themselves of the opportunity of attending the Pasha of Egypt in a military expedition against some tribes of Arabs, have had the good fortune to see a part of the Nile's course, which it had not before been safe for any European traveller to visit. They have discovered one or two interesting islands, with about thirty entire pyramids, of different sizes, and extensive ruins of temples of unequal construction, but some of them exhibiting considerable skill, and others apparently of the highest antiquity.

Mr. LOWE, author of the statistical articles on England and France, in Mr. Napier's supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, is preparing for press a volume on the Situation and Prospects of this Country; in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finances. The causes of the fluctuations in the prices of commodities since 1792; the

continued rise during the war, the re-action since the peace; the abundance of our financial resources in the one period, their comparative penury in the other; the effect of the resumption of cash payments; the proposition of a partial decrease of the public dividends; the expediency of adapting government expenditure to the enhanced value of money: all form subjects of discussion in this work. The report of the agricultural committee will be received at some length, and the population returns now making by order of government, will supply materials for the discussion of a very important question, how far increase of population is productive of increase of national wealth. In every material point a comparison will be drawn between our situation and that of France.

Early next month will be published *A Treatise on the Game of Chess*, including the Games of the Anonymous Modonese and the *Traité des Amateurs*; and containing many remarkable situations, original as well as selected, by JOHN COCHRANE, Esq. in 8vo. illustrated by numerous diagrams and an engraved frontispiece.

A very curious invention or discovery has been made in the art of musical composition. Cards are prepared, on each of which a bar of an air is arranged according to a certain rhythm and key. Four packs of these cards, marked A, B, C, and D, are mingled together; and as the cards are drawn, and arranged before a performer in the order of that series, it will be found an original air is obtained. The cards hitherto made, we have been told, are as waltzes, and succeed perfectly. The invention may be called *Musical Permutation*. It has received, however, improperly, that of *The Musical Kaleidoscope*.

An animal nearly resembling the description of the Unicorn, as given by Pliny, is now on its way to this country from Africa; it nearly resembles the horse in figure, but is much smaller, and the single horn projecting from the forehead is considerably shorter than is given in the real or supposed delineations of that doubtful creature.

Speedily will be published in 8vo., *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions*, and on other subjects.

In the press, the *Triple Aim*; or, the Improvement of Leisure Friendship and Intellect, attempted in epistolary correspondence.



At the last annual general meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, it appeared that upwards of 2210 patients afflicted with deafness and other diseases of this organ had been cured or relieved. This statement must be highly satisfactory to the patrons of the charity, one of whom, lately, from a conviction of its utility, benevolently remitted the treasurer one hundred pounds. It must be no less consoling to those who unfortunately labour under so unpleasant an affliction; for it is a fact that, until within these few years, little had been done by professional men for diseases of the ear; and when it is considered how many thousands of useful members of society are deprived of obtaining their livelihood by this infirmity, and were formerly without any means of gratuitous relief, this charity cannot be too highly valued. Indeed, the success attending the practice at this institution has been such, that it is now adopted on several parts of the Continent, with equally happy effects as in this country. The diseases of the ear, in the incipient state, are generally curable; and it is from neglect chiefly that they are rendered otherwise.

Details have been received at New York, relating to the progress made by the missionaries sent from the United States to the Sandwich islands. By the death of King Tamahamaha, early in 1820, a general revolution took place. The priesthood has been abolished, the idols burnt, the Moreahs destroyed, and the labours of the mission prove effective. Its members are much cherished and supported, in some instances at the public expense. Schools were erecting, and the study of the English language rapidly advancing. Among the pupils are the King and Queen of Atooi, who have addressed letters, dictated by themselves, to the friends of the missionaries in America. Speedily will be published, *A Plea for the Nazarenes*, in a letter to the British Reviewer, by *SERVETUS*.

No less than 6,750 exotics were introduced into England in the course of the reign of his late Majesty; during the reign of Elizabeth, 578; 578 during the reign of Charles I. and II. and Cromwell; 44 in the reign of James the Second; 298 in that of William and Mary; 230 in that of Anne; 182 in that of George the First; and 1770 in that of George the Second. The total number of exotics now in the gardens of this country appears to be 11,970.

It is intended in future, for the convenience of country subscribers, to publish the *Monthly Journal of Voyages and Travels*, on the first day of the month, with the other Journals and Magazines, instead of the fifteenth, as heretofore. The number to appear on the first of July, will contain an original account of Capt. Parry's late Voyage.

On the 1st of July, 1821, will be published No. I. of *Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c.* with figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds: by *THOMAS HORSFIELD, M.D. F.R.S.* The work will be comprised in eight numbers, royal quarto. The materials which will furnish the subjects of this work, are arranged in the Museum of the Honourable East India Company, where they are open to public inspection on certain days of the week, under established regulations, by a card of admission from a director. With the exception of a small number, they were collected between the years 1811 and 1817, during which period Java was under the protection of Great Britain. The animals will be drawn from the subjects in the Museum, by *W. DANIEL, esq.*, and the birds by — *PELLETIER, esq.* Each number will consist of eight coloured plates, representing Quadrupeds and Birds: in most numbers one additional uncoloured Plate of Illustrations will be added.

The publishers of *Moses' Etchings* from Ketch's Outlines to the Faustus of Goethe, induced by the extraordinary demand for those very spirited illustrations, which has already occasioned the slight analysis that accompanied them to be out of print, are preparing a translation of a considerable portion of that wild and singular play into English blank verse. A brief abstract of the several scenes will unite those translations, and form a connected story; it not being deemed advisable to translate the whole for reasons which every reader of Goethe will readily admit. The work will form an octavo volume, and will be published in the course of next month.

Shortly will be published a reprint of that very rare and curious little manual, *Arthur Warwick's Spare Minutes; or, Resolved Meditations and Premeditated Resolutions*. It will be on super royal 16mo. with fac. similes of the singular emblematical frontispieces, and the explanatory poems of Francis Quarles and George Withers.

A novel

A novel is in the press to be called *The Soldier's Child*; or, *Virtue Triumphant*; by CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON; author of *Harvest*, a poem; also of *Isaac and Rebecca*, and other poems.

A new Annual Register is announced by Messrs. Rivington, as preparing for publication. The first volume, commencing with the reign of George IV. will be published in the course of this year. The prospectus, detailing the motives for its publication, may be had gratis of all booksellers.

In addition to Mr. Busby's new and interesting work on the American Penitentiaries, mentioned in our last number, he is on the point of publishing a detailed architectural print of the magnificent suspended wooden bridge over the Delaware, in the high road between New York and Philadelphia—a structure far surpassing the famous bridge of Schaffhausen.

Productive as the coast of Dorsetshire (between Charmouth and Lyme) has been in specimens of organised fossils, none have hitherto been discovered there of so fine a character, and in such rare perfection, as a skeleton found upon a ledge of a rock, a few days since, by Miss Mary Aming, of Lyme, about half a mile to the eastward of that town. The animal, whose remains have been thus brought to light, appears to have been one of the species called *Ichthyosaurus vulgaris*, which was a common inhabitant of the parts where his bones at present repose. Its skeleton lies in high relief upon a mass of the blue marl which alternates on the western coast of Dorsetshire with the strata of blue lias, and presents the complete osteology of the monster, commencing at the snout and terminating with the last process of the caudal vertebræ. Its length is five feet, and the natural arrangement of the bones is so little disturbed; that the most perfect idea may be obtained of its original curious and terrible formation. Another fossil of a similar description was found by Miss Aming about six weeks ago near the same spot. The remains of this beast measure nearly 20 feet in length; its vertebræ are 95 in number; its head five feet in length; the jaws nearly of the same extent; and its teeth, round and sharp at the point, (equally calculated for piercing and tearing,) are full three inches long and one inch in diameter. The latter animal is called the *Ichthyosaurus Platyodon*.

Mr. A. MAXWELL, the author of *Plurality of Worlds*; or, *Letters, Notes, and Memoranda*—philosophical and critical, in reply to the Rev. Dr. Chalmers; is preparing for the press, a translation from the Latin, of *Conamen recuperandi Notitiam Principiorum Veteris et Veræ Philosophiæ*, &c. by A. S. Catcott, L.L.B.—or an attempt to recover the principles of the ancient or true philosophy, collected from the sacred writings and lately explained by the eminent John Hutchinson, Esq. with a new preface and many additional notes, and illustrated by plates, which clearly elucidate the different phenomena, connected with the annual and diurnal motions of the earth.

The Rev. ROBERT HALL has in the press a new edition of his *Apology for the Freedom of the Press*, with some additions.

Mr. MOFFATT, author of *Christina's Revenge*, or the *Fate of Monaldeschi*, is preparing for publication a poem, entitled *The Village Church Yard*.

Mr. DUNN is preparing for the press a new edition of the *Dramatic composition of Gambold*, entitled *The Martyrdom of Ignatius*; it will be accompanied by a long prefatory dissertation in the way of comment.

The commissioners appointed to consider the subject of weights and measures, have published the following third report:—We, the commissioners appointed for the purpose of considering the subject of weights and measures, have now completed the examination of the standards which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine with sufficient precision the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports; and we have found by the computations, which will be detailed in the appendix, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252.72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum.

We beg leave therefore finally to recommend the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports, which are principally these:

1. That the Parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be henceforward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and that it be identified by declaring that 39,1393 inches



inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.

2. That the Parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two-pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered; and that 7000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an Avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 252.72 parliamentary grains.

3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original quality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a gallon of common water may weigh ten pounds avoirdupois in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277.3 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay for the exchequer, and for such other offices in your Majesty's dominions as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your Majesty's subjects.

4. Whether any further legislative enactments are required, for enforcing an uniformity of practice throughout the British empire, we do not feel ourselves competent to determine; but it appears to us, that nothing would be more conducive to the attainment of this end, than to increase, as far as possible, the facility of a ready recurrence to the legal standards, which we apprehend to be in a great measure attainable by the means that we have recommended. It would also, in all probability, be of advantage to give a greater degree of publicity to the appendix of our last report, containing a comparison of the customary measures employed throughout the country. (Signed)

George Clerk, Davies Gilbert, Wm. H. Wollaston, Thomas Young, Henry Kater.  
London, March 31, 1821.

#### POLAND.

The following is taken from a report presented to the Emperor, in September, 1820, by the Council of State, relating to certain points of the public administration:

"The bishops have acquired a more plenary authority over the clergy in point of discipline; in particular, that of suspending, *ex-officio*, all subordinate priests that may have incurred that penalty. The Pope has consented to the suppression of several abbeys, and their funds will be employed for the advantage of the chapters and seminaries, and for the relief of such parochial clergy as are but indifferently provided

for. The revenue of the convents may amount to 950,000 florins, or 600,000 francs, out of which 471 monks and nuns are to be maintained, and considerable debts to be paid.

"The number of churches in a state of decay, is 121; works are in progress for their reparation.

"The number of young ecclesiastics examined and found capable of holding parishes is 109. The apprehension of wanting ecclesiastics was groundless, as there are 4091 priests, secular and regular, without including 253 seminarists; so that one priest may be rated to 600 inhabitants. In the seminaries there is much want of reform. Until the requisite funds be provided, the most able young men at the universities are in a state of previous instruction, to qualify them as professors of seminaries. Their number is already thirty.

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian American Company has received intelligence from their colony at Sitka, which states that there are Russian families in the north of Behring's Straits, under 67 deg. north latitude, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm above a century ago.

It appears from a recent census, that the population of the Russian empire, amounts to 53,316,707 individuals, among whom are 38,262,000 who profess the Greek religion: Poland has a population of 2,732,324.

#### UNITED STATES.

The voyage undertaken by Captain Rich of Boston, in 1818, for the purpose of taking the *sea serpent*, of which so much had been reported in 1817, but which voyage terminated in his catching a tunny, or horse mackerel, served for a time to throw discredit on all the statements which had been published respecting this wonder of the deep. The subject, however, has undergone fresh discussion, and Professor Bigelow of Boston, has collected and published so many documents (in Silliman's Journal,) as seem to put the truth of the existence of this serpent beyond all doubt.

Capt. Perkins saw a monster of this description at Gloucester in 1817. On the 6th of June, 1819, Capt. Wheeler, then in his sloop Concord, sailing from New York to Salem, fourteen miles west of Race Point, about five in the morning, saw a sea snake directly ahead, about 100 yards from the sloop, moving in a SW. direction, which it kept



till it passed athwart the course of the vessel, and appeared directly over the weatherbow, when he altered his course to S.E. After being seen about five minutes it sunk, and in about 8 minutes after appeared again directly over the weather quarter, about the same distance from the sloop, and in about six minutes more he sunk and did not rise again. Had a distinct view of the creature: it was entirely black; the head, which resembled a snake's, was elevated from four to seven feet above the water, and his back appeared to be composed of bunches or humps, apparently as large or larger than a half barrel. Tail not seen, but from head to last hump apparently about 50 feet in length. —Capt. Wheeler's statement is on oath. At 7 o'clock the same morning, G. Bennett, the mate of the foregoing sloop, had his attention called to something alongside by the man at the helm: it was the same serpent, or one similar to that seen by those on deck two hours before. It was not more than 14 rods from the vessel: its head was about seven feet out of the water: it was black, and the skin seemingly smooth, without scales; the head as long as a horse's, but "a proper snake's head" —there was a degree of flatness, with a slight hollow on the top of his head—the eyes prominent, and standing out considerably from the surface like those of a toad, and nearer to the mouth than to the back of the head. The back composed of bunches about the size of a

flour barrel, and three feet apart—they appeared to be fixed, but this might be occasioned by the motion of the animal, and looked like a string of casks tied together. The tail not visible, but it showed a horizontal or sweeping motion, producing a wake as large as the vessel made. The part visible appeared to be about 50 feet in length. While the mate was ascending the rigging to get a better view, the animal sunk and did not rise again. This account is also upon oath. On the 13th of Aug. 1819, a sea serpent was seen near the Long Beach of Nahant, by James Prince, marshal of the district, and more than 200 persons. It had been seen the evening before at Nahant beach by many people from Lynn. It had the general appearance already described—the bunches on his back were 13 to 15—from 50 to 60 feet in length. Mr. Prince had more than a dozen distinct views of him with a good telescope from the Long Beach, and at some of them the animal was not more than 100 yards distant. It was seen at intervals from a quarter past eight till half-past 11 in the morning—the water quite smooth. Mr. Samuel Cabot gives a similar description of the serpent seen the 13th of Aug. 1819; and Mr. Cheever Felch, chaplain of the United States' ship Independence, of 74 guns, also describes the sea serpent as seen by him within 20 yards on the 19th of August, 1819.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

**T**HE dealers and speculators in oil are at this time propagating a variety of falsehoods relative to oil gas establishments. We can assure our readers that no such exist. Oil gas may be preferred where room is wanted, as in single buildings, but never in large establishments, where economy is an object. The public buildings advertised as lighted with oil gas are not even lighted with any gas. The paragraphs in question are a bare-faced imposition.

Dr. HENRY, of Manchester, has determined that essentially the gases from oil and from coal are composed of the same ingredients, though in different proportions, viz. simple hydrogen, light carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide gases, with the addition of variable proportions of an *elastic fluid*, which agrees with olefiant gas in being condensable by chlorine, but consumes more oxygen and gives more carbonic acid, by combustion, and has a

higher specific gravity than olefiant gas, and even than atmospheric air. Whether this ingredient be strictly a gas, permanent at all temperatures, or a mixture of olefiant gas with some new gas, constituted of hydrogen and charcoal in different proportions from what are found in the known compounds of those elements, or merely the vapour of a volatile oil, he leaves to be decided by future experiments.

The Poppy, Hemlock, Atropa-Belladonna, or Deadly Night Shade, &c. &c. appear to owe their specific and peculiar properties to a substance of an alkaline nature residing in them, and capable of extraction and union with acids so as to form neutral salts. We have long been acquainted with a numerous class of vegetable acids capable of union with alkalis to form neutral salts, we have now our curiosity excited by the discovery of a new class of bodies, the vegetable alkalis before mentioned: they have when existing by themselves a varied appearance,

pearance, according to the mode of procurement; generally speaking they are white and crystalline.

The analysis of the constituents of **YELLOW INDIAN CORN**, in the common and dry state, is as follows:—

	Com. state.	Dry state.
Water . . . . .	9.0	
Starch . . . . .	77.0	84.599
Zeine . . . . .	3.0	3.296
Albumen . . . . .	2.5	2.747
Gummy matter . . . . .	1.45	1.922
Saccharine matter . . . . .	1.45	1.593
Extractive matter . . . . .	.8	.879
Cuticle and ligneous fibre . . . . .	3.0	3.296
Phos. carbonate sulphur of lime and loss . . . . .	1.5	1.648
	100.	99.980

At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Sir E. HOME communicated some observations on the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, in preventing the scorching operation of the sun's rays. He shewed that by exposing the back of the hand, and other parts of the body, covered with thin white linen, to the direct influence of the sun's rays, they become irritated and inflamed; small specks or freckles first appear, and these, on continued exposure, are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle: the same happens when the bare surface is exposed. When, however, the part of the body thus exposed is covered with a piece of thin crape, though the temperature of such part, when exposed to the bright sunshine, exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, the scorching and blistering influence of the rays is entirely prevented. Thus the deleterious effect of the sun's rays is prevented by an artificial blackening of the skin, and perspiration becomes more copious, as is especially remarked in the negro.

Mr. SCORESBY lately made a series of experiments on magnetism, which are fully detailed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which Dr. Brewster describes the following as the principal results:—

1. Iron bars become magnetical by position, excepting when placed in the plane of the magnetic equator; the upper end, as regards the position of the magnetic equator, becoming a south pole, and the lower extremity a north pole.

2. No attraction or repulsion appears between a magnetized needle and iron bars; the latter being free from permanent magnetism, whenever the iron is in the plane of the magnetic equator; consequently by measuring the angle of no-attraction, in a bar placed north and south, we discover the magnetic dip.

3. Before a magnet can attract iron, that is totally free from both permanent magnetism and that of position, it infuses

into the iron a magnetism of contrary polarity to that of the attracting pole.

4. A bar of soft iron, held in any position, except in the plane of the magnetic equator, may be rendered magnetical by a blow with a hammer, or other hard substance; in such cases, the magnetism of position seems to be fixed in it, so as to give it a permanent polarity.

5. An iron-bar, with permanent polarity, when placed any where in the plane of the magnetic equator, may be deprived of its magnetism by a blow.

6. Iron is rendered magnetical if scowered or filed, bent or twisted, when in the position of the magnetic axis, or near this position; the upper end becoming a south pole, and the lower end a north pole; but the magnetism is destroyed by the same means, if the bar be held in the plane of the magnetic equator.

7. Iron heated to redness, and quenched in water, in a vertical position, becomes magnetic; the upper end gaining south polarity, and the lower end north.

8. Hot iron receives more magnetism of position than the same when cold.

9. A bar-magnet, if hammered when in a vertical position, or in the position of the magnetic axis, has its power increased, if the south pole be upward, and loses some of its magnetism if the north end be upward.

10. A bar of soft steel, without magnetic virtue, has its magnetism of position fixed in it, by hammering it when in a vertical position; and loses its magnetism by being struck when in the plane of the magnetic equator.

11. An electrical discharge, made to pass through a bar of iron, devoid of magnetism, when nearly in the position of the magnetic axis, renders the bar magnetic; the upper end becoming a south pole, and the lower end a north pole; but the discharge does not produce any polarity, if the iron be placed in the plane of the magnetic equator. The effects appear to be the same, whether the discharge be made on the lower or upper end of the bar, or whether it is passed longitudinally or transversely through the iron.

12. A bar of iron possessing some magnetism, has its polarity diminished, destroyed, or inverted, if an electric discharge be passed through it, when it is nearly in the position of the magnetic axis, provided the south pole of the bar be downward; while its magnetism is weakened or destroyed, if it receive the shock when in the plane of the magnetic equator.

13. Iron is rendered magnetical, if a stream of the electric fluid be passed through it, when it is in a position nearly corresponding with that of the magnetic axis; but no effect is produced, when the iron is in the plane of the magnetic equator.

We give place to the above as exhibiting a summary of facts, but the whole is lamentably distinguished by the grossness of the superstition of the experiments, whose vulgar introduction of attraction, repulsion, occult virtue, &c. as opera-

tive causes, leads him into every kind of false analogy and erroneous reasoning, by which he loses sight of the true causes of the phenomena in mechanical affections, of which the iron or magnet are but patients, and in no degree agents!

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. X.** *For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*—March 24th, 1821.

**CAP. XI.** *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the Bounties on the Exportation of certain Silk Manufactures, and the Duties on the Importation of Buck Wheat.*—March 24th, 1821.

**CAP. XII.** *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Twenty-third Year of His late Majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the Manufacture of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain.*—March 24th, 1821.

**CAP. XIII.** *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act of the fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, to continue certain Laws of Excise with regard to Crown Glass, and Flint and Phial Glass, and to alter certain Laws with regard to Flint Glass.*—March 24th, 1821.

**CAP. XIV.** *To revive and continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act of the Seventh Year of King George the Second, for the free Importation of Cochineal and Indigo.*—March 24th, 1821.

**CAP. XV.** *To authorize the Transfer of Stocks, and Payment of Dividends, of Lunatics residing out of England.*—March 24th, 1821.

I. In Cases where Stocks shall be standing in the Name of any person declared Lunatic, residing out of England, the Chancellor may direct the Transfer.

**CAP. XVI.** *For further facilitating the Despatch of Business in the Court of King's Bench.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Empowering the Judges of the King's Bench to meet at Serjeants' Inn Hall.

II. Enlarged Rules to shew Cause pronounced at such Sittings, to be deemed such.

**CAP. XVII.** *To explain and amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland,*

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*passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second, for better regulating the Payment of Fees of Attornies and Solicitors, and other Purposes therein mentioned.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Attornies, &c. may write Bills of Fees, &c. with such Abbreviations as are now used in the English Language.

**CAP. XVIII.** *To repeal an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland in the Twenty-eight Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, against Witchcraft and Sorcery.*—April 6th, 1821.

**CAP. XIX.** *To permit the Removal of certain Goods from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, by Cocket, Certificate, Let Pass, or Transire.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Goods the Produce of Great Britain or Ireland, not subject to Duty, may be exported under like Regulations as in the Case of Corn.

**CAP. XX.** *To continue until the Fifth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, several Acts of His late Majesty, for reducing the Duties payable on Horses used for the Purposes therein mentioned.*—April 6th, 1821.

**CAP. XXI.** *To indemnify Persons who shall give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on the Bill to exclude the Borough of Gram-pound, in the County of Cornwall, from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament; and to enable the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, to send Two Burgesses to serve in Parliament in lieu thereof.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Persons implicated in Bribery, not having been Candidates, examined as Witnesses, and making a faithful Disclosure, shall be indemnified.

II. Not to extend to Persons giving false Evidence, or suppressing any Matter in question.

**CAP. XXII.** *For altering and amending the Laws of Excise for securing the Payment of the Duties on Beer and Ale brewed in Great Britain.*—April 19th, 1821.



I. Brewers to enter in a Book delivered by the Officer, the Quantity of Malt intended to be used in the next Brewing, &c.

II. Mashed Malt not to be removed till gauged and taken an Account of by the Officer.

III. Samples of Wort may be taken after it is drawn from the Mash Tun, and Worts not to be fermented till such Samples are taken, on Penalty of 200l.

CAP. XXIII. *To amend the Law respecting the inclosing of Open Fields, Pastures, Moors, Commons, and Waste Lands in England.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. Landlords, or Persons acting under their Orders, may enter upon Land allotted, and seize and distrain for Rent, notwithstanding the Commissioners' Award shall not be executed.

IV. Where Leases granted under 41 Geo. 3. c. 109. become void before the Expiration of their Term, Incumbants may grant new Leases.

CAP. XXIV. *To extend certain Provisions of an Act of King William the Third, intituled an Act for regulating of Trials in Cases of Treason and Misprision of Treason, to that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. The recited Enactments and Provisions to extend to Ireland.

II. When the Overt act charged shall be Assassination, &c. or any Attempt against the King's Life or Person, the Offender may be tried as in Cases of Murder.

CAP. XXV. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. Allowances for the Diet of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1s. 2d. per Day, till April 24, and 1s. per Day after that Period.

II. Allowance of One Halfpenny per Diem, in lieu of Diet and Small Beer.

III. For Horses quartered 1s. per Day till April 24, and after that Time 10d. to be paid for Hay and Straw.

V. Persons paying Money to Non-commissioned Officers or soldiers on the March in lieu of furnishing Diet and Small Beer, liable to be fined.

VI. When halted on a March, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers entitled to Diet and Small Beer, as after arriving at their Destination; and if such halting be only for a Day after Arrival, and that be a Market Day, their Diet and Small Beer not to be discontinued.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE,

*With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.*

•• *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE chief theological production of this month is, the conclusion of "*Practical Sermons, by Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S.*" author of the *Cyclopædia*, &c. It is some time since the two former volumes of this work appeared before the public, by whom they were received in the most flattering manner. The truly devout feeling of piety which forms the distinguishing feature of these sermons, must excite in every mind a deep interest and attention, which peculiarly adapts them to family use. Good sermons of this description are extremely wanted, and we are well assured that very few, if any, could be found, better adapted than these for the purposes of private devotion. We sincerely hope, notwithstanding his intimation to the contrary, that the learned author will not close his literary labours here, but select for future publication a few more of his very valuable compositions.

*The Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, by the Society of Ancient Scots*, is a little work which might subdue even the national antipathies of Dr. Johnson. It consists of short notices of the biography and works of the most distinguished men of letters of

that nation, written in a very pleasing style; and its moderate price and convenient size bid fair to render it a familiar pocket companion. Amongst the articles of most interest in this part of the work, which is devoted to the poets, are the lives of James the First (of Scotland), Ramsay, Beattie, and Burns. To the general English reader, such names as Barbour and Wyntoun are comparatively unknown, but he cannot fail to be pleased with the manner in which they are here introduced to his favourable notice.

Mr. SARRATT, well known as the author of several publications on the game of chess, has published *A New Treatise* on that subject, on a plan of progressive improvement, hitherto unattempted. This is the last labour of that eminent professor, who died as the work was preparing for the press. The object of the author is to facilitate the study of this celebrated game, by adapting his instructions to the comprehension of inexperienced players, to whose attention we recommend them as essentially necessary to prevent those irregular and negligent habits into which beginners are too apt to fall.

Mr. A. T. Thompson has published the third edition of his *Conspectus of the Pharmacopæias*, being a practical compendium of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. As a condensed view of the information scattered through many and large works, this little volume must be found highly useful to students and young practitioners, and, as such, it has been duly appreciated by the profession.

We have read *The Eve of St. Hyppolito*, a Play, in five acts, and should be glad if we could say it had rewarded our attention. Where we cannot bestow praise, it would better suit our inclinations to be silent; but if the author will take our fair and impartial opinion, (and we give it solely with a view to his own benefit) he will save much time and labour, and escape the vexation and disappointment arising from his misapplication, by turning his exertions into some other channel.

A valuable work, printed many years ago, but, from peculiar circumstances, only recently published, will be found in the *Elements of the Art of Packing, as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law*; by JEREMY BENTHAM, esq. The reputation of its author will secure for this volume an attentive and respectful perusal, and it will be found to contain a triumphant exposure of the abuses of the present system. The purity and impartiality of the jury is the very soul and essence of justice; if these be contaminated, there is nothing but mockery in the trial. For the mode in which a special jury is nominated, we beg to refer our readers to the note at page 85 of this work. He will learn that, on such occasions, there is always a struggle on both sides, to introduce or exclude individuals, as they are supposed to adhere or not, to a particular line of politics. In this contest, the prosecutor possesses a great advantage in the nomination of the jurors, which is made by the officers of the court, to whom all the names are familiar. Forty-eight individuals are thus selected, whose sentiments are then minutely enquired into by both parties; and twelve names are afterwards struck out on each side, the exclusion being guided by the information obtained. How unworthy such a system is of a nation which boasts of its perfect laws, need not be pointed out. We see no advantage attending it, at all commensurate to its evils;—the best remedy would be eradication. The purport of this publication acquires additional interest from the proceedings of a body of men who, under the title of the Constitutional Association, are endeavouring to crush individuals with their united weight. They have usurped the office of Prosecutor-General; and, in furtherance of their views, are sagacious enough to avail themselves of all

the "appliances and means to boot," which special juries can supply. We hope that the general sense of the country, already loudly and indignantly expressed against the character and conduct of this club, will be sufficient to repress its further proceedings; and, if necessary, that a counter-spirit of liberty and patriotism will be raised against it, at least equal to the extinction of such an obnoxious and illegal nuisance.

*The Family Cyclopædia*, by JAMES JENNINGS, contains a large mass of information, on subjects connected with the domestic economy of life. In matters of science and art, the author has made his selections from sources of the best authority. The original materials supplied by himself are creditable to his observation, good sense, and benevolence. Almost every topic of general interest will be found in this comprehensive and judicious compilation, treated in a clear and familiar manner. As a book of daily reference in the common concerns of life, it will be found to afford important assistance, and its great practical utility will, we have no doubt, ensure it a ready introduction, and a favourable reception, in every intelligent family. In addition to the great heads of domestic economy, agriculture, and chemistry, this work points out the best modes of curing diseases, and obviating the effects of sudden accidents; and presents also an outline of the mind and passions, with a view to the improvement of morals and education.

The lovers of literature and of nature cannot fail to be pleased with the volume of *Time's Telescope* for the year 1821. Its merits, for several preceding years, have been known to the public, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to say, that the design of the work is to engraft upon the Almanack such information, whether historical, literary, or scientific, as suggests itself to the mind in connection with the revolving seasons of the year. Ornithology, botany, and other branches of natural history form a prominent and very interesting feature in this publication. The more serious details are enlivened by the admixture of occasional anecdotes; and very copious extracts from our best poets, adapted to the subjects under discussion, give to the whole a pleasing air of variety and interest. To young persons, either in town or country, this volume will be very acceptable, as it will furnish them, in one case, with much novel and amusing instruction; and in the other, will prove an agreeable guide to many of those pursuits which are the peculiar charm of a country residence. We know not any publication of a similar nature, in which there is a better union of pleasure with amusement.

*The Vicar of Ivry*, is a little tale of fa-



miliar life, apparently written in support of religious principles of an Evangelical tendency. There is nothing striking or novel in the structure of the story.

Dr. JOHN REID has published a second edition, with considerable additions, of his *Essays on Hypochondriasis; and other Nervous Affections*. On a subject like this, many people feel inclined to dwell with an intense personal interest; and they will certainly not be repelled by the style in which Dr. Reid has treated it. We have seldom read a more entertaining performance. Many anecdotes, and some of a ludicrous nature, are detailed. In one instance, the Doctor was asked for bark, or some corroborative medicine, to enable his patient to go through an impending suit in Chancery. He was not then ill, but he expected to be so; and, we think, very rationally. The style of these essays is lively and spirited, exhibiting great ease of composition, and happiness of illustration.

We recommend to the public attention, a little work of a very unassuming character, but well worth perusal, under the title of *Charles the First Pourtrayed*. It is now republished from the edition of 1747, and consists of a relation of authentic facts, respecting that monarch's conduct, in the form of a Letter to a Clergyman, by G. COADE, jun. of Exeter. We esteem its re-appearance to be peculiarly seasonable at this period, when the exploded doctrines of hereditary right and non-resistance are enforced by such a combination of monarchs as the world never before saw. Despots have always been sufficiently inclined to make common cause; but it was reserved for our own times to witness an association of Kings, guaranteeing to each other the mutual possession of their absolute power. What might have been the consequence, had Charles the First been backed by such a league? But we are happy in the confidence, that in all such contests, the victory will ultimately incline to the scale of freedom.

To those who take much interest in the enjoyments of the table, Mr. ACCUM's *Treatise on Culinary Chemistry, and the scientific principles of Cookery*, will form an attractive object of study. After sundry philosophical disquisitions on the food of man, and an exposition of the importance of the art of cookery, he proceeds to analyze the general operations of the kitchen; and concludes with recommending and explaining the best and most wholesome of its preparations. To some such work as this, Mr. Accum was in duty to the public bound; having in his previous Treatise on the "Adulteration of Food, and Culinary Poisons," inspired a horror of ordinary aliments into our minds; which it is unquestionably the purpose of the present volume

to allay. Our satisfaction is great on finding, on this occasion, not Death, but "Health in the Pot." We are once more reconciled to the flesh-pots of Egypt. For what we shall venture to receive, we shall be thankful to Mr. Accum. To say the truth, there are many plain and useful directions laid down here, for which house-keepers are indebted to him; being free from the objections generally advanced against the recipes of professed cooks—variety of materials and prodigality of expense. This work is published by Mr. Ackerman, into whose hands it came in consequence of some unfortunate circumstances, well known to the public.

We cannot say much in commendation of *Christina's Revenge; or, the Fate of Monaldeschi, with other Poems*, by J. M. MOFFATT. The principal piece, with the notes attached, will be perused with interest, on account of the shocking and mysterious incident to which they relate. But the style is prosaic and tame; and the catastrophe is disgusting, from the spiritless way in which the hero of the tale submits, we believe, with historical truth, to be butchered. Such a version of an execution into rhyme is not at all to our taste—it reminds us of a slaughter-house.

"Yes, stranger, I beheld the scene,  
Which ne'er will from my memory part:  
I saw the victim's dying mien,  
Mark'd the last frame,—convulsing start.  
And when his throat the weapon tore,  
When freely gush'd the living blood,  
I watched the fast congealing gore,  
While yet it ran a crimson flood."

These are the first lines of the poem. The versification is upon the model of Lord Byron's, but strongly partakes of the flatness of the subject. If Monaldeschi died in the manner here represented, he has found a poet worthy of him. The small pieces have little interest, and may be passed over in silence, except a translation of the first and second books of the *Æneis*, which a proper veneration for the name of Dryden should have induced the author to suppress.

The facetious Dr. Syntax has completed his third and final tour, and, after various misadventures in search of a wife, altogether different from those of Cœlebs, has passed from matrimony into nonentity. The decease of the worthy Doctor is much to be deplored. He was one of those who might exclaim with the frolicsome boy—"What a funny thing it is to be alive!" For with the Doctor, life and fun were synonymous. His adventures, however, as here recorded, and illustrated with appropriate plates, are left to console us. His epitaph ought to be an epigram, and his requiem a chorus of hearty laughter—in which the reader, who takes in hand this original and grotesque piece of drollery, will have no objection to join.



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Continued from page 466.

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Of the architecture we cannot say much; some of the drawings from antique buildings are excellent, but of invention, this department is very low. Mr. Soane's poetical idea of a royal palace is an exquisite conception, and almost the only grand design in the exhibition.

The sculptures are better: Rossi's group of Celadon and Amelia, in marble, is a fine production, and does honour to his skill and taste, as does his model of a statue of the late President West, for the execution of which he is raising a subscription. Chantrey's busts are, as usual, excellent, particularly his Sir Walter Scott and Wordsworth; excepting only the oakum wig, with which the Bard of the Lakes has his bald brows enveloped, instead of the wreath of laurel, which he has earned so indisputably.

The general character of this year's exhibition is, an improvement in the departments of portrait, landscape, colouring, and, among a few of the younger ones, of drawing; but not a step in advance in historical painting, for the encouragement of which it was ostensibly established. This high and necessary branch of art is left by the Academy to itself, and our best historical painters and other artists, are those who are out of the Academy. The new institution now in progress will embody this mass of talent, and an historical academy will soon be found in the country, for its honour and its interest.

MR. M. WYATT'S MONUMENTAL TROPHY TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

"You may easily know," says Dean Swift, "when a great man is come into the world, by the clattering there is among the blockheads"—and we easily know when a great work has been achieved, by the clattering made, by our graphic dunces.

When Haydon achieved his triumph over the Royal Academy, the blockheads clattered at him, till seven years apprenticeship at their dull and malicious trade, convinced them they were doing him a service, and like Envy were cutting their own throats. When Soane had accomplished his revolution of taste over the Batty Langleys and Borrominis of the day, in his classical and beautiful additions to the Bank of England, the blockheads clattered at him; and his grand conception for a royal palace in the present exhibition has set them clattering again. So when Mr. M. Wyatt achieved his beautiful model for the monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, now almost finished in the marble, in a very short time, they clattered violently and unsuccessfully at him; and now that he has accomplished the only proposed monument to the personal virtues of our late revered monarch with unexampled success and with a committee of indisputable character, they have commenced their clatterings again, and we prophesy as we did in all the before cited cases, with like success.

These clatterings have, however, assumed a resemblance somewhat formidable, and as their charges are specific, we will condescend to answer them. They are, we believe, nearly as follow:—

1st. *That it is a design from the author of the unfinished monument of the Princess Charlotte; therefore the author of the unfinished Wellington Ladies' trophy must undertake nothing else, till that be finished; the designer of the unfinished statue of the late Lady Ellenborough must finish that before he begins any thing else; and the designer of the unfinished new street must not presume to begin any thing else till that be finished; nor must the President of the Royal Academy take another*

other sitter till the heap of unfinished pictures that grace his anti-room, as so many tropics to his talents, be all finished!! admirable reasoners!!! Let them know, however, that the monument, or cenotaph we believe it is called, will be finished and open to the public sooner than they wish, and sooner than any other work of equal magnitude ever was in this country.

Next, Mr. Wyatt is an architect, and they hope that no English sculptor will be found base enough to execute his design. Mr. Wyatt is not an architect, although he is the son of one of the ablest England ever produced, and brother to another of splendid talents. He was educated a painter, and designed the beautiful monumental group at Liverpool to the memory of the heroic Nelson, which Mr. Westmacott executed in bronze from Mr. Wyatt's model, and under his direction, superintended by his late able father. Mr. Wyatt does not require or seek, in this instance, the assistance of any sculptor; for his own experience in modelling, carving in marble, and the more difficult material ivory; founding in brass and bronze, render him more than adequate to the accomplishment of his design. So, therefore, these block-heads would restrict a painter from modelling or carving, would have stopped the painter Michael Angelo from sculpture, would have hindered the painters Proctor,\* West and Behnes, from their successful attempts in sculpture!! Excellent critics and rulers in art!!!

Next, he is inexperienced in bronze casting. This we have answered before, and cite as proofs the casts he has already made, and their beauty owing to his practice, which is the result of his studies and acquisitions in Paris.

Then, the horses are stolen from the horses at Venice: "look on this picture and on this;" look, we say, at least to those who can understand the difference, to Mr. Wyatt's horses and the Venetian! True, a horse is a horse, in the eye of a tailor, but any accomplished equestrian or able critic in animal nature, can see the force of this comparison. To this test also we leave the charge of the car, being from that of the Place de Caroussel at Paris. The objectors to the costume of the principal statue of the late King, must strip that of Charles

Fox in Bloomsbury-square, of the late Earl of Chatham in Guildhall, and most of our best public statues of their greatest sculptural beauties, and reduce them to the army clothier's model of the Duke of Cumberland in Cavendish-square.

Next Mr. Wyatt has had the presumption to engage a numerous and highly respectable open committee, to conduct the concern of the subscription while he is at work in his atelier under their guidance. Shocking crime! it is really indefensible.

Next, he has had the temerity to engage in his service an able and accomplished nobleman, whose high public character, known taste in art, and friendship for his quondam schoolfellow and brother Etonian, has led him to speak the truth openly and boldly of the work, the artist, and his detractors. Alike indefensible with the last, and with which we leave it.

Next and lastly, so large a subscription, and for a national purpose, ought to be thrown open to public competition. This is more specious, and apparently more just, than the others, but equally futile and untenable as the rest. Public competition for public works if conducted fairly, and justly decided, is generally the best mode of action; but the decisions of the unexecuted public monuments of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and the Post-office, have made us sick of the cant of public competition. Besides, however fair a competition may be for a monument of which the money is raised and to be decided by the providers or trustees of that money, it is inapplicable and unjust in this case. Here the proposal for erecting a public monument emanates from the artist, who with his proposal, offers his design and a list of a committee, trustees, &c. to guarantee his fairness, and to manage the conduct of the money. The object is specific. The Royal Duke at the head, is solicited, and complies, to patronize—What? a monument to his revered father, generally? No! but Mr. M. Wyatt's monument, and that he patronizes, that he subscribes to, that the subscribers patronize, and to that they pay their money; and we confess we would rather subscribe our mite, as in this instance, to a specific design, the merits of which we can appreciate, than to a nonentity yet to be designed. With as much justice might a rival bookseller have demanded of Boydell to give up his Shakspeare to a competition among the trade; or

\* And in a Proctor's fate a Phidias mourn.—T. SHEE.

Mr. Westmacott to submit his bronze Monte Cavallo figure, which he is copying for the ladies of England, to a competition for estimates among the brass founders of the city; or Mr. Rossi to give up his proposed statue to Mr. West, to a competition among the boys at the Academy, after the subscription is raised for his figure: the only fair competition would be this, to open a subscrip-

tion for a monument yet to be designed, and to be decided by a committee of taste, to be formed according to act of parliament, and let us see how much the public would subscribe, to such "an airy fabric of a vision," and how many artists of real reputation and talent would enter the lists under such a legal arrangement, of act of parliament arbiters of taste. J. E.

## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Part the Second of the Oratorio of Judah; the Music selected from a Variety of the best and most Classical Composers, by Mr. Gardiner, of Leicester. Price 11. 1s.—To non-subscribers 11. 6s.*

THE part, or division of this elegant and elaborate publication now presented to the public, occupies 140 pages; and without any unmerited encomium of Mr. Gardiner's taste, we may say that they comprise some of the most excellent compositions of the first and ablest masters. The chorus of "Praise him in Judah" (from Mozart) has for its subject a bold and finely-conceived passage, which the composer has worked with all his usual skill, and from which he has produced an uncommonly energetic and striking effect. The recitative, "Now Samuel anointed Saul as king over Israel," is well modulated and accompanied, and leads to a beautifully-constructed pastoral chorus, in which Haydn has not been sparing of his science and address. "Now the Philistines gathered themselves together," is an appropriately-expressive recitative; and the chorus to which it is introductory, is bold and brilliant, though not of that laboured and artful texture which Haydn was always capable of bestowing, when he deemed it necessary. In the recitative "And Saul was very wroth," the sense of the words has been successfully consulted, and the accompaniments are spirited and judicious. The chorus "O mighty King," if not of a very imposing effect, is ingeniously modelled in respect of its parts, and forms a pleasing composition. The next article that challenges our notice, is the melody of "But the Lord will deliver all them that fear him," the whole of which is smooth, easy and natural; and presents to our judgment no other objection than that of its compass, which extends to two octaves. In

the air "The beauty of Israel," we find some pleasing and graceful passages; but the accompaniments, we think, would be more appropriate to the sentiment, were they less busy. The chorus of "Hallelujah to the God of Israel," is powerfully set, and every way worthy the pen of Haydn: and that of "O Lord, call to remembrance," is elegant in its subject, and conducted with neatness and skill. "O Absalom my son," is an air of considerable pathos, and will be heard with pleasure by the lovers of soft and affecting melody. If "God is my song," by Beethoven, is not an air of particular attraction, the succeeding chorus of "Hosanna to the God of Israel," is infinitely honourable to the science and contrivance of Mozart. The air "Lord thou hast been my refuge," is in a chaste, flowing style, and expresses the sense of the words with taste and fidelity. In the duett "He broke the Idols of Bethshema," much of the strong expression of Haydn is exhibited, especially in the accompaniment, and the general effect is true and forcible. The chorus "Sons of Sion, come before him," from Nauman, is a light, pleasant composition; the air "It is the Lord that giveth wisdom," possesses some agreeable and well-connected passages; and of the chorus "Behold the Heav'n, and Heav'n of Heav'ns," it will be sufficient to say, that its fabric and effect are worthy of its illustrious composer, our own admired Dr. Boyce.

Regarding this second part, or act, of Mr. Gardiner's JUDAH, we feel ourselves justified in saying, that in science, taste, imagination, contrivance, and all the great requisites of oratorical composition, it forms a worthy companion of the first, and well supports the credit the ingenious composer and compiler had already obtained.

Edw. J. The



*The Admired Air of "Fra Tanti Angoscia Palpitii." Composed by Carafa. Arranged as a Duett for the Harp and Piano Forte, by J. Michael Weippert.*  
4s.

This composition, comprising four movements, is happily diversified, and highly interesting. The two parts are interwoven, and relieved by each other, in a manner that manifests much skill and contrivance. The most striking passages of the above celebrated air are so judiciously divided between, and echoed by, the two instruments for which it is here arranged, as to display to great advantage, Mr. Weippert's abilities for this kind of task. For ourselves, we are free to confess that we do not so much admire the mixture Mr. W. has chosen, as we do the style in which he has acquitted himself as an instrumental harmonist. The harp, as a STRINGED instrument, is best accompanied by one that is inflatable. When both instruments are stringed, or of the wind species, the parts are too much lost in each other; and the absence of a distinction of tone reduces the effect to that of one instrument harmonically employed, as the piano-forte or organ. *L'Aurore; a Waltz, Composed by L. C. Nielson.* 1s. 6d.

Though we do not discover in this publication any remarkable trait of liveliness, or originality of imagination, the ideas are in general so connected and pleasing, and the effect of the whole is so good, as to impress us with a favourable opinion of Mr. Nielson's talents, as a composer of instrumental trifles. The introductory movement, an *andante* of two crotchets in a bar, is conceived with ease and freedom, and the waltz is one of those mediocre, but agreeable pieces, which every day produces, and which are every day welcomed by the lovers of light piano-forte exercises.

*"To weep and pray for him I love," (the words from "Tales of my Landlord.") Composed by F. J. Klose.* 1s. 6d.

This little production is a ballad of two verses. The passages are agreeably turned, and the expression is by no means unappropriate. The modulation of the lines, "To weep and pray for him I love," and "May wound the heart of him I love" is ingenious and well-judged; and the general sentiment of the words has been successfully consulted. The accompaniment is of the simplest description, but not uneffective; and the bass, though far from being distinguished by its science,

or artificiality, is not ignorantly chosen. Speaking, therefore, in general terms, we should say that Mr. Klose's ballad is a production better calculated to promote, than to diminish, the credit his former compositions have obtained for him.

*The New Year's Gift, a Rondo for Juvenile Performers on the Piano Forte, Composed and Inscribed to Miss Seton, by E. Frost.* 1s.

The subject of this rondo is novel and attractive, and the digressive matter is analogous, and spiritedly imagined. The first twenty-four bars may, as the author himself has justly observed, be used as a country dance. The composition is evidently meant to be no more than a musical *jeu d'esprit*; and viewed in that light, has considerable claims to our commendation.

#### DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN, May 28. *Damon and Pythias*, a tragedy from the pen of Mr. Banham (a gentleman of Dublin) was successfully produced at this theatre. The classical and well-known story or rather incident, on which the piece was founded, would have been inadequate to the furnishing sufficient matter for five acts, without the addition of other characters to those of the two friends and the tyrant. The author therefore, at the suggestion, as we have been told, of Mr. Shiel, whose general alterations and improvements of the manuscript have been avowed, has given to *Damon*, a wife, a child, and a generous servant; and to *Pythias*, a bride, and a father. With these interesting and expanding adjuncts, the feelings natural to the principal event were prolonged and sustained, and the pleasing pain, for the excitement and enjoyment of which we listen to the heroics of the tragic muse, was kept alive from the rising to the dropping of the curtain. The production was well received, and is certainly honourable to the powers of Mr. Banham in this species of writing: and while the high and splendid excellences of our old masters are kept out of view, it will preserve a respectable standing in the critic's estimation. This tragedy (chiefly supported by Macready,) and the broad farce of *the Grand Tour*, (represented by Jones, Emery, Blanchard, Liston, Mrs. Davenport, and other distinguished comic performers,) have been auspicious to the treasury of this theatre, and brought its managers to the verge of the close of, on the whole, a favourable season.

**DRURY LANE.** At the house of the *King's Servants*, a new serious opera has made its appearance under the title of *Dirce*, or *the Fatal Urn*. The music given to this new translation from *Melastasio*, though principally from Mozart, was partly supplied from other classical and established composers, and partly by Mr. Braham and Mr. Horn, who, we understand, were the arrangers of the whole. That this piece possessed much merit, with the alloy of considerable defects, we must be allowed to assert. In some instances, the music, though exquisite in itself, was not sufficiently subservient to, and illustrative of, the sentiments of the author; while in others, though the poet's meaning had obviously been consulted, and was not weakly conveyed, the melody was deficient in beauty and originality of feature. Without sweetness, music is nothing; its charm is wanting; and, in spite of the vocal skill with which it was given, the songs fell flat. This remark, however, applies but to an inconsiderable portion of the whole of this operatic

drama; which was so well received as to awaken our hope, that by becoming a stock piece, *Dirce* might have constituted a second serious English opera, and contributed to evince the power of our own composers, under proper encouragement, to compete with the Italians in that province of composition, and to demonstrate a taste in our countrymen capable of appreciating and enjoying the melodious and expressive intonations of dramatic recitative.

Mr. Elliston, who in his vocation, as manager, is indefatigable, has closed a prosperous season, eked out, however, by the super-addition of a *masquerade festival*, preceded by a variety of stage performances, both scenic and vocal.

On the 18th and 25th of June, this treat was presented to the public, introduced by an ode written by Dr. Busby for the occasion, and recited by Mr. Cooper; and the numerous and brilliant crowd by which it was attended was profitable to the treasury, and encouraging to the future enterprize of the present conductor of this immense establishment.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

THE season has been one rather of uncomfortable sensation than of positive sickness, and there has been no recent epidemic beyond the ordinary catarrhal derangements, which could scarcely fail of being prevalent under such a persevering prevalence of unfriendly weather. In some districts scarlet fever has indeed occurred with more than common frequency; and the reporter has now under his care a young lady, who is the second of the family to whom this visitation has been made twice. In some individuals there appears to be a constitutional pre-disposition to eruptive derangements, while others remarkably resist the influence of those poisons, to be affected by which almost all are destined, who live in civilized society; the first tendency is, however, the most frequent, and the instances we hear of small pox, subsequent to vaccination, are for the most part rather referrible to this source, than to any actual deficiency in the security of the preventive, or to mismanagement in the mode of communicating it. In these examples, however, of second editions of disease, the last is for the most part without danger; and in the instances of scarlet fever just ad-

verted to, the fortunate event of the malady was predicted with some confidence in spite of its apparent severity at the commencement; just such is the state of things in that small pox which occasionally makes its appearance after both inoculation and vaccination; so mild is it under these circumstances, that vaccination might be considered one of the kindest grants ever conferred by Providence on man, did it never effect any thing more than this modifying operation; for even in that case we should possess in the vaccine process all the advantages without any of the evils that are confessedly appended to variolous inoculation; and the reporter must indulge the hope that neither the apprehensions of the timid, nor the wrong-headedness of the obstinate, will operate to any very considerable extent, in encouraging the re-introduction of the latter practice. The sword for ages suspended over us has been blunted to the extent of almost entire harmlessness, and it were folly amounting to insanity, to polish it ourselves into its pristine power.

D. UWINS. M.D.

Bedford Row, June 20, 1821.



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SO far as personal examination has extended the wheats are backward, and fortunately so, from the extremely ungenial state of the weather, the N. Easterly winds having continued almost invariable, for a longer interval during the present month, than at any former period of the spring. A great portion of the good people of Britain are solacing themselves by their fire-sides on Midsummer-day! On the favourable side of the case, with respect to the prime concern, the wheats, dry weather is generally found beneficial to that crop. The plant is strong and luxuriant, with very little appearance, however, of tillering or offsets, and in places thin; discoloured also, as usual, from atmospheric affection. With a favourable change of the weather, wheat may yet be a productive crop. Should the weather continue in its present state during the flowering or blooming process, the consequence will be, a greater quantity of blighted and smutted wheat than in the last crop. The spring corn is retarded in its growth by the same cause, and looks yellow, and in part sickly, but on the whole, there is a considerable bulk. Beans and peas have thus far a favourable appearance. Clover, lucern, and the seed crops generally, are much cut by the cold, especially in exposed situations. The hay harvest in Middlesex, has been good; on the best lands, particularly heavy. Hops have suffered much from the easterly winds. Potatoes are a considerable breadth, and the plant full as forward as could be expected. Turnip sowing has been early this season, and the Swedes have been some time above ground. Much of the usual periodical nonsense afloat, about catching turnip-flies. From the abundance of hands, the lands generally in good tilth, and the drill system is making its way in all parts. All hope relinquished of a good crop of fruit, except perhaps of latter fruits. The fall of lambs seems to have been least favourable in Dorset. A disease in swine, in some of the western counties, has enhanced the price of store pigs. Cattle and sheep,

fat or lean, abundant, and at very moderate prices, with an appearance of a still farther reduction in price of all the necessaries of life. The distress of the farmers and the labourers still the chief burden of every report, to which may now be added, the general report of the Agricultural committee in Parliament, stating all immediate relief to be beyond the power of the legislature; a fact of which we have long since, and repeatedly warned the country. It would be well indeed, were it as easy to prescribe an effectual remedy for the existing distresses, as it is to point out their real fundamental cause. The present ought to be no time for hypocrisy and superficial dabbling. Too great a majority of the sufferers have had their favourite war, and must be contented to pay its cost. They have put down inconvenient and unholo popular pretensions, and established upon these ruins, a holy alliance. We have an anniversary of Waterloo to celebrate—Boney in quod at St. Helena, like a parrot in a cage; orange lodges, imported with bacon, butter, and pigs from Ireland, and spreading from Manchester throughout the country; a new Constitutional Association, a Coronation next month—what would we have? In the meantime, Mr. Scarlett's tory poor bill is extremely unpopular throughout the country, and Mr. Malthus's famous tory book, which so nobly answered certain purposes, needs no other confutation than the present state of affairs. The first step to relief must be looked for in the general depreciation of rent.

*Average Prices:* Beef 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.—Raw Fat 2s. 11d.—Wheat 35s. to 64s.—Barley 20s. to 27s.—Oats 15s. to 27s.—The quartern loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 70s. to 100s. 0d.—Clover do. 80s. to 105s.—Straw 24s. to 34s.—Coals in the Pool 30s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

**BANKRUPTCIES.** [this Month 128.]  
*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

AIREY, J. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, L.  
Archer, J. Ware Park Mill, Hertford, miller. (Bond.  
Atkinson, J. Burton in Kendal, manufacturer. (Clapham and Co. L.  
Atkinson, T. and Spark, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-draper. (Dawson.  
Baghott, Sir P. Kt. Lyplatt Park, Gloucestershire, banker. (Dax and Co. L.  
Baker, G. A. Blackman-street, cheesemonger. (Lat-kow, J.  
Bass, J. Holbeach, Lincoln, brewer. (Johnson.  
Battier, J. J. Mincing-lane, broker. (Gatty and Co. L.

Bean, B. Hickling, Norfolk, dealer. (Sewell and Co. Norwich, and Tilbury and Co. L.  
Billingham, J. Uttoxeter, nail manufacturer. (Flint.  
Blain, H. and Co. Adam's-court, Broad-street, merchants. (Sweet and Co. L.  
Bliss, N. Water-lane, Fleet-street, bookseller, &c. (Hester and Brooks; L.  
Board, W. Bristol, postmaster. (Poole, L. and Cornish, Bristol.  
Bolden, C. J. Duke-street, West Smithfield, painter. (Smith, L.  
Boromar, J. Golthe, Lincolnshire, grazier. (Taylor, L.  
Broomhead, T. late Sheffield, grocer. (Rogers.  
Brown, A. J. Portsmouth, grocer. (Callaway, Portsmouth, and Collett, and Co. L.  
Bumpus, J. Holborn, bookseller. (Tatham, L.  
Burrows.



- Burrows, E. Warsop, Nottingham, miller. (Hall and Co. L. and Walkden, Mansfield.
- Bury, E. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Deane, Carberry, R. and Co. St. James's-street, hatters. (Hopkinson, L.
- Carver, J. Lancing, Sussex, farmer. (Marshall and Co.
- Cheatham, T. Stockport, surgeon. (Tyler and Co. Corri, D. Piercy-street, Bedford-square, dealer in music. (Peke, L.
- Croft, J. Hull, draper. (Appleby, L. and Whitehead, Manchester.
- Cross, R. Bridlington, druggist. (Smith.
- Davidson, A. G. Racquet-court, Fleet-street, merchant. (Chrisop, L.
- Dawson, T. Upton, Norfolk, merchant. (Parkinson.
- Day, T. Blackman-street, stockbroker. (Shuter, L.
- Deane, J. Accrington, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Haddfield.
- Downes, W. Cheadle, Cheshire, calico-printer. (Tindal and Co. Manchester, and Chester, L.
- Eastwood, J. Liverpool, haberdasher. (John, L. and Gregory, Liverpool.
- Eddington, J. Lower Thames-street, stationer. (Pearce and Sons, L.
- Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, linendraper. (Clarke, Bristol, and Abbot and Co. L.
- Etches, J. Bury, Suffolk, haberdasher. (Leech, Bury, and Bromley, L.
- Fairechild, J. L. late of Thurlby, Lincoln, farmer. (Green and Co. Spalding, and Willis and Co. L.
- Fletcher, J. P. and B. Eccles, cotton-spinners. (Orred and Co.
- Ford, G. S. Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant. (Taylor, L.
- Ford, W. Holt, Worcestershire, farmer. (Platt, L. and Wilson, Worcester.
- Foster, W. Liverpool, grocer. (Gunnery, Liverpool, and Knight, L.
- Fox, J. Dartmouth, shipowner. (Fox and Co. L.
- Franklyn, F. Leamington Priors, surgeon. (Platt, L. and Patterson, Leamington.
- Gibbons, J. and Hibbert, R. Great Prescott-street, bricklayers. (Eyles, L.
- Girdlestone, M. Norwich, baker. (Pearce, L.
- Glover, G. Lower East Smithfield, oilman. (Lane, and Co. L.
- Goff, W. Brighton, linendraper. (Watkins, L.
- Gordon, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred, Liverpool, and Lowe and Co. L.
- Gorely, T. W. of Dover, felt-maker. (Kennett, Dover, and Stocker and Co. L.
- Hall, H. and J. Sun Wharf, Upper Thames-street, iron-merchants. (Drake, L.
- Hammond, V. Ludlow, wine-merchant, (Cooper.
- Hancock, W. Bury, cabinet-maker. (Wayman and Co. L.
- Hardwick, J. Clare-street, Clare-market, butcher. (Richardson W. and D.
- Hart, W. B. late of King-street, cheapside, merchant. (Taylor, L.
- Haynes, S. Liverpool, flour-dealer. (Williams, Liverpool, and Chester, L.
- Hayward, T. Cheltenham, builder. (Goodwyn.
- Henley, J. Sols Row, Hampstead-road, rectifier. (Druce and Co. L.
- Holland, S. Bexhill, Sussex, coal-merchant. (King, Lewis, and Smith, L.
- Hollis, J. P. of St. Mary, Newington, oil and colourman; (Kiss, L.
- Hopkins, W. Bristol, victualler. (Ford.
- Horndall, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Gates, L.
- Hughes, J. Cheltenham, wine-merchant. (Williams and Co. L. Bruton, L. and Goodwin, Cheltenham.
- Jackson, J. Halifax, shoemaker. (Wigglesworth, L. and Thompson, Halifax.
- Jacobs, J. Bristol, glass manufacturer. (Walker, Bristol, and Adlington, L.
- Jenks, F. Bromyard, Hereford, tanner. (Williams and Co. L. and Dangerfield and Co. Bromyard.
- Jones, J. Mount-street, Lambeth, and Jones, J. H. of the Kent Road, linen drapers and partners. (Gates, L.
- Jones, F. Redcliff-hill, Bristol, mason. (Evans, L. and Habersfield, Bristol.
- Irving, J. jun. Carlisle, grocer. (Addison, L. and Lowry, Carlisle.
- Kay, T. Princes-square, Ratcliff Highway, coal-merchant. (Saxon and Co. L.
- Kirkman, C. F. Deal, linendraper. (Philips, L.
- Lent, W. Birdington st., ironmonger. (Howey, L. and Smith, Bridlington.
- Lowes, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton, bill-broker. (Walker and Co. L.
- Mac Corquodale, H. of Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and Co. L. and Lacey and Co. Liverpool.
- Manson, D. Throgmorton-street, merchant. (Weston and Co. L.
- Mason, J. Manchester, hat-manufacturer. (Clabon, Mark-lane.
- Mason, E. Worcester, tea-dealer, and Penn, J. Dale End, in Birmingham, soap-boiler. (Platt, L. and Wells and Co. Worcester.
- Masters, R. Coventry, taylor. (Edmunds, L. and Castor, Coventry.
- Middleitch, J. Bury, plumber. (Leech, Bury, and Bromley, L.
- Munck, W. St. Saviour's, Southwark brandy-merchant. (Webb, L.
- Nichols, T. Birmingham, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Walbrook, and Hicks, Birmingham.
- Nicholson, W. Wakefield, coal-factor. (Dunning, Leeds, and Edmunds, L.
- Nicoll, T. Ware, Herts, sack-maker. (Bond.
- Park, R. jun. Portsea, coal-merchant. (Briggs, L. and Callaway, Portsmouth.
- Parker, W. Newark-upon-Trent, wireworker. (Lee.
- Payne, J. Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street, smith. (Gray, L.
- Peters, J. and Weston, F. Bristol, maltsters. (Habersfield.
- Pilling, J. Huddersfield, carrier. (Stevenson and Co. Holmfirth, and Battye, L.
- Pollock, J. Adam's-court, Broad-street, merchants. (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, L.
- Preston, J. Torquay, Devon, merchant. (Bartlett, Newton Abbot, and Darke, L.
- Ramsay, T. Mark-lane, wine-merchant. (Reardon and Co. L.
- Ravis, N. Gracechurch-street, tin plate-worker. (Dawes and Co. L.
- Reiley, R. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, milliner. (Fisher, L.
- Renaud, E. Birmingham, whipmaker. (Gem.
- Rex, G. Great Driffield, grocer. (Chilton, L. and Jennings, Driffield.
- Robinson, S. Huddersfield, hosier. (Wigglesworth, L. and Cottle and Co. Wakefield.
- Rowe, H. Amen-corner, bookseller and printer. (Stephenson and Co. L.
- Rudkin, T. H. Charlotte-street, Islington, maltster. (Tomes, L.
- Savile, J. Limehouse, timber-merchant. (Duthie, L.
- Sawyer, T. Ramsgate, chemist. (Young and Co. L.
- Shaw, J. late of Stratford, Essex, dealer in flour, and late of Battersea, dealer in oil. (Cuppage and Co. L.
- Shoobridge, G. Cheapside, taylor. (Castle, L.
- Simpson, R. Newcastle upon Tyne, perfumer. (Leadbitter, L. and Richmond, Newcastle.
- Skinnerley, G. Gorleston, Suffolk, grocer. (Sayers, Great Yarmouth, and Swayne, L.
- Smith, J. Frome, Somerset, clothier. (Hicks and Co. L. and Hinton, Bristol.
- Stabb, T. Torquay, Devon, merchant. (Bartlett, Newton Abbot, and Drake, L.
- Storr, J. Batley, York, clothier. (Wilson, L. and Payne, Leeds.
- Tarleton, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred, Liverpool, and Lowe and Bower, L.
- Tidy, M. Southgate, dealer in corn and coals. (Fisher and Co. L.
- Tinson, T. Elbow-lane, London, merchant. (Clarke and Co. L.
- Tothill, C. Mecklenburgh Square, merchant. (Taylor, L.
- Trollop, H. Reading, linendraper. (Gates, L.
- Turton, J. Roll's Buildings, Fetter-lane. (Oriol and Co. Finch-lane.
- Waddington, J. Reading, bootmaker. (Biggs, and Co.
- Ward, J. of Beech, in the parish of Stone, Stafford, farmer. (Hicks, L. and Brooks, Newport, Warneford,

Warneford, J. York, grocer. (Wigglesworth, L. and Wood, York.  
 Welburn, S. late of Sculcoates, York, grocer. (Gatty and Co. L.  
 Weston, M. London Wall, livery-stable keeper. (Robin, L.  
 Wharton, R. E. and Brooks, M. Bridge Road, Vauxhall, plumbers. (Brooking, L.  
 Wheatley, H. Coventry, silk-dyer. (Long and Co. L. and Troughton and Co. Coventry.  
 White, H. Gracechurch-street, merchant. (Corry, L.  
 Wight, S. and Co. Leadenhall-street, hat-manufacturers. (Collins, L.

Williams, J. P. Lambeth Road, slater. (Jones, L. Woffender, T. and Elliott, W. New Malton, corn-factors. (Hicks, L. and Walker, Malton.  
 Wood, P. Kingston, Surrey, gardener. (Gregory, L.  
 Woodhead, M. late of Liversedge, York, merchant. (Gomersall.  
 Woolrich, G. and J. Spital-square, silk-manufacturers. (Sweet and Co. L.  
 Wroofs, R. late of Sleaford, linen-draper. (Wilson.  
 Yonden, S. Dover, carpenter. (Kennett and Co. L.  
 Young, W. Brading, Isle of Wight, farmer. (Pownall, L. and Snooke, Portsea.

## DIVIDENDS.

Abbot, S. New Court, St. Swithins-lane.  
 Ainley, R. Doncaster.  
 Alder, T. Prestbury, Gloucestershire.  
 Ashton, J. Harp-lane, Tower-street.  
 Bartholemew, R. Basildon, Berks.  
 Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent.  
 Bateinan, J. and Culbard, W. St. John-street, West Smithfield.  
 Bell, W. Brampton, Cumberland.  
 Bewley, B. Manchester.  
 Bignell, W. Great St. Helens.  
 Biggs, G. Holborn Bridge.  
 Bilborough, S. Gildersome, York.  
 Bingley, G. Piccadilly.  
 Birch, J. Manchester.  
 Blackburn, W. and Rousseau, P. C. S. City Road.  
 Bleasdale, T. Chorley, Lancaster.  
 Booker, T. Emsworth, Hants.  
 Boshier, W. Aldersgate-street.  
 Bostock, R. Nuneaton.  
 Boydell, J. Bethnal Green.  
 Braddock, R. Portwood, Cheshire.  
 Brock and Le Mesurier, Warrford Court.  
 Brown, J. York.  
 Brown, T. Longdon, Staffordshire.  
 Burnett, A. Lisle-street.  
 Campbell, W. H. Wood-street, Cheapside.  
 Chapman, W. Finch-lane.  
 Chapman, C. W. Addington-place, Camberwell.  
 Christin and Co. College Hill.  
 Clarke, B. Birmingham.  
 Clay, C. Aston, Warwick.  
 Collins, R. Maidstone.  
 Constable, R. Wandsworth.  
 Copel, Earl Welby, Leicester.  
 Cotton, J. Broad-street.  
 Courtney, T. Oxford Coffee-house, Strand.  
 Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone.  
 Darkin, W. and J. Southampton.  
 Davies, E. Gloucester.  
 Davies, W. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire.  
 Devey, J. Wolverhampton.  
 Dibdin, J. Camberwell.  
 Dixon, E. Lamb's Conduit-street.  
 Donaldson, J. and Co. Friday-street.  
 Dunn, W. Hoxton.  
 Dye, S. Norwich.  
 Edwards, W. Manchester.  
 Elgar, W. Maidstone.  
 Elgie, W. Ruvicap, Yorkshire.  
 Fiehegen, J. G. jun. Wood-street, Cheapside.  
 Fincham, B. sen. and Fincham, jun. Epping.  
 Fisher, F. Edgeware Road.  
 Fletcher, W. Wolverhampton.  
 Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
 Fullarton, J. Manchester.  
 Garland, J. Austin Friars.

Gadesby, W. jun. Canterbury.  
 Godfrey, J. Colchester.  
 Greaves, H. Manchester.  
 Grey, J. Bishopsgate-street-without.  
 Griffiths, G. Cursitor-street.  
 Groning, R. Broad-street Buildings.  
 Grove and Dukes, Bath.  
 Hamblin, W. and J. C. Wotton, Under Edge.  
 Hankison, V. Manchester.  
 Hardisty, G. and Cowing, J. Bedford Court, Covent Garden.  
 Harris, G. Birmingham, and Edmunds, J. Ashton.  
 Hatch, W. P. Shipham, Norfolk.  
 Henderson, F. Lothbury.  
 Hennell, D. Kettering.  
 Hilbers, H. G. St. Mary-Axe.  
 Hill, J. Rotherhithe.  
 Hinton, J. L. Plymouth Dock.  
 Homan, W. Barking, Essex.  
 Homfray, T. Hyde, Kinfares, Stafford.  
 Houston, J. Thayer-street, Manchester-square.  
 Humphries, A. Worcester.  
 Hunt, R. King's Lynn.  
 Johnston, A. Manchester.  
 Keates, W. Bishopsgate-street.  
 Keighly, Ferguson and Co. London.  
 Kerby, W. Margate.  
 Knight, J. and Ashby, T. Gough Square.  
 Koster, J. T. Liverpool.  
 Krose, A. Union Court, Broad-street.  
 Lambden, H. Bristol.  
 Lawrence, J. Hatton Garden.  
 Lea, J. King-street, Cheapside.  
 Leverett, J. E. Dereham.  
 Levi, M. A. and D. Bath.  
 Little and Co. Carlisle.  
 Lovelock, S. Bristol.  
 Lyons, L. Lower Shadwell.  
 Macmaster, J. Mile End Old Town.  
 Macnigh, S. jun. Liverpool.  
 Maltby, R. Mortimer-street.  
 Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street.  
 Marshall, T. Bromley, York.  
 Maxfield, T. Halstead, Essex.  
 Mitchell, E. and S. Norwich.  
 Miles, W. Oxford-street.  
 Moon, J. Acres Barn, near Manchester.  
 Moses, L. Great Prescott-street.  
 Newton, M. Newcastle upon Tyne.  
 Outran, J. and Welsh, W. Liverpool.  
 Palyart, J. London-street, Fenchurch-street.  
 Pearce, W. High Holborn.  
 Peele, J. Tower-street.  
 Porter, W. J. Charing Cross.  
 Ranson, J. Union-street, Southwark.  
 Ritchie, J. Woolwich.  
 Rodbird, J. Salford.  
 Royd, G. Newgate-street.

Runcorn, R. Manchester.  
 Rust, W. Sheffield.  
 Rutland, T. Wotton-under Edge.  
 Scott, W. Pall Mall.  
 Silver, J. and J. and Boyson, A. Size-lane.  
 Sisley, T. late of Thanet, Kent.  
 Skair, H. Whitby.  
 Skrine, C. Bath.  
 Smith, J. London Road, Surrey.  
 Smith, J. Green Lettuce-lane.  
 Smith, T. H. Chancery-lane.  
 Snuggs, J. W. A. Lime-street.  
 Sorrell, R. B. Kirby-street, Hatton Garden.  
 Sparks and Co. Portland-street, Marybone.  
 Stunt, T. Allen-street, Goswell-street.  
 Surtees and Co. Berwick upon Tweed.  
 Sweet, M. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen.  
 Symonds, C. and Taylor, W. Watling-street.  
 Taylor, J. Fore-street, Cheapside.  
 Taylor, S. and Steele, J. Liverpool.  
 Thomas, J. Carpenter's Buildings, London Wall.  
 Thomas, J. Oswestry.  
 Tolson, R. jun. Dalton, York-shire.  
 Tozer, J. Alderman's Walk, Bishopgate-street, and Brown, W. C. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.  
 Tozer, J. Bristol.  
 Treherne, E. Llandarog, Carmarthen-shire.  
 Tuck, W. Marlborough.  
 Tyrell, J. Maidstone.  
 Vigor, M. Bristol.  
 Vipond, G. Ludgate Hill.  
 Walpole, T. White Lion-street, Goodman's Fields.  
 Wardale and Sons, Upper Thames-street.  
 Warren, J. Stoke under Hamdon, Somerset.  
 Warwick, J. St. Albans, Watts, E. Malmesbury.  
 Webb, G. Cornhill.  
 Welby, C. E. and Co. Leicester.  
 West, T. Gracechurch-street.  
 White, T. jun. and Lubren, J. D. Great Winchester-street.  
 Whiteman, T. Husband's, Bosworth.  
 Whitmore, J. Manchester.  
 Wilkinson, J. and W. Blackburn.  
 Williams and Barnard, Cheltenham.  
 Williams, B. Birmingham.  
 Wilson, G. Liverpool.  
 Wilson, J. Macclesfield.  
 Wingette, T. Plymouth.  
 Wood, J. and Co. Poultry.  
 Woodgate, W. F. Tunbridge.  
 Wotton, T. Bristol.  
 Wotherspoon, M. Liverpool.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE rapid rise of the important station, Singapore, during the year that it has been a free port, is perhaps without its parallel. When the British flag was hoisted the population scarcely amounted to 200 souls; but in three months the number was not less than 3,000, and it now exceeds 10,000, principally Chinese. No less than 173 sail of vessels of different descriptions, principally native, arrived and sailed in the course of the two first months; and

it has already become a commercial port of importance. If our object in the Eastern Seas and in China is commerce, there is no plan so easy of adoption, or so unobjectionable, as that of making our stations *free ports*. In a few years, if the system is followed up, the whole of the Eastern Archipelago will be clothed from Great Britain; and Ava, Siam, Cochin China, and even a large portion of China, may follow the example.

## PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

PRICES of MERCHANDIZE.	May 27.				June 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	3	15	0	to 4 0 0	£3 15 0	to 4 10 0	per cwt	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	7	0	.. 5 9 0	5 10 0	.. 5 12 0	ditto.	
—, fine	5	16	0	.. 5 18 0	5 17 0	.. 6 2 0	ditto.	
—, Mocha	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	9 0 0	.. 9 10 0	per cwt	
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 9	.. 0 0 9½	per lb.	
—, Demerara	0	0	11	.. 0 1 13	0 0 11	.. 0 1 13	ditto.	
Currants	5	8	0	.. 5 12 0	5 8 0	.. 5 12 0	per cw.	
Figs, Turkey	2	0	0	.. 2 16 0	2 0 0	.. 2 16 0	ditto.	
Flax, Riga	56	0	0	.. 0 0 0	50 0 0	.. 52 0 0	per ton.	
Hemp, Riga Rhine	41	0	0	.. 42 0 0	40 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
Hops, new, Pockets	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	3 0 0	.. 3 10 0	per cwt.	
—, Sussex, do.	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	2 10 0	.. 3 8 0	ditto.	
Iron, British, Bars	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per ton.	
—, Pigs	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	6 10 0	.. 7 10 0	ditto.	
Oil, Lucca	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	10 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per jar	
—, Galipoli	66	0	0	.. 0 0 0	60 0 0	.. 0 0 0	per ton.	
Rags	1	18	0	.. 0 0 0	1 18 6	.. 0 0 0	per cwt.	
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	15	0	.. 0 0 0	4 0 0	.. 4 0 0	ditto.	
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 0 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
—, East India	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 10 0	.. 0 12 0	ditto.	
Silk, China, raw	0	19	10	.. 0 0 0	0 19 10	.. 1 1 6	per lb	
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	3	.. 0 16 6	0 14 3	.. 0 16 6	ditto.	
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	6	.. 0 8 0	0 7 6	.. 0 8 0	per lb.	
—, Cloves	0	3	8	.. 0 0 0	0 3 9	.. 0 3 10	ditto.	
—, Nutmegs	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 4 4	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7	.. 0 0 7½	0 0 7½	.. 0 0 7½	ditto.	
—, white	0	1	0	.. 0 1 1	0 1 0	.. 0 1 1	ditto.	
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 3 0	.. 0 3 6	per ga.	
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	.. 0 1 10	0 1 8	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	.. 0 3 9	0 2 2	.. 0 3 6	ditto.	
Sugar, brown	2	12	0	.. 3 1 0	2 18 0	.. 3 2 0	per cwt.	
—, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	.. 3 13 0	3 17 0	.. 4 1 0	per cwt.	
—, East India, brown	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 18 0	.. 1 5 0	ditto.	
—, lump, fine	4	17	0	.. 5 2 0	4 14 0	.. 5 5 0	per cwt.	
Tallow, town-melted	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	2 10 0	.. 0 0 0	per cwt.	
—, Russia, yellow	2	10	0	.. 0 0 0	2 9 0	.. 0 0 0	ditto.	
Tea, Bohea	0	2	2½	.. 0 0 0	0 2 3	.. 0 2 4	per lb.	
—, Hyson, best	0	0	0	.. 0 0 0	0 3 8	.. 0 4 8	ditto.	
Wine, Madeira, old	30	0	0	.. 35 0 0	30 0 0	.. 35 0 0	per pipe	
—, Port, old	30	0	0	.. 48 0 0	30 0 0	.. 48 0 0	ditto.	
—, Sherry	25	0	0	.. 45 0 0	25 0 0	.. 65 0 0	per but	

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 6d.—Bel-fast, 12s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 15s. 9d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 6gs.

*Course of Exchange, June 25.*—Amsterdam, 12 18.—Hamburgh, 38 10.—Paris, 25 85.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 49½.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.*—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey 59l.—Grand Union, 23l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 22l. —Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 27l.—East India Docks, 178l.—London, 102l.—West India, 170l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 17l.—Strand, 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 41l. 0s.—Globe, 123l. 0s.—Gas LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.—City Ditto, 107l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th was 74½; 3 per cent. consols, 75½; 5 per cent. navy 110.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 11s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

METEOROLOGICAL



# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from May 24, to June 24, 1821.*

	Maximum.	Days.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.		Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30.32	30 May	NE.	29.58	8 June	NW.	30.04		0.74	0.32	8 June
Thermom.	72°	5 June.	W.	34°	11 June	NE.	Day	Night	38°	25°	14 June
							61.2°	43.4°			

## Prevailing Winds.

Number of days occupied by each	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	1	16	2	2	2	4	4	3

The total quantity of rain 1.97 inch

Character of the Clouds.

Number of dayson which each description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
	8	10	5	12	19	9

The low temperature of the month becomes more marked since the last register; from the 27th of May (the wind shifting between NE. and SE.) a gradual rise of thermometer. On June 1st, the wind came to S. with a temperature of 70°. This improvement remained with little variation or decline, till the 8th, the maximum 72°, being on the 5th; the wind, now W., remained so during

three days, with nearly continual, and occasionally heavy, rain; from this time, the wind traversing by W. during four or five days, with daily rain, settled in NE. on the 11th, where it has remained with little variation, the highest temperature of the day being reduced, on the average of the remaining period of the register, 12° from the maximum.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 1st of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the Budget of the year:—

He observed that the house had already sanctioned estimates for the ARMY amounting to 8,750,000l.: in the last year they were 9,443,000l. The estimates for the NAVY this year were 6,176,700l., and were last year 6,586,695l. The estimates for the ORDNANCE in the present year were 1,195,100l., and last year they amounted to 1,199,650l. The estimates for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES amounted to 1,900,000l., while in the last they had risen to 2,444,100l. The total amount, therefore, for the different services this year was 18,021,800l. and for those of the last had been 19,673,688l. It was, therefore, obvious that if the house should give its sanction to the full extent of the estimates proposed this year, a reduction of expenditure would be effected to the amount of 1,651,888l. The sum of 1,000,000l. had been taken for interest on exchequer bills both in 1820 and 1821. The sinking fund on exchequer bills this year had been 290,000l., and last year 410,000l.; so that the whole expenditure was 19,311,800l. for 1821, and 21,083,688l. for 1820, being an entire saving not much short of 1,800,000l. The ways and means were the grant of the annual taxes, and credit had been taken upon them to the extent of four, instead of three, millions. In the present year he also proposed to take a credit of 1,500,000l. on the temporary

excise duties granted during the war, instead of 2,500,000l. taken in the preceding year. The amount taken altogether was 5,500,000l. as in the last year. The produce of the Lottery he calculated at 200,000l. The accounts upon old stores shewed that ministers were entitled to take credit to the amount of 163,400l. Last year they had produced 260,000l. The next item was the probable surplus of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France under the treaty of peace, amounting to 500,000l. and which was applicable to the public service. The next was the re-payment of exchequer bills, advanced for the execution of public works under the act of 1819. In the last year it had been 198,000l. and in the present year it appeared that the repayments were likely to amount to 125,000l. The only remaining item furnished by the resources of the present year, independent of a loan, was the surplus of the ways and means for 1820, the amount of which was 81,630l. The total, therefore, of what what might be called the ready money produce of the resources of the year was 6,570,030l. To make this sum 20,018,200l. the amount of the expenditure, it had been necessary to contract a loan from the sinking fund of 13,000,000l.; 12,500,000l. for England, and 500,000l. for Ireland. The total amount of supply had been 18,021,800l. and interest of Exchequer bills 1,290,000l.; making together 19,311,800l. To this sum was to be added 500,000l. Irish Treasury bills, which would be paid off, and 206,400l.

due on the bills issued for the execution of public works in the present year. In the whole they amounted to 20,018,200l., and left, as he had already shown, a small excess on the side of the ways and means. The income and expenditure of Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of January, 1820, were as follow:—For that year, the total net revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, including arrears of property tax, and war duty on malt, was 54,022,714l.; to which were to be added for lotteries 156,124l.; for old stores 263,820l.; for repayment of Exchequer bills issued for public works, 198,000l. making a total of 54,640,658l. The charges on the consolidated fund were 48,597,157l., and the interest on the sinking fund was 2,300,219l., forming a total of 50,897,376l. of charges, exclusive of the army and navy expenditure for the year. The latter, when added to the foregoing charges, made a total for the service of that year of 71,199,854l., from which, if they deducted the previous amount of 54,640,658l., there would remain a balance of 10,559,196l. To meet this, arrangements had been made to take 17,509,773l. out of the sinking fund, which, when done, left a surplus over and above the charge for which it was provided, of 950,597l. The total amount for the whole services of the present year would be 58,221,000l. Deducting, therefore, the assumed amount of the revenue and the payments which he had enumerated, there would appear an expenditure of 13,209,800l. over and above the income of the year. As the sinking fund for this year amounted to 16,800,000l., the actual amount of the reduction of debt already effected would be 3,500,000l.; so that they might fairly expect this year to show an excess of income over their expenditure of little less than four millions. The right hon. gentleman then moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum, not exceeding 13,000,000l. be raised by annuities on the sinking fund, 12,500,000l. for Great Britain, and 500,000l. for Ireland, for the service of the year 1821;" which, after some observations from Messrs. Maberly, Calcraft, Ricardo, Hume, Lockhart, &c., was carried by 123 to 65.

The following is a tabular summary :

1820.	SUPPLY.	1821.
£9,443,243	Army	£8,750,000
6,586,695	Navy	6,176,700
1,199,650	Ordnance	1,195,100
2,444,100	Miscellaneous	1,900,000
£19,673,688		£18,021,800
1,000,000	Interest on Exchequer bills	1,000,000
410,000	Sinking fund on do.	290,000
£21,083,688		£19,311,800

9,000,000	By reduction of unfunded debt, viz.,	
	Irish Treas. bills	500,000
	Bills for public works	206,400
		706,400

£30,083,688

£20,018,200

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

Granted for 1820.	Estimate for 1821.	
3,000,000 Annual taxes	4,000,000	
2,500,000 (Exc. duties) tea do.	1,500,000	
240,000 Lottery	200,000	
260,000 Old stores	163,400	
	Surplus of pecuniary indemnity payable by the French government	500,000
198,000	} Exchequer bills for public works repaid	125,000
		Surplus ways and means, 1820

£6,570,030

Sinking fund loan, viz.,

12,000,000	{ Great Bri- tain 12,500,000 Ireland 500,000 Bank of Ire- land increase of capital 500,000 Currency being in British currency	{ 13,000,000 461,539
12,000,000	{ 5,000,000 Loan 7,000,000 Funding Ex- chequer bills	{ 125,000

£30,198,000

£20,031,569

#### UNFUNDED DEBT.

1820.	1821.
Exchequer bills,	Exchequer
1 Geo. 4. 29,000,000	bills 29,000,000
Irish Treasury bills,	Irish Treasury
1 Geo. 4. 1,500,000	bills 1,000,000
Exchequer bills	£30,000,000
for public	By reduction of un-
works, &c. 206,400	funded debt 706,400
£30,706,400	£30,706,400

On the 8th a grant was proposed of an additional 60000l. a year to the Duke of Clarence, with arrears for three years. Mr. Hume proposed an amendment of 35000l. but without success; and another amendment of the grant, without the arrears, was negatived by 119 to 43. Such a grant at the time that money is daily increasing in value, has filled the nation with great surprise.

We regret that the bill for ameliorating the criminal laws, on which Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH and others have devoted several years, after passing the third reading by 117 to 114, was unexpectedly rejected on the question that it do now pass by 120 to 114. This boon to the spirit of the

age has thus been denied, and we sincerely regret the circumstance.

The reiterated charges of mal-administration in the Ionian Islands led Mr. Hume to move, on the 9th, for commissioners to proceed to the islands, to enquire into the conduct of Sir T. Maitland; but the proposition was negatived by 90 to 27.

Petitions have poured in from all parts of the kingdom against that part of Mr. Scarlett's Poor Bill (given in our last), which fixes a maximum of the poor's rates. It is considered as affecting the possible claims of the poor, and as conferring all the monopolies of wealth, present and future.

The coronation, so long deferred, is fixed for the 19th of July. The preparations are on the most magnificent scale.

The distress which agriculturists, and others connected with the agricultural interests of the country, have for a length of time suffered in consequence of the depreciation of prices, having called forth numerous petitions and remonstrances to Parliament, imploring relief, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to take their alarming case into consideration. This committee has completed its labours for the present session, and the result of their examination of numerous witnesses has fully confirmed the existence of the evil; but no hope of immediate relief is held out to the sufferers. The report of the committee was anxiously looked for, in expectation of some remedy for these exterior evils, but it has, in that respect, dissatisfied the patience with which it was waited for. Want of room compels us to defer further observations, as well as the report itself, to a future Number; only reminding our readers of what we have so often expressed our decided conviction of the absolute necessity—dividing enormously large farms into small ones.

#### SPAIN.

The Cortes have decided by 157 to 20 for a reduction of tythes from a tenth to a twentieth. The minority urged a proposition for their total abolition. Several archbishops and bishops voted in the majority. A proposition is alledged to have been made by the Cortes, that one Infant of Spain should proceed to Mexico, and another to some part of South America, there to establish two free monarchies, secured in their liberties by national representatives, and attached to the mother coun-

try by political principles as well as by commercial treaties.

Morillo's appointment to the military command at Madrid, continues to be unpopular, and deservedly so.

Public offenders have been condemned in different provinces of Spain. At Burgos nine received sentence of death, and several others were consigned to less rigorous punishments. A monk of Badajoz, for preaching against the Constitution, was condemned to six years' imprisonment in irons at Centa.

The Neapolitan General Rossarol has arrived at Barcelona, having fled with his family from Messina, on finding that events took an adverse turn; and General Pepe is at Madrid, where, adds the account, he has received from the Spanish Government a pension of 40,000 reals, or 10,000 francs per annum.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cortes have been engaged in discussing many articles of the law upon the liberty of the press. The crime of stirring up the people to rebellion is to be punished by five years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. All the Portuguese journals are still subjected to a censorship; but they are exempted from every species of stamp.

#### ITALY.

The journals of Naples announce the entrance of the King of the Two Sicilies into his capital, amidst acclamations; and on the same day the following proclamation was promulgated:

"The moment at which Providence vouchsafes to us the blessing of returning to our kingdom, after the happy re-establishment of public tranquillity, is infinitely dear and precious to our heart. All our wishes will be accomplished if this day become the commencement of a period of satisfaction and happiness for our subjects.

"The calamities and the crimes which have taken place are numerous and grave. They have excited in us deep affliction, in consequence of the ruin of all the branches of public prosperity, and the evils and sufferings which have been entailed upon the immense majority of our faithful subjects who remained entirely unconnected with these deplorable disorders. No personal resentment has had, nor ever will have, any share in our decisions. The sole view which now occupies us, is, to cause to be forgotten, by days of peace and prosperity, the disastrous misdeeds by which some guilty characters have tarnished the latter pages of our history.

"Our first care will be to effect the re-organization of the different branches of the legislation and the administration of the kingdom. We shall nominate, in furtherance of this view, a council composed of



men selected from amongst the most virtuous and the most enlightened by reflection and experience. If the success correspond with our just expectations the fundamental laws which will be established in this council will give to the minds of our faithful subjects consolation, confidence, and the pledge of a happy future, by effacing from their remembrance those chimerical projects which can only occasion bitter regrets and prolonged adversity. These laws will secure to them those real blessings which a wise and paternal government is bound to dispense; but the peaceable enjoyment and permanency of which can only be guaranteed by an inviolable attachment to our most holy religion, to the practice of private and public virtues, to the rights of legitimate sovereignty, and to the rigorous maintenance of order, and the form of things legally established.

"Meanwhile, as well to encourage the good, and those who have only been misled, as to restrain the perverse, we defer the manifestation of our sovereign intentions, in order that the interests of justice may be commensurate with that clemency which it is so natural for us to practice. FERDINAND."

*Naples, May 15th.*

#### TURKEY.

In Constantinople continual arrests are taking place, and arms have been found concealed in the Greek churches. This accounts, perhaps, in some measure for the severity which has been practised against the dignitaries. Accounts from the Archipelago state, that the Idriots, Ipsariots, and Speciotics, were inviting the different islands in that quarter to declare for the Greek cause. Their shipping was extremely numerous, and well equipped. The Turkish fleet, which is now ready to sail, has been destined for that quarter. The Dragomen of the Porte, and nineteen other Greeks have been decapitated or hanged in the course of one day. The remainder of the troops now ready for action have been ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus, where they were to embark on board the vessels stationed there to receive them. The Police are quite useless; they make no attempt to stop the licentiousness of the soldiery.

The Vizier arrived with a *cortege* of 20,000 persons on the 23d of April, and on that day the patriarch, four bishops, and three priests, were hanged; two of the bishops over the doors of their church. On Easter Sunday, Gregory, the Patriarch of Constantinople, 74 years of age, was just going to read High Mass in the Patriarchal Chapel, when he was seized by order of the Sultan, and hanged at the door of the temple,

a mode of death which, in the eyes of all the Greeks, is most infamous, and must therefore excite boundless hatred. All the archbishops or bishops who were in the church, to celebrate Easter, were either executed or thrown into prison. The congregation fled out of the church to the neighbouring houses of the priests; but many were murdered by the populace. The patriarch had, on the 21st of March, solemnly proclaimed in the chapel, the curse and ban of the church against all Greeks who attempted to withdraw from the Turkish yoke. After the strangulation, a band of miserable ragamuffins were ordered to cut the rope, and drag the body, tied by the feet, to the arsenal, when the executioner threw it into the Bosphorus. It is easy to conceive the indignation which these scenes have excited throughout the Greek church; where the Patriarch, for his public character and private virtues, was as much honoured as the Pope was in the Latin Church in the 12th century. Every day the clergy were bound to pray for him and for the Synod, and this daily recollection must increase their rage. The number and riches of the clergy must render them extremely formidable. On Mount Athos, there are 20,000 monks; in the Morea above 2,400, who possess alone a revenue of above 918,000 francs, i. e. about a tenth part of the riches of the country. In the rest of Greece there may be about 20,000 *papas*. Considering the well-known fanaticism of the Greek Church, it is easy to imagine the dangers to which the Porte has exposed itself by this proceeding.

The janizaries, it is said, have refused to march. They pretend that by their laws they must remain at Constantinople, to defend that capital till the Sultan can put himself at their head, and lead them to battle. The Ramadan begins this year on the 31st of May, and ends on the 29th of June. It must be strictly observed under pain of death; and it is never till the 15th of the moon of Shelval, which falls on the 15th of July, that civil and military operations re-commence in the Ottoman empire. Many hundred Christians have been murdered in Constantinople by the Musselmen; and, the streets of Pera, where the Foreign Ministers reside, have been burnt, and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, sacrificed to the fury of the Turks. Many perished under the sabres of the barbarians, and others in the flames.

*Allocution*

*Allocution of Germanicus, Ex-Arch of the First Achaia, Archbishop of Patrasso, to the Clergy and the Faithful of Peloponnesus, pronounced in the Convent of Mount Velino, 8th (20th) of March, 1821.*

"Very dear Brothers!"—The Lord, who punished our fathers and their children, announces to you by my mouth, the termination of the days of tears and trials. His voice has declared that you shall be the crown of his glory, and the diadem of his kingdom. The Holy Sion shall no longer be delivered over to desolation. (Isaiah, lxi. 3.) The temple of the Lord treated like an ignoble place; his vessels of glory dragged in the mire (1 Mac. ii. 8, 9.) are about to be avenged. The ancient mercies of the Lord are about to descend upon his people. The impious race of the Turks have filled up the measure of their iniquities; the hour of driving them from Greece has arrived, according to the word of the Eternal, "Drive out the slave, and the son of the slave." (Gen. xxi. 10.) Arm, then, Hellenic race, doubly illustrious by your sires, arm with the zeal of God, each of you gird on the sword; for it is better to perish with arms in hand, than to see the disgrace of the sanctuary and of the country. (Psal. xlv. 4.) Let us burst our bonds in sunder, and the yoke that weighs upon our heads (Psal. ii. 3.), for we are the heirs of God, and joint heirs of Jesus Christ. (Psal. viii. 17.)

"Others than your prelate will speak to you of the glory of your ancestors; but for myself, I shall only repeat to you the name of that God to whom we owe a devotion stronger than death.—(Cant. viii. 6.)

"To-morrow, preceded by the Cross, we shall march towards the city of Patrasso, the soil of which is sanctified by the blood of the glorious martyr, the apostle St. Andrew. The Lord will increase your courage a hundred fold; and to add to the strength which is to animate you, I release you from the fast of Lent, which we observe. Soldiers of the Cross! it is the cause of heaven itself that you are called to defend. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, be blessed and absolved from all your sins."

In the Morea the Greeks are said to have massacred the Turks everywhere,

and a mutual massacre seems to have spread through European Turkey.

But the Greeks have not declared for Legitimacy, and the Turks are not Jacobins, we hear nothing therefore, of the march of the armies of the *Holy Alliance* in behalf of the *truly* holy cause of the Greeks, for whose success we devoutly pray.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Hostilities have been renewed in Venezuela. General de la Torre, who succeeded Morillo, in a proclamation to the Spanish royalist forces, dated from the head quarters at Caraccas, 23d March, throws the blame of renewing the war on Bolivar, who has challenged de la Torre either to enter the field, or "acknowledge pretensions of independence which he knew it was not in his (de la Torre's) power to admit."

Letters from Lima to the 9th of February have been received at Kingston, Jamaica; by way of Panama. The operations of San Martin had much straitened the communications of the capital, and his head quarters were pitched within six miles of it. The Viceroy Pezuela, knowing the disposition of the natives and the disaffection of the troops, had carefully avoided general engagements, and in his correspondence with San Martin had addressed him in the style of civility. These proceedings, however, were not agreeable to the taste of the municipality and consulado, principally composed of Spaniards. They issued a proclamation setting a price on the head of every officer, from San Martin downwards, in the Chilian army. On the 29th of January the general officers of the royalist army in Lima, deposed Pezuela, who had no alternative but to submit. In a manifesto which he publishes, he states that he has resigned the command because he was destitute of the means for resisting the enemy. He had embarked in the British ship *Andromache* for Panama, where his arrival was daily expected.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

May 29. **A** CENSUS of the population, classified into ages, sexes, and trades, commenced taking this day; the returns to be made by the first of Aug.

—30. Major Cartwright was sentenced to pay a fine of £100. Charles Madocks to be imprisoned 18 months in War-

wick Gaol. J. T. Wooler, 15 months, and George Edmonds, nine months in the same Gaol. The three last to find sureties for five years, to keep the peace, themselves £500 each, and two sureties in 250.

June 2. At a Court of Common Council, boxes, containing the freedom of the city, were presented to Messrs. Brougham and Denman

Denman, and to Dr. Lushington for their exertions as counsel for the Queen on her late trial.

On the same day, the self-styled Constitutional Society sustained a signal defeat. The Grand Jury of the Court of King's Bench threw out four bills against different persons for libels. They were refused on the ground of being preferred by an illegal combination. Mr. Thelwall, one of the persons indicted, has served a notice on the sheriffs not to return any as qualified jurors who had been returned in the last two terms. This is in accordance with an act of parliament.

June 10. Receivers-General. The emoluments are derived from 2d. in the pound on the land-tax, and three half-pence on the assessed taxes. The receivers retain the whole of each quarterly collection for about six weeks. The select committee of the House of Commons, as appears from their report just printed, recommend that the receivers have fixed salaries, and that their number be reduced from 66 to 44. Out of 36, only 28 perform even in part their duties in person.

— 13. A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern to celebrate the 109th anniversary of the Dissenters' Charity School in Shakespeare's Walk. The Duke of Sussex presided. The toast-master having given "The Royal Family," the Duke loudly repeated "the Queen and Royal Family," which was drank with enthusiasm.

— 14. The approaching Coronation was proclaimed by the Serjeants at Arms and other official characters, in the different quarters of Westminster and London, agreeably to the forms observed on such occasions.

— 19. Wm. Venables, esq. in the court of aldermen, took the oaths and his seat, as alderman of the ward of Queenhithe. On the same day Sir Wm. Leighton sent a letter to the court, resigning his office of alderman for the ward of Billingsgate.

It appears from a paper recently laid before the House of Commons, that the value of manufactured woollen goods and woollen yarn is on the decline. The total declared value for one year previous to January 5th, 1819, was £9,047,960. 19s. 11d.—in 1820, £6,899,694. 6s. 5d.—and in 1821, 6,279,164. 12s. 11d.

Annual amount of duties on inhabited houses in Great Britain £1,239,329, &c. Do. on windows £2,569,999.

A parliamentary paper just issued fixes the total unredeemed and unfunded debt, up to the present year at £845,100,931.

The Newington Select Vestry Bill has been abandoned by its supporters, who have £2000 costs to pay. The bill went to empower a select junta to levy money, to audit their own accounts, and manage

parish affairs, without the interference of the parishioners. The measure has been in agitation three years, but has failed from the strenuous opposition of the inhabitants.

Increase of duty on fire insurance, as paid during the last year.

	£.	s.	d.
County . . . . .	3,626	0	9
Sun . . . . .	2,049	11	2
British . . . . .	1,437	12	9
Atlas . . . . .	942	0	8
Union . . . . .	505	3	3
London . . . . .	439	1	11
Royal Exchange . . . .	426	5	10
Westminster . . . . .	412	10	9
Hope . . . . .	406	10	7
Eagle . . . . .	97	19	5

Officers on half pay in Great Britain and Ireland, according to a recent return from the War Office, 9037, charge 812, 557, &c.

#### MARRIED.

At Kent House, Knightsbridge, Capt. Fred. Fitzclarence, son of the Duke of Clarence, to Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

A Logan, esq. to Sarah, widow of the late D. Birkett, esq. of Rail Head House, Middlesex.

J. N. Sibbreth, esq. merchant, of Lime-street, to C. Jane, 2d daughter of the late J. Albers, esq. of Hamburgh.

At Dorking, J. Randall, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Rebecca, only daughter of R. Lowndes, esq.

At Richmond, S. Paynter, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late R. Penn, esq.

C. Cookson, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. W. C. canon of Windsor, to Jane, 3d daughter of the late J. S. Ancrum, esq. of Canonbury House.

In Mary-le-bone, the Rev. R. Simpson, M.A. to A. Catherine, daughter of the late J. Clare, esq.

The Rev. Dr. Goodenough, head master of the Westminster School, to Miss F. Cockerell, of Westbourn House.

W. Wild, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Walker, of Euston-square.

S. Barker, esq. of South Lambeth, to Jane, daughter of F. Daniel, esq. of or near Chudleigh, Devon.

J. Rew, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss S. Quincey, of Holland-street, Blackfriars.

The Rev. T. Chapman, of Wandsworth, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of T. Miller, esq. of Croydon.

The Rev. J. Hill, M.A. to Miss Prodom, of Dorset-square.

Sir R. Gresley, bart. to Lady S. Coventry, youngest daughter of Lord C.

L. H. Desanges, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dakins, of Dean's Yard, Westminster.

D. A. Dewarest, esq. of Doles, in Hampshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Magennis, esq. M.P. of Grosvenor-place.

Lieut. Col. Bell, Deputy Quarter Master General



General at the Cape of Good Hope, to Lady Catherine Harris, daughter of the late Earl of Malmesbury.

E. Dashwood, esq. of the Horse Guards Blue, to Amelia, 2d daughter of the Rev. R. Hose, of Hurstmonceux, Sussex.

## DIED.

The Countess of Chatham.

At East Sheen, 38, F. N. Gandolff, esq. of Throgmorton-street.

Of an apoplexy, 64, Mr. W. King, of the British Fire Office, Cornhill.

In Piccadilly, after a few hours illness, the Countess of Mexborough.

In Hertford-street, aged 18, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. C. Bathurst, of Lidney Park, Gloucestershire.

Aged 66, J. Costar, esq. of Suffolk-place, Islington.

In his 24th year, Mr. J. W. Millington, 3d son of the late T. J. M. esq. of Greenwich.

Martha, wife of J. Simmons, esq. of Clarendon-square, Somers Town.

The Hon. Morton Eden, brother of Lord Auckland.

Dr. Robt. Willis.

The Rt. Hon. John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, &c. at his house in Spring Gardens.

The Earl of Sheffield, who closed an active life at his house in Portland-place in his 86th year. His son Viscount Penvensey succeeds to the title and estates. Lord S. when Col. Holroyd, and M.P. for Coventry, resisted Lord G. Gordon's mob, in their attempt to force a passage into the House of Commons. The Colonel, with his drawn sword, placed himself in the doorway, and told Lord G. that if any offered to enter, he would run him (Lord G.) through the body. This had the desired effect.

At Weston House, near Guildford, the Rev. S. M. Godsehall.

At Southgate, 40, C. Pasley, esq. late major in the E. I. Co.'s service, and diplomatic agent at the court of Persia.

At Guildford, Mrs. Finimore.

At Guildford, Miss James.

In London, 62, Mr. Edw. Gilbert, many years resident in Portsmouth. He had acquired celebrity, as the inventor of several ingenious plans for firing bombs with precision.

At Fife House, Whitehall, the Countess of Liverpool, sister of the Earl of Bristol, and married to the Earl, March 25, 1795. Her ladyship was a liberal benefactress to the poor, and exemplary in every relation of life. She had been for some time in a declining state, and has left no issue.

Mrs. Quayle, wife of W. H. Q. esq. of Gower-street.

At Bath, 79, Mrs. A. Johnson, of Hammersmith, relict of the late R. J. esq. of Kennington-lane, Vauxhall.

Mrs. Abbott, wife of G. A. esq. of Mark-lane.

At his house, in Forest Gate, West Ham, in his 72d year, Mr. R. Dames.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, 33, W. Drake, esq.

At Islington, in his 73d year, Mr. Edw. Frisby, of Basinghall-street.

Anne, wife of Mr. J. Patterson, of Southampton House, Kentish Town.

At Newington Butts, in her 18th year, Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Dickinson, lecturer of St. Mary's, Newington.

At Potter's Bar, in his 72d year, D. Carpenter, esq. justice of peace and deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex and Herts.

In Oxford-street, John Burton Matthews, esq. one of the aldermen of Rochester.

Died, Jan. 18th, Dr. John Carmichael Smyth, at the age of 80. This gentleman has made a conspicuous figure in his profession. In the year 1780 he had the charge of the prison and hospital at Winchester, when a pestilential fever broke out, which required his greatest exertions. He had recourse to the three mineral acids to correct the contagion, and their efficacy was quickly experienced. Subsequent trials proved the value of the discovery; he applied to parliament for a reward, which was granted to him, but not before the year 1802, and not without opposition. A Dr. Johnson of Kidderminster made a claim on the ground that his father had recommended the use of the same, and many years before Dr. Smyth. On inquiry, however, it appeared that Dr. Smyth had no knowledge of such thing; and that Dr. Johnson had never tried it on a proper scale. It was in 1787 Dr. Smyth first appears as an author, when he published an account of the efficacy of swinging, as a remedy in pulmonary consumptions. Next year he edited the works of Dr. Starck. In 1795, he published a description of the jail distemper as it appeared among the Spanish prisoners at Winchester, in 1780, with an account of the means employed for curing the contagion which gave rise to it. His other works are—The effects of nitrous vapour in preventing and destroying contagion ascertained, with an introduction respecting the nature of the contagion which gives rise to the jail or hospital fever.—A letter to W. Wilberforce, esq. on a pamphlet of Dr. Johnson's, 1805.—Remarks on the report of M. Chaptal, with remarks on the claim of M. Guyton de Morveau, to the discovery of the power of the mineral acid gas in contagion, 1806.—A treatise on hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain, 1814. Dr. Smyth was physician-extraordinary to the King, and resided for many years at Sunbury.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. G. T. Plummer, A.B. to the rectory of Northill, Cornwall.

The Rev. G. Proctor, M.A. of Worcester College,

College, Oxford, to be head master of the grammar school, at Lewes.

The Rev. R. H. Barham, rector of Snar-gate, to be a minor canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. H. Walter, B.D. to the rectory of Haselburg Brian, Dorset.

The Rev. R. Coke, LL.B. to the vicarage of Worsborough, near Barnsley.

Dr. Stanier Clarke, to be canon of Wind-sor.

The Rev. C. Grant, to the vicarage of West Basham, Norfolk.

Rev. E. Addison, B.D. sen. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. R. Venables, D.D. vicar of Clyro, to the rectory of Newchurch, county of Radnor.

The Rev. J. Jones, of Llwynbedow, to the rectories of Llanvyrnach and Perith, in Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. P. Brownrigg, curate of Trim-don, to be curate of Wolsingham.

The Rev. W. H. Dixon, to the vicarage of Wistow and the perpetual curacy of Cawood.

Rev. C. M. Mount, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to be minister of Christ Church, Bath.

Rev. H. J. Ridley, A.M. chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, &c., to hold, by dispensation, the rectory of Habinger, with that of Newdigate, both in Surrey.

Rev. W. A. Morgan, to the perpetual curacy of Tresniere, in Cornwall.

Rev. S. Davies, jun. to the perpetual curacy of Oystermouth, in Glamorganshire.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**M**AY 16, commenced the building of a stone bridge over the Alne, near Alnwick Abbey. The intention is to avoid a ford which is often dangerous in the winter. This useful work is undertaken at the expence of the Duke of Northumberland.

The late R. Nicholson, esq. of Bradley, has bequeathed to the Philosophical and Literary Society of Newcastle on certain contingent conditions, also to the Geological Society in London, and to the Royal Institute of Great Britain, the sums of £1000. each.

Population of Newcastle. Returns for three of the parishes, the fourth is not complete.

	1811	1821
St. Nicholas . . . .	4166	5088
St. John's . . . . .	4466	6290
All Saints . . . . .	14171	16520

Parish of Gateshead. Population 11,767. In 1811 it amounted to 8,782.

#### Byker Township.

Families.	Males.	Females.
889	1894	1957.

there being an increase of families 180, of males 447, and of females 375 since the last census.

#### Westgate Township.

Houses.	Families.	Inhabitants.
198	294	1369.

there being an increase of 54 houses, 91 families, and 624 inhabitants.

**Married.]** At Durham, Mr. W. Coulson, brewer, to Miss Cummin.—At Newcastle, Mr. G. F. Smith, linen-draper, to Miss H. Arundale, second daughter of Mr. J. A. tanner.—Mr. C. Sloane, serjeant at Mace, to Miss D. Bell, of Dunston.—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Emerson, to Miss M. Gordon.—Mr. G. Hutchinson, ship-master, to Miss Ann Hurst.—At Stockton, Mr. R. W. Thompson, to Frances, daughter of the

late J. Forster, esq. of Warkworth.—In London, Mr. E. Robson, of the firm of Robson and Co. to Miss A. Molyneaux, all of Newcastle.—At Dunse, lieut. col. J. Johnston, of the Portuguese service, Knight of the Tower and Sword, and major in the British army, to M. Jane, only child of the late M. Trotter, esq. of Northumberland.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, aged 60, Mr. T. Stonehouse, merchant.—Mr. J. Allen currier, 43.—Mrs. Simpson.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Snowdon.—Mrs. A. W. Gunn, wife of Mr. J. G. late of London, coach-maker.—Mr. W. Simpson, brazier, 24.

At Gateshead, Mr. Wigham, dealer in flour.—Mrs. Strachan, widow of the late Capt. S.

At Durham, on the Palace Green, Mr. R. Adamson, one of the Bishops Beadmen, 68.

At Sunderland, 83, Mr. T. Cassop, ship owner.—Mr. B. Coates, leather-cutter, 57.

At Bishopwearmouth, 73, Mr. W. Reed, stone-mason.—Mr. J. Wetherell, 72.—Aged 76, Mr. R. Brown, formerly an upholsterer, at Newcastle.

At North Shields, 28, Phillis, wife of Mr. R. Irons, surgeon.

At South Shields, 33, Mr. R. Sampson.

At Stockton, Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Thompson, innkeeper.

At Darlington, 55, Mr. J. Chisman, of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Morpeth, 75, Mr. W. Clark, watch-maker.

At Chester-le-street, 76, Mr. R. Bird, formerly a rope-maker in Sunderland.—Mr. R. Councillor, chemist, 42.

At Walker, 21, Mr. P. Dale, jun.

At Hayfarn, W. Smith, esq.

At Chapel in Weardale, 48, the Rev. E. Whitlock.

At Corbridge, 67, J. Hall, esq.

In London, 42, Mr. J. Harrison, ship-owner, formerly of Preston, near North Shields.

At Ayemouth, J. T. Home, eq. of Wedderburne.

In Old Elvet, 84, Rev. Dr. W. Gibson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Acanthos, and Vicar Apostolic for the northern district of England.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Population of Carlisle 14,531. In 1811 the number was 12,531, and in 1801, 10,221.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Johnston, banker, of Whitehaven, to Miss M. Harrison, of Penrith.—At Carlisle, Mr. W. Sanders, to Miss E. Lowry.—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Bell, to Miss J. Fleming.—Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss S. Ramsay.—At Kendal, Mr. W. Rigg, to Miss M. Shepherd, of New Hutton.—At Penrith, Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss M. Lee.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 69, Mrs. H. Atkinson.—Mr. W. Dunn, 48.—Mrs. N. Lonsdale, 60.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Paley, of the Old Pack House.

At Peurith, aged 33, Mr. J. Mason, draper, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kendal, 59, Mrs. R. Carter.—Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Alderman B.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. T. H. surgeon, 52.

At Maryport, 85, Mr. W. Messinger.

At Workington, 84, Mrs. E. Dowell.

Aged 22, Miss M. Routledge, of Kirkhall, Nether Denton.

At Castle Bank, near Ecclefechan, Mr. D. Brown, farmer, deservedly respected as a member of civil and religious society.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Population. Skipton, inhabited houses 684, ditto building 7, empty 25, males 1584, females 1827, increase of persons 543. From 80 to 90 years of age 33, one female upwards of 100.

Addingham. Males 811, females 840, increase 180, uninhabited houses 64, four mills out of five not working. In 1811, there were only eight uninhabited houses, and all the mills were in full work.

Otley. Males 1500, females 1556.

Poole, near Otley. Males 150, females 144.

Leathley. Males 161, females 151.

Aberford. Total population 1172.

Doncaster. Inhabited houses 1789, families 1798, houses building 21, do. uninhabited 64, families in agriculture 307, do. in trade 1184, other families 307; 8857 males, 4687 females, increase 1609.

Parish of Seuloates, near Hull.

Inhab. Houses. Families. Males. Females.

1953      2557      4502      5957

Houses uninhabited 171, families in agriculture 10, do. in trade and manufactures 1993, others 554.

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A knife has been made in Sheffield containing 1821 blades. It is not intended for sale, but is exhibited as a specimen of human ingenuity.

Proposals are advertized for the erection of a new church in Broad Lane, Sheffield.

*Married.*] W. L. F. Scott, esq. of Wood Hall, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir R. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness.—P. Dawson, esq. of Sunnington Manor, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. R. Dawson, LL.B. of Halton Gill, &c.—John, son of the late J. Benson, esq. of Pledwick House, near Wakefield, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Griffith, esq. of Bodegroes Carnarvonshire.—At Doncaster, Mr. Consett, of Wawn, to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late B. Earnshaw, esq.—At Ripley, Mr. J. Housman, of Clint, to Miss M. Mills. The bride soon after was seized with apoplexy, and after lingering some hours, closed her earthly pilgrimage.—E. J. Hallywell, esq. second son of the Rev. J. H. of Farnham, to Martha, daughter of J. Watts, esq. of Stratford House, Gloucestershire.

*Died.*] At York, in his 77th year, the Rev. W. Richardson, incumbent curate of St. Michaels-Le-Belfry, and vicar of St. Sampson's, where he had exercised his ministry nearly fifty years.

At Hull, 52, Mr. R. Witty, painter.—Aged 89, Mrs. S. Parker, relict of Mr. R. P. lately deceased.—Anne, wife of Capt. J. Welburn, 65.—Mr. T. Steel, schoolmaster, 43.—Mrs. M. Porter, wife of Mr. G. P. fellmonger.—Mr. J. Greene, ship-owner, 66.—Mrs. Hordon, relict of the late Mr. H. merchant.

At Bridlington, Miss M. Marshall.

At Scarborough, Charles, youngest son of Mr. M. Galtry.

At Whitby, suddenly, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. F. D. jun., master of the brig Grasshopper.

At Northallerton, Mr. T. Pearson, an ingenious artist and mechanic.

At Beverley, very suddenly, Mr. D. Purdon, late of the Red Lion Inn.—Mrs. Gibson, widow, 73.

At Masham, near Rippon, Mr. J. Baines, surgeon, a gentleman of eminence in his profession, and distinguished by many philanthropic virtues.

In London, 35, Mr. J. Boyson, attorney, formerly of Hull

At Ronald Kirk, at an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Bligh.

At Scruton, near Northallerton, aged 76, H. Gale, esq. nearly related to the late T. and R. Gale, the historians of Yorkshire.

At Hallam, near Sheffield, Mr. W. Woodhouse, 95. His progeny consisted of 13 children, 75 grand-children, and 80 great grand-children. He frequently mentioned his having carried straw to the troops on



Doncaster Moor, in the rebellion of 1745.—After a painful affliction of 18 years, Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Storr, of Ostwick, in Holderness.

## LANCASHIRE.

May 16, the general burying ground at Manchester was opened, for the first time, on the interment of Mrs. J. Wood, when the Rev. Samuel Bradley delivered an address suitable to the occasion.

Population of Manchester. Males 51,520, females 56,496, increase since 1811, 28557.

Workmen are employed in removing the rock opposite the New Bailey, Manchester. This will give a depth of water sufficient for the packet boats to come close to the side. Other alterations have taken place greatly to the improvement of the river side.

The late J. Watkins, esq. of Ditton, near Liverpool, has bequeathed the sum of £1000 to the Liverpool Infirmary, and £900 to the Blind Asylum. He has left £25,000 to the Blue Coat Hospital of Warrington; a donation which will raise that charity to a high degree of usefulness. Also £1000 to the infirmary at Chester, with other smaller benefactions.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Nixon, attorney, to Miss E. Thomas, of the North Shore.—Capt. Lorrinan, of the ship *Argo*, to Miss James.—Mr. W. M. Tarrt, to the eldest daughter of the late S. Carrington, esq.—At Everton, J. Hamilton, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late T. France, esq. of Bostock-hall, Cheshire.—At Manchester, A. Hardcastle, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of B. Smith, esq.—Mr. W. Jordon, to Miss C. Hudson.—N. Phillips, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. Grimshaw, of Manchester.—The Rev. J. Jefferey, late student in the Dissenting Academy at Blackburn, to Miss Yarnold, of Preston.—Mr. J. Walker, of Liverpool, to Sarah, third daughter of R. Wetherall, esq. of Edgehill.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 65, Mrs. Houlgrave.—Capt. J. Way, 51.—Mr. T. Seddon, 75, late of Prescott.—Aged 77, Mr. T. Hampson, of the George Inn.

At Manchester, Mr. Al. Getty, wine-merchant, and formerly master of the Moseley Arms Inn.—47, Mr. Johnson, of Brownlow Hill.—Mr. W. Swindells, bookseller.—Mr. R. Crombleholme, 20. His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.—In his 52d year, Mr. T. Sykes.—Mr. G. Hardy, 36.

On board the *Alice*, Capt. Bull, on his passage to Liverpool, S. Lawrence, esq. ordnance storekeeper in Jamaica.—At Edge-hill, Capt. Cash, formerly in the African trade.

In his 45th year, T. Wilson, esq., banker, of Preston. Returning from a journey, he alighted from his horse, turned round, fell down, and instantly expired.

In his 90th year, M<sup>rs</sup>. J. Wroe, of Blackley.

In his 40th year, Mr. T. Fidler, of the Red Lion Inn, Bullock Smithy.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. Parkyns, of Gresford, Denbighshire, to Arabella, second daughter of the late W. Boscawen, esq.—At Beaumaris, the Rev. P. W. Hamilton, M.A. minister of Shotwick, in this county, to Martha, eldest daughter of J. Panton, esq.—Mr. Johnson, linen-draper, of Chester, to Mrs. Dutton, relict of the late P. D. esq. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.—At Middlewich, Mr. T. Frith, of or near Nantwich, iron-merchant, to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Hand, esq.—J. Miller, esq. of Bahia, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. Tomlinson, surgeon, of Chester.—Mr. J. Brooks, of Stockport, to Miss M. A. Howard, of Brinksway, Heaton.—Mr. T. Bury, of London, son of the late J. B. esq. of Pendle-hill, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. W. Lowndes, of Ramsdell-hall, near Congleton.

*Died.*] At Chester, in her 70th year, Mrs. Lancaster, widow, late of Chelsea.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Poole, hair-dresser.—Mr. W. Lamb, surgeon.

At Congleton, Mr. Hackett, of the Roe Buck Inn.

At Macclesfield, 37, Mr. J. Wilson, proprietor of the Macclesfield Courier.

At Hatton, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eaton, relict of the late A. E. esq. of Chester.

At Bodnod, in Denbighshire, Colonel Forbes.

In her 82d year, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Twemlow, jeweller, of Nantwich.

At Cuddington, 70, Mr. Josh. Wood; he had been gamekeeper to G. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, 49 years.

At the Grove House, Denbighshire, in her 83d year, Mrs. Price, widow of the late A. P. esq.

In Boughton, at her son's house, 24, Mrs. A. Bennet, widow, and sister to the late Sir John Moseley.

## DERBYSHIRE.

Population. Chesterfield, in 1821, 5077, in 1811, 4591.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. W. Moseley, painter, to Miss Gillam.—Mr. G. Ross, to Miss M. Joyce, of Blackfordby, Leicestershire.—At Eckington, Mr. C. Tysol, cotton-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss H. Slag.—At Sawley, Mr. W. Simpkin, of Hemmington, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. J. Caper, master of the Free School, at Heage, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Lee, farmer and grazier.—Mr. J. Jackson, jun. of Ilkinston, to Miss Clay, of Oakham.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. Fowler, surgeon; of mild unassuming manners, and guided by the steady influence of religious principles

ciples.—Aged 22, Miss Bainbridge, eldest daughter of J. B. esq.

At Chapel in le Frith, the Rev. W. Bennet, formerly resident in Northampton.

At Wirksworth, in her 24th year, Mrs. E. Collinson.

Elizabeth, wife of R. C. Ley, esq. of Ingleby.

At Risley, Miss M. Freeth.—In his 60th year, Mr. T. Newbold.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

##### Population Returns.

NOTTINGHAM.	1811	1821
St. Mary's . . . . .	27,371	32,652
St. Peter's . . . . .	2,839	3,340
Limits of the Castle . . . .	223	315
St. Nicholas . . . . .	3810	4177

*Married.* At Nottingham, Mr. Langston, surgeon, to Miss E. Clay.—In York, Mr. T. Cheslyn, solicitor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Davenport, of Worksop.—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Jaques, to Miss H. Hayes.—At Edwinstowe, Mr. Godson, surveyor, &c. of Gray's Inn square, London, to Miss Alvey.—At Marnham, Mr. W. Hunt, of East Stoke, to Miss M. Archer.

*Died.* At Nottingham, in her 78th year, Mrs. Alliot, relict of the late Rev. R. A. formerly of Coventry.—In her 87th year, Mrs. H. Storer, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. M. Marriott, relict of the late J. M. esq. of Fulford in Yorkshire.—Mrs. M. Cully, 85.

At Huck-hall, Tuxford, Mr. J. Spray, 71, and on the following morning, Mrs. M. S. 69. They had often expressed a wish that they might die together, and they were both interred in one grave.

At Newark, 28, Mr. J. Lambert.—Mr. A. Pawson, 41.

At Rempstone, Mrs. Morris.

Aged 36, Mr. J. Thorp, lace-manufacturer, of New Snettton. His character was marked by integrity and disinterested benevolence.

At Babworth, A. G. Eyre, son of the Rev. Archdeacon E.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

Population of Gainsborough. Males 2768, females 3127, increase 723, since 1811.

Stamford and St. Martin's. Males 2882, females 3355, increase 618.

*Married.* The Rev. H. Brackenbury, rector of Scremby, to Anne, only daughter of J. Atkinson, esq. of or near Leeds.—Mr. D. Stimson, builder, &c. to Miss E. Marshall; and Mr. W. Atkinson, to Mrs. M. Smith, widow: all of Grimsby.

*Died.* At Grimsby, Mrs. Wardle, wife of Mr. C. W. officer in the customs.—Richard, youngest son of lieut. Fegen, commander of the Tyger, revenue cutter.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 45.—Mrs. F. Arton, widow.—Mrs. W. Rawson, 30.—Mr. J. Pope, 26.—Miss C. Zurhorst, of

Barton House Boarding School, 39.—Mr. E. Lomax, clerk to Messrs. Brown, solicitor.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A great improvement is taking place in the state of the road between Leicester and Loughborough. Mr. Adams's plan has been adopted.

Population of Loughborough 7250, increase in 10 years 1855.

Kegworth 1608 inhabitants.

*Married.* At Leicester, Mr. W. Briggs, cheese-factor, to Miss E. Girtton.—R. J. Smith, esq. purser, R.N. to Miss Brooks.—At Loughborough, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Gurner.—At Saddington, Mr. T. Marriot, wholesale draper, of Nottingham, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. F. Bredon, grazier.

At Rothley, Mr. J. Healey, of Leicester, to Miss Wilkinson.

Mr. Clark, druggist, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Hickson, of Houghton, near Grantham.

At Uppingham, Mr. Marriott, of Peterborough, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. Freeman, grazier.

*Died.* At Leicester, 25, Miss S. Wilson.—Of an apoplectic fit, at an advanced age, Mr. Mannering.—In his 57th year, M. Miles, gent. alderman, and formerly Mayor.—At an advanced age, Mr. Baxter, baker.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Brown, of the Volunteer Inn.

At Melton Mowbray, 26, John, eldest son of Mr. T. Boyfield, watch-maker.—Aged 29, Mr. J. Mason, sheriff's officer.—At Lutterworth, after giving birth to an infant daughter, Mrs. Eli. Smith, wife of Mr. R. C. S. draper.—Miss Elston, of the Hind Inn. She was found dead in bed, having previously complained of a slight indisposition.

At Uppingham, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. J. G. minister of the Independent congregation.

At Allerton-hall, Mrs. Crump, relict of the late Major C.

In the Isle of Man Mr. Peter C. Wood, eldest son of Mr. T. W. of Leicester.

Very suddenly, Mrs. Ross, relict of the late Rev. J. D. R. of Syston.

Aged 30, Miss Newberry, daughter of Mr. J. N. farmer and grazier, of Hugglescote: From infancy, her deportment had been that of a steady and worthy character.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 58, Mr. W. Noon, watchmaker.

At Castle Donington, in his 77th year, Mr. J. Erpe, draper.

At Hincley, Mr. Hood, late of the Cross Keys Inn.

At Brooksby-hall, 69, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late R. C. esq. banker of Leicester.

Anne, wife of the Rev. T. Hanbury, A.M. rector of Church Laughton.

At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Clarke, of Donisthorpe.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Handsworth, Mr. Isherwood, of London, to El. Anne, eldest daughter of the late W. Dawes, esq. of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Foster, of Bilston, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. Morris, esq. of Bradley.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, 71, Anne, relict of the late Mr. B. Mansell, innkeeper.—Mrs. Johnson, 95.

At Wolverhampton, 39, Mrs. L. Ratcliffe.—After an illness of a few minutes only, Mr. G. Spink.

At Burton-upon-Trent 80, Mr. J. Or-gill.

Aged 80, Mrs. L. Hill, widow, late of Wolverhampton.

At Sedgley, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Shaw.—Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Jackson, nail-factor, 60.

At or near Walsall, 72, Mr. C. Worsey, grazier.

In her 54th year, Mrs. Wightwick, of Bushbury-hall, the last heiress of the family of Stubbs, Water Eaton.

Mrs. M. Croxall, 63, of Smithwick Mills.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

Population of Warwick 6103, increase 1150.

Watch presented to the Queen from Coventry. The dial is of fine gold with the royal arms on it, and the works throughout are studded with rubies. The whole are displayed through a glass.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Nash, to Miss E. Poolton.—Mr. T. Baxter, to Miss M. A. Hilgrove.—Mr. W. Cotton, of Wilnecote, to Miss El. Moorwood.—Mr. T. Briggs, to Miss A. Hill.—Mr. J. Galey, to Miss R. Parton.—At Sow, Mr. T. Bolton, corn-factor, of Banbury, to Ann, only daughter of T. Hale, esq.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Mr. G. W. of St. George's Tavern.—Mr. B. Hughes, 61.—In her 52d year, Mrs. M. Walford.—In his 85th year, Mr. S. Taylor, late of Tamworth.—Drussilla, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. Blake-more.—In her 71st year, Mrs. E. Allport, widow.—Mr. W. J. Paxton, 1st lieut. in the Plymouth division of Marines.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, in his 70th year R. Mander, esq. one of the Body Corporate.

Sarah, wife of T. Richardson, esq. of Shilley-street.

At Campbll, near Birmingham, Capt. J. Considine, of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At Bentley Heath, near Knowle, Ann Copsill, having lately completed her 100th year.

At Edgbaston, in his 65th year, Mr. J.

Busby.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Arnold, son of J. A. esq. of Wormleighton.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ludlow, J. Prodggers, esq. banker, to Miss A. Baugh.—At Wellington, at the Friends Meeting House, Mr. J. Duck, surgeon, of Taunton, to Miss S. Mullett.—Mr. Anslow, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jane Bowdler, of Dryton.—Mr. G. Hadderton, of Acton Hill, to Miss Faulkner, of Market Drayton.—Mr. T. Windsor, of Loppington, to Miss Wilkinson, of Wolverley.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 67, Mr. J. Jones, of Claremont Hill.—Mr. H. Podmore, baker, 71.

At Chetton, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Reece.

Mrs. A. Jones, widow, of Dugpole-court.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Nixon, of Audlem.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Lavies, surgeon, of Charles-street, Westminster, to Miss M. Bedford, of Birlingham, in this county.—At Malvern, R. Barnet, esq. to Henrietta, 2d daughter of the late W. Farquharson, esq.—M. Gracebrooke, jun. esq. of Audenam, near Stourbridge, to Miss Phillips, only daughter of J. P. esq. of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. M. Henson, wife of W. H. lace-manufacturer.

At Hallow Park, of that fatal disease, the croup, Frances, &c. youngest daughter of S. Wall, esq.

In his 80th year, Mr. T. Green, of Shendley-court, Northfield.

At Leigh, 20, Mr. R. C. Cottrell.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

Population of Hereford. Males 4072, females 5004, houses 1826, increase of individuals 1812.

*Married.*] Thomas, only son of T. Pearce, esq. of Llangorr-court, to Harriet, youngest daughter of T. Tunstall, esq. of Norton Canon.—Mr. W. Turner, of Eccles Green, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Croose, of Ocle.

*Died.*] Aged 64, the Rev. R. D. Squire, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and many years head master of the college school in that city.—Mr. Cross, of Tupsley, and formerly of Lugwardine, near Hereford.

At Kingsland, in his 52d year, the Rev. R. D. Evans, M.A. rector, &c.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Population of Gloucester 9771, increase 1590.

Wotton-under-Edge 5001, increase 1204.

*Married.*] N. W. Senior, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, to M. Charlotte, eldest niece of J. Mair, esq. of Iron Acton, in this county.—Mr. P. Foxwell, of Basinghall-street, London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Dr. G. Cruikshanks, of Jamaica.—Mr. R. Parker, solicitor, to Mrs.

M. Pearce,



M. Pearce, both of Stroud.—At Bristol, Mr. R. Bright, to Miss Car. Tyndale.—Lieut. W. Roberts, of the South Gloucester militia, to Miss H. A. Sturgeon, of Clifton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, aged 81, the Rev. R. Emerson, perpetual curate of Norton, &c.

At Bristol, in his 70th year, the Rev Dr. T. Ford, 46 years Vicar of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, and formerly chaplain to Archbishop Secker. His extraordinary fondness for sacred music was well known. He had preached on the Sunday preceding his death, and after an allusion to the race of some of his hearers being almost run, he emphatically added, "Mine is."—Ellen, wife of Mr. E. Holmes, merchant.

At Monmouth, Mr. T. Powell, ironmonger.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Little.

At Clifton, Eleanor, relict of the late H. Gapper, esq. formerly of Henstridge, Somerset.

At Chipping Sodbury, 36, Miss M. Southwood, sister to the Baptist Minister.

W. Trye, esq. of Moor End.

Aged 64, the Rev. R. D. Squire, vicar of Kempley, &c.—On 2d Jan. last, at Batavia, 26, Capt. T. Holbrow, of the ship Mary Anne, 4th son of the late H. S. esq. of Leonard Stanley, in this county.—At Eastington, the Rev. W. Worthington, 76, many years a preacher in the Wesleyan connection.—At Yate, Mr. T. Allmay.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Population of Oxford 15,116, increase 3180.

*Married.*] At Broughton, the Rev. R. Rice, A.M. and Vicar of Hayton, &c. in Cumberland, to Miss M. Goodenough, 2d daughter of the Rev. S. J. G. rector of Broughton.—The Rev. J. Hinton, of Faringdon, Berks, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Collingwood, Oxford.—J. Hearne, esq. of Port au Prince, to D. Henrietta, daughter of the late J. Newman, esq. of Fimmere House, in this county.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 60, the Rev. J. Griffith, D.D. master of University College.—Mr. T. Hunt, watchmaker, 24.—Mr. J. Hathaway, 28.

At Henley-upon-Thames, at an advanced age, R. Innes, esq. formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Witney, 64, Mary, wife of Mr. S. Lawrence, of Oxford.

At Thame, in her 90th year, Mrs. Rickets.—Mr. W. Dorrington, 41, 2d son of T. D. Esq.

At Calthorpe House, in his 72d year, T. Cobb, esq. partner in the Banbury Old Bank.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Population. Parish of New Windsor, including the Castle and Lower Court.

	1811	1821
Inhabited houses . . .	709	727
Houses building . . .	5	5
Do. empty . . . . .	19	10
Males . . . . .	1913	2089
Females . . . . .	2427	2559
2d batt. 2d regt. Coldstream Guards . . .		587

*Married.*] At Sutton Courtney, J. R. Barret, esq. of Milton House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late F. Elderfield, esq.—Mr. Somerset, druggist, of Newbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Flower, of Stanton's Farm, Somerset.—At Chesham, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hepbourn, esq.—Mr. J. Heath, of Windsor, to Mrs. Merrick, of Oxford.

*Died.*] At Windsor, at his brother's house in the castle, 79, H. Rooke, esq.

At Winkfield, 82, Mr. S. Gibbons.—At Clifton, Penelope, relict of the late General Ed. Smith.

At Wycombe, 59, J. H. Channing, esq. By his decease, a valuable estate in Bedfordshire, bequeathed to him by Howard, the Philanthropist, devolves to the family of S. Whitbread, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of S. Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, Bucks, and daughter of the late Sir George Strickland, bart, of Boynton, Yorkshire.—At Englefield Green, Mrs. Green, widow of the late G. G. esq.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Population of Hertford 9076, increase 1812.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. C. Wright, rector of Walkern, Herts, to Maria, only daughter of W. Ogle, esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland.—At Campton, the Rev. D. Olivever, rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire, in his 81st year, to Miss S. Endersby, who has just attained her 23d.—The Rev. E. B. Lewis, rector of Toddington, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. D. Brockman, vicar of Newton, in Kent.

*Died.*] At Royston, 68, Mr. J. Phillips. At Hitchin, the Rev. J. Ruddock, M.A. vicar.

Montague Hamilton, youngest son of Col. Brown, of Amwell Bury.

At Ware, 76, J. Burr, esq.

At Bramfield, 58, Mrs. Pritchett, widow.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Forscull, grazier, of Cold Ashby, to Mrs. E. Hese, of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, Mr. O. Dexter, grocer, and many years collector of taxes.

At Sudborough House, 67, J. Dore, esq. From the bursting of a blood vessel, the Rev. W. Stalman, son of the Rev. W. S. rector of Stoke Bruerne, near Towcester.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Population of Cambridge 14,013, increase since 1811, 3,729.

*Married.*] J. J. Stephens, esq. A. B. of Jesus

Jesus College, Cambridge, to Mary, 2d daughter of Mr. Withent, of Dedham, Essex.—T. L. Cooper, esq. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Emily, youngest daughter of Sir T. Durrant, bart, of Scottow-hall, Norfolk.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, at Emmanuel College, 25, the 2d son of J. Taylor, esq. of Bradford House, near Bolton.—C. Hague, esq. Dr. and professor of music in the University. He was of Trinity Hall, and succeeded the late Dr. Randall, in 1799.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At West Basham, Lieut. T. Holloway, R.N. to Miss Rudkin, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. R. solicitor, of Lynn.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 67, Mrs. E. Gudgeon, widow.—In her 27th year, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Bell, surgeon.—In his 78th year, Mr. R. Starkey.

At Yarmouth, 66, Mrs. M. Kemp.—Mr. J. Wodehouse, 68.

At Thetford, Mrs. M. Davey, 69.

Aged 84, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Gedge, farmer, of Wymondham; 14 years they had passed in courtship and 55 in wedlock.

Aged 76, the Rev. J. Berney, of Stalham.

At East Derham, in his 68th year, Mr. W. Bone, postmaster.

At Diss, in his 76th year, Mr. T. Farrow, timber-merchant.—Aged 81, Mrs. Holmes, widow.

## SUFFOLK.

Population of Ipswich, 16929. Increase 3470. Ditto of Woodbridge, 4060. Increase 386.

Population of Bury, Males. Females.

St. Mary's parish 2306. 2924.

St. James's 2273. 2496.

Total Increase 2059.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Goldsmith, liquor merchant, of Ixworth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Mayhew, of Cotton.—Mr. T. Ely, of Toppesfield, Essex, to Miss Halls, of Hundon Parsonage.—Mr. J. M. Sanders, ironmonger, of Ipswich, to E. Mary, only daughter of P. C. Smith, esq. of Ekwarton.

*Died.*] At Bury, 49, Mrs. Corby.

At Ipswich, in her 75th year, Elizabeth, relict of the late R. Trotman, esq.

In his 64th year, Mr. R. Tallent, draper, Hoxne.

At Aldborough, 30, Mrs. Clayton.

## ESSEX.

Population of Harwich, 3614.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, at the Friend's Meeting House, Mr. J. Jocelyn, of the Bricked House Farm, Chignall, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Hill.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, in her 19th year, Hannah, daughter of Mr. J. Marsden, bookseller.

At Lenden, 89, R. Hewes, esq. Senior Alderman of Colchester.

At Stratford, 27, Frances, wife of Mr. J. M. Binckes.

Mrs. Clubbe, relict of the late C. C. esq. of Great Dunmow.

At Layton Stone, of a rapid decline, in his 25th year, the Rev. W. Hanbury, M.A.

At Brentwood, Amelia, widow of, the late Rev. H. Lewes, vicar of Mucking, &c.

## KENT.

The Thames and Medway Canal, the progress of which was suspended for several years, is now in such forwardness, that there is every reason to expect it will be completed within two years.

*Married.*] H. A. Wildes, esq. of Maidstone, to F. G. eldest daughter of J. Dunlow, esq. of West Malling.—At Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, C. Welsted, esq. to Miss M. Tymman, of Cranbrooke.—Mr. G. Bishop, of Maidstone, to Miss Kingsnorth, of Thurnham.—At Boulogne sur Mer, A. Akers, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, to Isabella, 4th daughter of J. Larkin, esq. The ceremony had been previously performed, according to the civil rights of the country.

*Died.*] In Canterbury, 48, Mr. T. Nichols.—Mrs. Wellard, 65.

At Rochester, in his 77th year, Mrs. T. Cable.

At Dover, 74, Mr. J. Woodcock, boat builder, of Deal. He seemed very cheerful, and had reached the house of a friend, to dine, when he fell back in his chair, exclaimed Oh! and instantly expired.

At Boughton under Blean, 72, Mrs. C. Adams.

## SUSSEX.

At a recent public meeting in Brighton, Mr. E. Thunder produced a plan for inclosing the Steyne, and the measure was carried unanimously. The right of drying nets on the Steyne will not be interfered with.

Population of Lewes, 7702. Increase 1038.

Brighton, 24,429. Number of families, 4718. Houses inhabited 3947. Houses building, 369. Houses empty 352. Families in agriculture, 92. Do. in trade, manufactures and handicraft, 3834. All other families, 792. Population in 1811, 12,012.

Newhaven, Inhabited houses, 151. Do. empty 2. Families 167. Inhabitants 927, not including the seamen.

Hastings 6020.

Arundel 2497. Increase 309.

*Married.*] At Brighton, J. A. Tabors, esq. surgeon, to E. A. only daughter of the late T. Lupino, esq.—In London, S. Gilder, esq. to Sarah youngest daughter of N. Tredcroft, esq. of Horsham.—At Chichester, Lieut. Robertson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Walland.—Mr. J. Weir, of the Lewes Bank, to Miss Eliz. Jenner, of Warrs.

*Died.*] At Chichester, 70, Mrs. A. Gates.—Mr. J. Hardman, 53.

At Brighton, in his 68th year, T. Clark, esq.

esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor Square, London.—Susannah, daughter of R. Allnutt, esq. of Penshurst, Kent.

At Ticehurst, 60, T. Balcomb, a notorious fortune-teller. A little previous to his death, he acknowledged the fallacy of his divination, and regretted that he had ever practised it.

At Wakehurst Place, in his 37th year, J. L. Peyton, esq.

In his 78th year, The Rev. Sir H. Poole, bart. of the Hooke, near Lewes, and of Poole Hall, near Chester. He is reported to have died worth half a million sterling.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Population of Devizes. Males, 2059. Females, 2179.

*Married.*] The Rev. T. C. F. Tuffnell, eldest son of Col. T. of Luckham House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late H. Penfold, esq. of Annington, in Sussex.—Capt. Long, late of the Royal Horse Guards, and eldest son of J. L. esq. of Monckton Farleigh, to Mary, eldest daughter of E. Daniel, esq. barrister, of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Malmesbury, in her 76th year, Mrs. M. Griffin, of the family of the Stumps, who for 200 years, have been resident in the neighbourhood.—Mr. G. Garlick.

Mrs. M. Canter, of Westport, 81, mother of G. C. esq. of Whiteheath, near Malmesbury.

At Calne, in his 80th year, the Rev. T. Greenwood, vicar.

At Cricklade, Mrs. Vaughan, of Aberystwith, relict of the late R. V. esq.

At Rome, April 20, Lieut. Gen. Read, of Crowood Park, in this county. His death was from poison administered by a Venetian servant, whom he had hired at Paris, and who, as it afterwards appeared, had been 7 years in the galleys.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

St. Mary's Parish, Southampton, 4500. The oldest male 97, the oldest female 92.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. A. Sabonadiere, to Sophia, 2d daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. Durand, both of the Island of Guernsey.—Lieut. W. Bindon, of the 84th regt. of foot, to L. Maria, 2d daughter of G. Laye, esq. barackmaster, at Fort Cumberland.—Mr. R. Sharp, solicitor, of Christ Church, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Cawley, of Romsey.—At Southampton, Mr. Goff, of Stoke Newington, to Mrs. Hall.—At Gosport, Capt. Lamb, of the York, a convict Hulk, to Miss Moses.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Walker, wife of W. W. esq. surgeon, of the Dock Yard.

At Lymington, Mrs. Harker, wife of Mr. J. H. cornfactor.

At Gosport, L. Emily, only daughter of L. Nichols, esq.

At Andover, Mr. T. Robinson, surveyor.

At Portsea, 46, Mr. J. Speck, currier.—Mr. Gudge, parish clerk, a situation which he and his father had filled 90 years.

At Romsey, in her 34th year, Rebecca, wife of Mr. J. R. Beddom, surgeon.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, of a deep decline, Lady M. Grey, 2d daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

At Titchborn House, in his 65th year, Sir H. Titchborn, bart.

At Alton, Miss S. C. Dockerd, daughter of the late Rev. L. Dockerd, rector of Keevil, Wilts.—At Milbrook, near Southampton, 35, A. Baillie, esq. late of the 20th regt. foot.—Near Purbrook, Susannah, wife of S. Goodrich, esq. engineer and mechanist of the Dock Yark, Portsmouth.—At his seat near Southampton, 59, B. Nembhard, esq.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

Population of Bath 46,603. Increase 8999.

*Married.*] At Bath, B. Powell, esq. to Miss Trotman, of Siston Court, in Gloucestershire.—John, 2d son of J. Dawbin, esq. of Stawell, to E. Frances, daughter of the late W. Pulsford, esq. of Wells.

*Died.*] At Bath, G. Skinner, esq. late of Collumpton, Devon.—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Lord Cawdor. The French freebooters who landed in Pembrokeshire in Feb. 1797, were all taken prisoners by his Lordship.

At Bridgwater, after a few hours illness, Mr. B. Cockings, silversmith.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Parker, attorney, formerly of Axbridge.

At Bath Easton, 62, the Rev. R. Godfrey, D.D. Justice of Peace for Somerset and Gloucestershire.

At Glastonbury, of a dropsy, in her 53d year, Mrs. S. Beaven.

At Frome, 86, T. Clement, esq.

At Keyford, Frome, 74, Mr. R. Blunt.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] H. Banter, esq. of Poole, to Miss Daw, daughter of the late A. D. esq. of Wick.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mr. R. Hill, inspector of corn returns.—Mr. W. Zillwood, brother of the Rev. J. O. Z. of Holy Cross, near Winchester.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Cumbing, wife of Capt. C.—Elizabeth Fricker, widow, 81.—Mrs. Scott, of Honiton, and many years of the Antelope Inn, Dorchester.

At Shaftesbury, 62, Mr. W. Mullett, sen. At Blandford, Mr. J. Thomas, wine merchant.

At Child Okeford, in her 67th year, Mrs. Kendal.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Flindell, proprietor of the Western Luminary, convicted of a scandalous libel on the Queen, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in Exeter jail, and to give sureties for three years, himself in £500, and two others in £250 each.

*Married.*] D. Codnor, esq. merchant, to Miss Drew, both of Dartmouth.—N. Phillips,



lips, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. Grimshaw, of Manchester.—S. Barker, esq. of South Lambeth, to Jane, eldest daughter of F. Daniell, esq. of or near Chudleigh, in this county.—At Exeter, F. M. Donald, esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of the late T. Protheroe, esq. of Usk, in Monmouthshire.—Mr. Barnes, surgeon, of Stoke, to Miss Peters.—At Teignmouth, Mr. J. C. Tozer, solicitor to Ann, only daughter of the late J. Rainforth, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in his 23d year, Mr. E. Mayfield, hatter.—Mrs. J. Baron, widow, 76.—Mr. Hockins, 38.—Mr. A. Davey, 70.

At Plymouth, Capt. Bell, of the merchant's service.—R. Liddle, esq. Purser, R.N. and author of the Seaman's Vade Mecum.

At Starcross, 88, A. Worth, esq.—In the West Indies, Mr. M. Hine, son of J. H. esq. banker, of Dartmouth.

At Beer, by a fall from a ladder, while copying a window of the church, Mr. Stothard, jun. the artist. His skull was fractured, and he died on the spot; the step of the ladder gave way; height only 10 feet.

At Ashburton, in her 45th year, Maria, wife of A. Tucker, esq. solicitor.

At Morebath, of a lingering consumption, 25, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Bere, vicar.—At Heavitree, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. Rogers, esq. of Bristol.—Also Elizabeth, relict of the late G. Poole, esq. of Stugum-ber, Somerset.

## CORNWALL.

POPULATION.	1811	1821
Parish of St. Mary's, comprising the Borough of Truro:		
Male inhabitants	1124	1175
Female	1358	1537
That part of the parish of Kenwyn, denominated "the Streets," and within the limits of the Town		
Male inhabitants	632	893
Female	812	1185
That part of the parish of St. Clement's, denominated "the Streets," and within the limits of the Town		
Male inhabitants	557	837
Female	716	1060
Increase in ten years.		
In the Borough		230
In the streets of Kenwyn parish		634
In the streets of St. Clement's parish		624
Total		1488

*Married.*] At Saltash, Capt. Murray, R.N. to Miss Tucker, eldest daughter of R. T. esq. of Trematon Castle.—At Liskeard, S. Snell, esq. of Treagrove, to Miss Borrow.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, 36, P. Laffer, esq. Lieut. and Adjutant of Marines.

At Fowey, in his 28th year, Mr. M. Rice.

## WALES.

*Married.*] Rev. C. Parkins, of Gresford, Denbighshire, to Arabella, second daughter of the late W. Boscawen, esq.

Mr. Jenkins, solicitor, to Miss Evans, both of Swansea.

*Died.*] At Haverfordwest, of a decline; in her 17th year, Miss Deness, of the Assembly Rooms.

At Llandovery Vicarage, the Rev. T. Lawrence, vicar of Llywell, Brecon, &c.

Near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Mr. D. Phillips, house steward in the family of Mr. Trehern, 76 years.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] J. Fairlie, esq. of Belfield, &c. in Ayrshire, to A. Maria, eldest daughter of W. Fairlie, esq. of the Crescent, Port-land.

## IRELAND.

A new street is forming in Dublin, passing nearly in a right line from St. Stephen's Green to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

*Married.*] In Dublin, J. Finimore, esq. of Ballyward, county of Wicklow, to Miss Ashwood, of St. Stephen's Green.—N. Scottowe, esq. of Carrick on Suir, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. J. Sandy, rector of Fiddown.

*Died.*] At Lecanon, in the county of Roscommon, the Rev. J. Bond.—At Downpatrick, in his 20th year, Horatio, second son of the Rev. Dr. Nelson.

At Collon, in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, aged 83. Dr. Beaufort was, during nearly 60 years, a benefited and resident clergyman in Ireland. His name is well known to the English and foreign public, by his "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," and by the memoir which accompanied that map. Dr. Beaufort was one of those who first proposed a royal Irish Academy, and actively assisted in the formation and in the regulation of that institution, of which he was one of the earliest members. To the establishment and improvement of the Sunday schools in Dublin he contributed essentially, by his personal exertions and constant attendance; and he was one of the original founders of the admirable "Association for the encouragement of Virtue." When he was nearly 83, in the last year of his life, he was occupied in preparing, from a large mass of materials, an improved edition of the memoir accompanying his map: his sight was so acute, that he could at that age superintend the most delicate revisions of his map. His grateful parishioners propose to erect a monument to his memory. The general and deep regret felt for his loss, does honour to virtue and to the generous character of the Irish people.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answers to numerous communications are unavoidably postponed to our next Number.

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[Price 2s.

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[Mr. Laurent left Oxford in 1818, in company with two members of the University. They passed over the Alps, by the Mount Cenis road, crossing Piedmont and the fertile valley of Lombardy, through the towns of Turin, Milan, Mantua, Verona, Vicenza, and Venice. From the last place they proceeded to Trieste, where, after making an excursion to the ruins of Pola, they embarked for Constantinople. In the course of the voyage they visited the Trojan plain, and the probable site of Illium. Dreading to face the plague, which then raged in the northern provinces of Greece, they re-embarked at Constantinople for Athens; thence passed into the Peloponnesus; saw the remains of Corinth, Sicyon, Nemea, Argos, Mantinea, Sparta, Messene, Phigalia, Olympia, Patræ, &c. &c. At Patræ, our travellers embarked for the Ionian Islands, thence passed to Italy, touched at Otranto, Brudisi, and Barletta, and returned homeward through Naples, Rome, and Florence. The following interesting passages will convey accurate notions of the elegance of his style.]

MURDER OF WINCKELMANN.

IT was at Trieste that Winckelmann was assassinated by a villain named Arcangeli. This man had been a cook in the house of the Count Cataldo, at Vienna, and had been condemned to death for several crimes, but had received his pardon; he met his victim on the road from Vienna to Rome, and gained his confidence by affecting to

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have a great love for the fine arts. Winckelmann was occupied in a room of his inn, writing some notes for a new edition of his *History of Art*, when Arcangeli interrupted him by asking him to see some medals; hardly had the antiquary opened the trunk which contained them, when his murderer threw on his neck a running knot, and endeavoured to strangle him; not being able to succeed in his purpose, the sanguinary villain pierced him in several places with a knife; he was immediately seized and executed for his crime; but his punishment did not repair the loss which literature experienced by the death of Winckelmann. The venerable antiquary lived sufficiently long to receive the spiritual consolations of his church, and to dictate his will, by which he named Cardinal Albani his sole legatee.

Winckelmann was the son of an obscure tradesman of Stendal, in Brandenburg: by indefatigable exertions he raised himself to a most conspicuous rank in the study of antiquity; he was member of nearly all the literary societies in Europe, and his name will be ever dear to artists.

The account of Pola furnishes us with an interesting anecdote of Ariosto.

ARIOSTO.

I have often been surprised to find the name of Orlando or Rolando, so frequently attached to ruins in Italy and the neighbouring countries; Castello di Orlando is a name given near Naples and in Magna Grecia, to almost every one of the towers which, in former times, served as fastnesses for those bands of robbers which ravaged the country, and bade defiance even to Spanish despotism. This may be accounted for by the great diffusion of Ariosto's poem, the nature and variety of which render it, perhaps, more attractive than any other to the lower orders. Of this it is well known the poet had a convincing proof: falling, during a ramble over the Appenines, among a band of robbers, they were on the point of taking from him his purse,

4 E and

and perhaps, his life; but having recognised in him the author of Orlando, they threw themselves at his feet, intreated pardon for their intended injury, and, singing his verses, guarded him to a place of greater security.

#### NAUTICAL POLITENESS.

Our schooner was manned by Illyrian sailors; they were very dirty, certainly more civil, but I doubt whether so skilful as the seamen of northern kingdoms; those tempests of long duration, to which the Atlantic sailor is often exposed, are unknown in more confined seas, where, in every part, a secure harbour is at hand, to shield the battered vessel from the rage of the sea. In a summer voyage, they have little more to do than to eat and drink, tell horrid tales of pirate's cruelty, and hail each ship that passes; this last practice is never neglected, and the mode of executing it proves forcibly that some portion of that proneness to compliment which characterises Italy and all other nations swayed by despotic governments, may transuse itself even into the dominions of Neptune. An English ship hails in a manner rough and abrupt—"Ho the ship—whither bound—where from?" in the Mediterranean, all communication must be preceded by the hoisting of the colours, and the compliment: "*Buon giorno Signor Capitano e tutta la compagnia, buon giorno;*" while every question is ended by a "*di grazia,*" which is made to reverberate for several seconds in the speaking trumpets.

#### TURKISH CHURCH-YARD AT SCIO.

Near the town on the sea shore, is seen a vast burial ground, appropriated to the Turks; the cause of its being so extensive is, that their religion forbids the burial of more than one person on the same spot of ground; the graves are indicated by stones, inscribed with gilt Arabic characters; they are shaded with cypress, aloes, and the other trees by most nations regarded as expressive of grief. Viziers and other great men have a *kubbe*, that is, a tower and monument beautifully built, placed over their graves. People of a middle station have two stones placed upright, one at the head, the other at the feet. One of these stones has the name of the deceased, elegantly written; to which is added, sometimes in prose, sometimes in verse, a prayer of this or the like form, at the direction of the heir; *Dama Allaha halahi rahmataho*,—may God shew eternal mercy to him. If a

man is buried, upon the top of the stone is a Turkish turban; if a woman, another sort of ornament is placed there. The stone at the feet is the same in both. The sepulchral chapels erected in memory of some saints of Islamism and of the sultans, are called *turbek*. These buildings are generally placed in the gardens of the mosques, founded by these princes; they are very richly adorned. The grave, which is in the middle of the chapel, is covered with a wooden chest, wrapped in red velvet, enriched with gold and precious stones, and having different verses of the Koran embroidered on it; towards the side where reclines the head of the defunct monarch, is seen a piece of the veil which has covered the shrine of Mecca, (for no Moslem must be buried without a piece of that sacred cloth,) over which is a muslin turban. Silver rails, incrustated with mother-of-pearl, surround the grave, at the extremities of which are two lofty chandeliers with tapers. The interior of these chapels is magnificently adorned with marble, porcelain, and golden inscriptions. Lamps, ever lighted, hang from the roof, and the *turbekdars*, or keepers of the tomb, are constantly reading chapters of the Koran for the repose of the soul of the sultans. Constantinople contains about twenty of these *turbeks*. The Turkish burial grounds are always placed near the towns, and, being kept clean and adorned with verdure, are agreeable yet impressive objects; they are never imagined to be haunted, a circumstance more to be attributed to their attractive appearance, than to any strength of mind peculiar to the followers of Mahomet. Indeed, one can see no reason why the resting-place of our departed friends, should be in the most dirty and melancholy spots, or why their remains should be so often and so unnecessarily disturbed.

#### THE THOUGH.

The *though* is a horse's tail, stained red, and stuck upon a pole, with a gilt knob at the top: this is one of the military ensigns of the Turks, and the dignity of a Vizier is determined by the number of these horses' tails which he is allowed to carry before him. Besides the *though*, each dozen of men has, when on march, a small standard, the number of which causes the army to be crowded with flag-bearers, who in battle are worse than useless; the Turkish soldiers think it no disgrace to loose their colours, excepting, how-

ever,



ever, the holy banner of Mohammed, which in battle is kept at a convenient distance from the field, and at the first appearance of a defeat, is precipitately removed. The Janissaries conceive military glory to consist in a strenuous defence of their kettles and spoons.

*Quid Rides?* Is it more rational to place honour in the defence of a piece of tattered silk, or of a monstrous two headed black eagle?

#### ILLIUM AND THE PLAIN OF TROY.

The precise site of Troy was long an object of dispute among the ancient critics; Strabo, in the thirteenth book of his geography, gives a most accurate account of the country, and after throwing forth many hints, which, in modern times, have been made good use of, leaves the question undecided. Demetrius, a native of Skepsis, a town not situated far from Alexandria of Troas, passed his life in an unsuccessful search for the spot, and only concluded that the town in his days called Illium, could not be, according to the description of Homer, upon the same spot as the ancient city of Priam.

This Illium, of which the ruins are pretty well determined, was placed near the sea; its Acropolis was shown as the Pergamus of Troy. To the north of the hill on which it was erected, flowed a small rivulet, which they denominated the Simoeis; it united with a stream, or rather river, which rolled its waters down the plain from Mount Ida, and threw itself into the Hellespont; this river was called the Scamander. Pliny, in his geographical description of the world, mentions this modern Illium in a manner which proves, beyond a doubt, that he regarded it as built on the site of ancient Troy.

Till the last century the question remained undecided, as Strabo had left it; but in the year 1785, Le Chevalier, an accurate and laborious traveller, discovered a spot in the plain, or rather at the foot of Ida, which seemed better to answer the description of the poet: it was a hill near the village of Bounar-Bashi, which he chose for his Pergamus: the river which before every traveller had regarded as the Scamander, was now proved to be the Simeois, and the former Simeois remained without a name; much was said concerning the hot and warm sources of the newly-found Scamander. Other travellers, with an imagination less heated, visited this spot; they found the distance

from Bounar-Bashi to the Hellespont, too great; they discovered that the sources of the new Scamander, instead of being one warm and the other cold, were both warm: many difficulties were raised against the system of Le Chevalier, and rebutted with warmth by his friends. Two parties immediately divided the classic world; one contended for the truth of the minute, and often fanciful details, of Le Chevalier; while others denied the truth of many of the most important facts brought forward by that geographist. Both parties were violent, and, as generally happens in such cases, equivocation took the place of truth, passion that of argument.

To conciliate the two parties is a task which I have neither the wish nor the talent to perform; I have too often experienced, that when once discord has reared her head in religion, in politics, or in literature, argument is the last instrument to which resort must be had to check its influence—blustering ignorance generally crushes one of the factions, and the tyranny of the other necessarily ensures a temporary quiet. When I visited the plain of Illium, I had heard but little of the dispute in question. I, indeed, knew that some persons had endeavoured to prove the Trojan war a fable; but I rejected the idea, as a Christian does that of infidelity, from which, in future life, he guesses much harm may perhaps accrue, while with certainty he knows that no bad effects can ensue from his adhering to the tenets of his ancestors. If it be proved that the truth of the main facts contained in the *Iliad* is chimerical, what will become of the history attached to them? Are we to betray to all-devouring scepticism so many interesting records? If we prove that Helen, that Paris, that Achilles, that Troy itself never existed, the interest felt in reading the works of Homer must necessarily be diminished, the pleasure will be no longer so great, and the bard, whose poems have nearly exhausted the whole fund of human knowledge would be more neglected than even he now is.—Apollo and the muses defend us from so dire a misfortune!

The scenery, as to the islands, the seas, the mountains, or in a few words, as to its general features, corresponds, certainly as much as one can expect, with the description of Homer; Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos, Ida, the Chersonesus, and the Hellespont, are found in the same relative situation as a cursory reader

reader of the *Iliad* would imagine them to be placed; the plain itself, however, did not answer my expectations.—I did not, certainly, hope to be able to distinguish the very walls of the town: as well might I have expected to have seen the Greek ships arranged upon the strand, or Hector and Achilles striding over the fields; but I thought I should have seen some eminence worthy of being the Pergamus—some river worthy of being called the Scamander; the usual fate of classic travellers awaited me—I was disappointed.

The water was so shallow that we found it impossible to land with dry feet; the sailors offered to carry us on their backs to the shore: the experiment was first tried by an unfortunate Florentine, who, during the whole voyage, had suffered much from sea-sickness, a disorder ever the subject of ridicule among sailors; he mounted the broad shoulders of one of our Istrian seamen, but hardly had he rode fifty yards in this style, before a well-pretended stumble threw him headlong into the sea;—"experientia docet," we tucked up our trowsers, threw off our stockings and shoes, and with praiseworthy ardour, waded to the land.

#### PUBLIC BATHS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The very frequent recurrence of ablutions, enjoined by the wisdom of Mohammed, to preserve his followers from the disorders produced in a warm climate by an accumulation of dirt on the skin, has caused pious individuals to erect fountains in almost every street of the Turkish cities, and even on the border of the roads, far distant from any town; the tomb of the founder is generally placed in the neighbourhood, and is surrounded with trees, which offer a delightful shade to the wearied traveller. These fountains are generally built in the Moorish style, and adorned with Arabic inscriptions.

To the same precept of cleanliness we may attribute the number of warm baths seen in Turkey: every village has its *hammam* or public bath, and every large house is provided with the same convenience. These *thermæ* are heated by a subterraneous vault, which serves as a furnace, and is filled with logs of wood, above which, and immediately below the marble pavement of the building, is a large cauldron of water, which is kept in a constant state of ebullition; tubes placed in the interior of the walls carry off the steam,

while others furnish the interior with hot water from the cauldron, and with cold water from a contiguous cistern. The bather, having paid to the keeper of the bath the price of entrance, is shewn into a square room, along the walls of which runs a wide seat, covered with cushions; he here leaves his clothes, and girding round his body a wide piece of cotton, which hangs from his waist to his ankles, and placing his feet in a pair of wooden clogs, to preserve them from the burning heat of the floor, he proceeds through several rooms successively increasing in warmth, to the interior chamber. This chamber is built in a circular shape, and covered by a cupola, in which there are many openings covered with very thick glass, which gives a free passage to the light, but not to the visual rays of the curious; a circular dais on the pavement indicates the position of the cauldron, which is immediately underneath; small fountains and marble basins are seen at equal distances round the wall.

#### TEMPLE OF THESEUS.

This celebrated ruin, which is well preserved, stands on a large open place, where a rope-maker was exercising his trade when we passed; this spot is enlivened in the evening with the youthful games of many Athenian boys; it was near this temple, according to Pausanias, that stood Ptolemy's gymnasium and the forum. A part of the temple is now used as a church, dedicated to St. George: it is closed by a door made of flat iron bars, at which the Turks with most disgraceful impiety, amuse themselves in trying the force of their muskets. In the chancel are the graves of three English travellers, who have paid the debt of nature in this country: one is that of the unfortunate Tweddell; by his side is buried a Mr. Walker, who fell a victim to a fever produced by fatigue and heat. The inscription upon Tweddell's grave is engraved in the true antique style, without stops, or separations; it cannot be read without considerable attention and study: it is indeed astonishing that men should be willing to sacrifice to the mania of imitating the very errors of the ancients, the striking effect which so beautiful an epitaph would produce on every reader were it legible. A grave was digging for a Mr. Phillips, who had died while making the tour of the Morea: he had quitted Athens in August, a time when disease  
rages



rages with violence in the Peloponnesus; relying upon the strength of his constitution, he had refused to follow the advice given him by the consuls to defer his journey till the autumn: he departed, neglecting even to provide himself with medicine: we saw his name scratched upon one of the columns of a temple in Arcadia, near which the peasants told us he was seized with a fever, which threw him into delirium: we recorded his premature death under his name. By the uneducated, both Greeks and Mohammedans, it is imagined that after interment the body of a Frank is conveyed by some invisible power to his native land.

The Theseum is comparatively small, but its effect is striking: in shape it is similar to the Parthenon: the beautiful frieze with which it is decorated, represents part of the histories of Hercules and Theseus: it is most entire of all the Athenian monuments, and long may the protecting genius of Greece defend it from the defiling touch of the Turkish mason, and the no less destructive dilapidations of European *virtuosi*.

#### WEDDING AT ATHENS.

Every traveller who has visited Athens for a few days, returns with a description of the weddings, burials, and christenings at which he assisted: whether during our stay Hymen had ceased to inspire the Athenian youths, and death to strike, *æquo pede*, I cannot determine; but I assure you, although we remained at Athens more than a month, we witnessed no funeral, and were present at one wedding only;—the happy couple was not of the highest rank: that you should not, however, accuse my journal of being deficient in the article of matrimony, I shall add to this chapter of musty antiquity an account of one of the most extraordinary and ridiculous scenes I ever witnessed.

It was on a Sunday afternoon; the heat was excessive, and we were occupied in arranging our journal; my ear was struck with the monotonous sound of a Greek tambour, and the noise of people hurrying through the street; I followed them, and after turning through two or three lanes, came to the spot whence the sound proceeded. Some dirty musicians, with a tambour, a fiddle, and a guitar, were dancing, playing, and singing; after them came a Greek damsel, supported by two grave matrons, and followed by a long

string of dames hoary with age; she was the bride, and notwithstanding the thermometer stood at 96°, was covered with mantles and furs; her fingers' ends and joints were stained red; the lower part of her eyes were tinged with a blue colour, and her cheeks were ornamented with stars of black dye and leaf gold: a dirty urchin, walking backwards, held a mirror in such a manner that the young woman had her image constantly before her.

They moved literally at a snail's pace; the people threw from their windows and doors bottles of orange water, which perfumed the air, and the crowd, loud in their expressions of joy and congratulation, augmented as we advanced, hurrying round the bride, whose brow was never bent with a frown, and whose lips were never crossed with a smile during the ceremony.

The procession stopped at the house of the bridegroom; the bride was seated in an arm chair, and placed on the right of the house door: on the opposite side was seated her husband; his hairless head uncovered; by him stood a Turkish barber, holding in his hand a circular looking-glass (similar to that with which Venus is represented) and other shaving instruments: the music continued playing, and the crowd shook the air with their shouts. Each placing a few *parats* on the barber's looking-glass, sprinkled with orange water the face of the bridegroom, and kissed him on the forehead and the eyes: the money thus collected was to procure a comfortable establishment for the young people; I subscribed my share, but preferred dispensing with the kisses. A Greek, an old man, whose age was a sufficient excuse for the joke, pushed me towards the bride, whom I was consequently obliged to salute amidst the loud cheers of the assembly:—how the ceremony ended I cannot tell you, as the day fell, and I returned home ere all had embraced the bridegroom.

#### DILAPIDATIONS AT ATHENS.

Before I quitted Athens, I, however, saw enough to convince me that it is proper that the magnificent works of the Greek sculptors should be placed under the safe guard of a nation fond of art, rather than be left exposed to the senseless fury of the Turks, the depredations of private collectors, and the insults of ignorant travellers. Hardly do any persons quit the Acropolis, without clipping from its monuments



some relic to carry back to their country : this rage for destroying has been carried so far, that the elegant Ionic capitals, which I before mentioned, have nearly disappeared and not one of the Caryatides now stands entire. The last time I visited the citadel, when taking a farewell view of the Pandroseon and the Hall of Erectheus, I was much displeased at seeing an English traveller, an officer of the navy, (for such his uniform bespoke him to be,) standing upon the base of one of the Caryatides, clinging with his left arm round the column, while his right hand, provided with a hard and heavy pebble, was endeavouring to knock off the only remaining nose of those six beautifully sculptured statues. I exerted my eloquence in vain to preserve this monument of art.

#### ANTIQUARIAN RAGE.

The eager desire of tourists to obtain some relics of antiquity is so well known in Argos, that when walking the streets, you are repeatedly stopped by the natives to examine the articles they have found in the vicinity. A kaloieros, or monk, drew from his breast, with great care, what he conceived to be a precious antique; it was a Roman crucifix, broken from its cross. This recalls to my memory a similar scene, which I witnessed at Athens. A young man shewed me a French half-penny, of Louis the Fifteenth, imagining it to be a valuable medal; one of my companions inquired with pretended eagerness, the price he asked for the coin; the youth significantly raised the fingers of his right hand, and pronounced the words, *πέντε χίλια*, (five piasters.)

#### ST. PAUL.

As St. Paul remained at Corinth some time, you may readily conclude that a relic of this holy man must still be shewn. While we were examining the Pirenian chambers, a young Greek lad offered to conduct us to the grotto of Paul, (*Spelia tou agiou Paulou*;) we followed him by a craggy path to the foot of the walls of the citadel. A natural cave is seen, where the saint is said to have dwelt during part of his stay at Corinth. A seat in the stone is pointed out also, as having served him for a bed; and a small rock, perhaps once covered with earth, is said to have furnished him with his humble fare. On this spot a small chapel has been erected; it is greatly venerated by the Greeks of Corinth, who, once a year, make a procession hither from the

town, with as much pomp as the extreme poverty of the church will allow.

#### TURKISH RECKONING OF TIME.

"What o'clock is it?" was usually the first question I had to answer any Greek traveller whom I met on the road; this proceeds, perhaps, rather from their mode of calculating by time distance between places, than from mere curiosity; nothing, however, pleases a Romic peasant so much, as a sight of the machinery of a watch; when very small, he gazes at it with wonder. Most of the richer individuals among the Turks, carry in their girdle a large watch, generally of London manufacture, inclosed in a tortoise-shell case, and fastened round their necks with a silver chain; this they shew with no small pride to the Frank traveller, and a smile of content never fails to cross their frigid countenances when they hear pronounced the word "London," written on the dial; so attached are they to goods of English manufacture. The Turks reckon their hours from six in the morning to six in the evening, so that mid-day falls with them at six o'clock. This mode of reckoning time is, perhaps, in part derived from the Italians, who reckon (at least in the southern parts of Italy,) from sunset to sunset, twenty-four hours; by this means they have the extreme disadvantage of starting from a variable point; and it is only by a reference to their almanack that they can set their watch so as to give them twenty-four o'clock at sun-set. Our mode of keeping time is known in Naples by the name of "*ora di Francia*," or "*di Spagna*."

#### SPARTA.

The ruins of Sparta are now, like many others in Greece, distinguished only by the general denomination of "Palaio Chorio;" they are situated on the western side of the Eurotas, and are very extensive. We easily distinguished the theatre, which must have been a most magnificent edifice; we saw also the broad hill on which stood the citadel. We were shewn likewise a bridge of one arch, made of large uncemented stones; it crosses the Tiasus, and to judge from its shape, must be very ancient; it is situated near a small Greek chapel, sacred to "Agios Giorgios." Some square ruins of walls, constructed from very massy stones, are also seen in different parts.

I regretted much not having a better guide; the person who conducted us, a

Bardouniote, seemed completely ignorant of the place; our questions were answered in barbarous accents, which, by their roughness at least, called to the memory the language of the Dorians. The common answer to every question is, *ixevro go, know I?* (*ἔγνω ἔγω*)

The peasantry near the Eurotas are evidently much less civilized than those of the northern parts of the Morea; they greet, however, the travellers, whom curiosity leads to cross their lands, with a welcome which we were told proceeded not from the lips only; the hand is placed on the heart, and the words *kale erchetai, affendi mou*,—"welcome, Sir," are pronounced with the smile of hospitality. Some were harvesting the rice in the marshes, near the banks of the Eurotas; while on the citadel of ancient Sparta, others were beating out the maize: for this purpose, twelve horses were fastened abreast, and driven circularly round a post, about which the ears had been scattered.

#### GREEK MONASTERIES.

A Greek monastery is inhabited by two descriptions of monks—the *kaloieros* and the *papas*. No one is admitted into either of those classes, without the consent of the whole fraternity: no member of the society can marry without forfeiting his character of monk. The *kaloieros* or *kalogeros*, (for the word is of disputed orthography, some affirming that it is derived from *καλός* and *ἱερός*; others, that it is deduced from *καλός* and *ἔργον*;) is of the inferior order: his duty is to clean the chapel of the building, to tend its flocks and herds, and to wait on the *papas* or fathers. The little community is governed by a person, the nomination of whom depends upon some rich neighbouring Greek, or the bishop; he is called the *égoumenos*: he must always be in priest's orders, and his duty is to assemble and take the opinion of the *papas* in all cases of mutual interest—as the nomination of a new member, the exaction of the Pashà, or the purchase of new lands. Each monastery pays a certain tribute, according to its revenue: that of Vourkanò pays yearly eighteen hundred piasters; but this does not always suffice to preserve them from the sacrilegious depredations of the Moslems. When the monastery is in the vicinity of a Turkish settlement, the fathers, if rich enough, procure a guard of some Albanian soldiers, or a Turkish Janissary.

Although generally plunged in the deepest ignorance, it is not to be inferred that all the monks who inhabit these sacred buildings are entirely without the advantages of literature. The acquirements of many are such as surprise those who consider the difficulty of obtaining knowledge in this secluded land: those acquirements are, however, confined to a smattering of their own theology, a slight acquaintance with the ancient Greek or Hellenic, and a knowledge of the lives of their saints. Books are rarely met with in the interior of the Morea, and it is not improbable that it is one of the causes of the barbarism which pervades this part of Greece. As in Italian, so in modern Greek, every syllable is pronounced, and each letter bears constantly the same sound; children consequently learn to read Romaic and Italian with a rapidity much greater than one accustomed only to the slow progress made in the English schools; would easily be brought to believe: I am, therefore, convinced, that the distribution of improving and entertaining books would be speedily followed in these provinces by an extension of knowledge—the only incentive which will ever rouse the Greeks from their present degrading torpidity.

#### SANTA MAURA.

The canal which separates Santa Maura from Albania, is not above half a mile broad; it is frequently crossed in canoes, or monoxyla, and, at certain seasons of the year, the inhabitants find no difficulty in wading from shore to shore; in milder weather, the wind blows up this canal in an easterly direction, from sun-rise till past noon; it then shifts, and generally blows from the west. The modern town is built in the most unhealthy part of the island, and close to several salt-pits; these are formed on the coast, and separated from the sea by sluices, which admit the water into a shallow preserve; the heat of the sun sufficing to effect crystallization. The fort is placed between the town and the opposite shore of Albania, at the extremity of a peninsula, joined to the land by a narrow and semi-circular isthmus, three miles long, and is surrounded with shoals, abounding in fish of different kinds. A shorter communication is obtained by the remains of a narrow Turkish aqueduct, which crosses the shallows: it consists of above three hundred arches, and, in windy weather, the passage is by no means



means safe, as the pedestrian runs the risk of being blown into the sea. The garrison consisted of about three hundred men, commanded by Captain Ross, a gentleman whose hospitality is unbounded.

A beautiful road, shaded by olive-trees, leads from the modern town to the ancient Leucas. About three miles distant, the ruins are seen on an eminence, covered with vineyards, at the foot of which is a copious fountain, adorned with a pompous Veneto-Latin inscription; the walls are of Cyclopean masonry, and very extensive: no edifices can be clearly traced, although heaps of ruin are seen on all sides. We were shewn an ancient mill, dug, upon this spot: it was hewn in the infancy of mechanic art; a hemispherical stone, revolving within a corresponding vase of granite, reduced the corn to powder. On the opposite shore of Albania is seen a castle, containing a garrison of soldiers belonging to Ali Pasha.

Near the ruins of Leucas, a gibbet has been erected, from which, inclosed in a cage of iron, hangs the corse of an inhabitant of this island; he murdered his father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters, and then fled from his country; but the long arm of justice seized the paricide; he was taken in the Morea, brought to Santa Maura, and executed. His example struck with indescribable terror the Ionians, few of whom dare approach the spot where the body is exposed. The execution of this individual took place at the time General Campbell commanded in these islands. The necessary, although severe justice of this gentleman, produced a most salutary effect; the islanders then learnt, for the first time, that pardon was not as before, to be obtained by money.

We crossed several fine groves of olive. The green turf under the trees, produces abundance of mushrooms. The peasants were gathering the fruit; some standing on the branches, were beating down the olives, striking, according to Pliny's advice, always in one direction, and with a gentle force; others were picking them up, and transporting them in hampers to the town.

#### MODERN PATRIOTISM.

Negotiations were carrying on, during our stay at Corfu, between the lord high commissioner of the Ionian states, and an ambassador from Ioanina. An anecdote was mentioned to us which I cannot refrain from repeating, as it

affords an example of honest patriotism and noble disinterestedness, which would have honoured a Phocion or a Fabius. The ambassador, it seems, had received orders from his sovereign to hasten the negotiation by making some presents to the secretary of the high commissioner: in one of their conferences the Mussulman made known his intentions; the secretary led him to a window of the palace, and, pointing to the highest mountain of the island, told him, 'Were that mountain a mass of gold, and your master to offer it to us, he would not obtain Parga one moment ere the dictates of justice had been fulfilled.'

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## MEMOIRS OF THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE South of Italy, PARTICULARLY THE CARBONARI.

Translated from the Original MS. 8vo. Price 12s.

[The subject of this work is one which has attracted great attention and much curiosity in Europe, and we are happy in being able to gratify our readers by the volume before us, which contains the most interesting details of this very extraordinary institution. At the same time it is too evident that the author is a partizan, whose object is to impugn the objects of political reformers.]

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE SECT.

The following extract, from the 1st chap. of the statutes of Carbonarism, will tend to explain the real or pretended principles of the sect.

*Of the General Doctrine of the Order.*

Art. 1. Good Cousinship is principally founded on religion and virtue.

Art 2. The place of meeting is called the *Baracca*; the space surrounding it, the *Forest* or *Wood*; the interior of the lodge, the *Vendita*.

Art 3. The members are called Good Cousins; they are divided into two classes—apprentices and masters.

Art. 4. Tried virtue and purity of morals, and not Pagan\* qualities, ren-

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\* *Pagano* may be translated prophane, belonging to the uninitiated.



der men worthy of belonging to the Carbonari.

Art 5. An interval of six months is necessary before an apprentice can obtain the rank of master. The principal obligations imposed on him are, to practise benevolence, to succour the unfortunate, to show docility of mind, to bear no malice against Carbonari, and to enrich his heart with virtue.

Art 6. By this article it is forbidden to talk directly or indirectly against religion, and by

Art. 7. All conversation on religion in general, or against good morals, is prohibited.

Art. 8. Every Good Cousin Carbonaro is obliged to preserve inviolable secrecy concerning the mysteries of the order.

Art. 9. No G. C. C. may communicate what is done or decided upon in his *Vendita*, to those who belong to another, much less to persons not initiated.

Art 10. The greatest reserve is recommended to the members, towards all persons with whom they are not well acquainted, but more especially in the bosoms of their own families.

#### THEIR SYMBOLS.

The cross should serve to crucify the tyrant who persecutes us, and troubles our sacred operations. The crown of thorns should serve to pierce his head. The thread denotes the cord to lead him to the gibbet; the ladder will aid him to mount. The leaves are nails to pierce his hands and feet. The pick-axe will penetrate his breast, and shed the impure blood that flows in his veins. The axe will separate his head from his body, as the wolf who disturbs our pacific labours. The salt will prevent the corruption of his head, that it may last as a monument of the eternal infamy of despots. The pole will serve to put the skull of the tyrant upon. The furnace will burn his body. The shovel will scatter his ashes to the wind. The barracca will serve to prepare new tortures for the tyrant. The fountain will purify us from the vile blood we shall have shed. The linen will wipe away our stains, and render us clean and pure. The forest is the place where the Good Cousins labour to obtain so important a result. The trunk with a single branch signifies that, after the great operation, we shall become equal to the N. C.

One would be tempted to doubt the

reality of the last explanation of the symbols, if it were not given in the minutes of a legal trial. Perhaps the compiler of the notes may have confounded the verbal depositions of some of the witnesses, with what he thought he had read in the catechisms of the sect.

#### RECEPTION OF A CARBONARO.

The *Preparatore* (preparer) leads the Pagan (uninitiated) who is to become a member, blindfold, from the closet of reflection to the door of the Baracca. He knocks irregularly; the *Copritore* (coverer) says to the second assistant, "A Pagan knocks at the door." The second assistant repeats this to the first, who repeats it to the Grand Master; at every communication the Grand Master strikes a blow with an axe.

*Grand Master.* See who is the rash being who dares to trouble our sacred labours.

This question having passed through the assistants and *Copritore* to the *Preparatore*, he answers through an opening in the door.

*Preparatore.* It is a man-whom I have found wandering in the forest.

*Gr. M.* Ask his name, country, and profession.

The secretary writes the answer.

*Gr. M.* Ask him his habitation—his religion.

The secretary notes them.

*Gr. M.* What is it he seeks among us?

*Prep.* Light; and to become a member of our society.

*Gr. M.* Let him enter.

(The Pagan is led into the middle of the assembly; and his answers are compared with what the secretary had noted.)

*Gr. M.* Mortal, the first qualities which we require are frankness, and contempt of danger. Do you feel that you are capable of practising them?

After the answer, the Grand Master questions the candidate on morality and benevolence; and he is asked if he has any effects, and wishes to dispose of them, being at the moment in danger of death; after being satisfied of his conduct, the Grand Master continues, "Well, we will expose you to trials that have some meaning—let him make the first journey." He is led out of the Baracca—he is made to journey through the forest—he hears the rustling of leaves—he is then led back to the door, as at his first entrance.

4 F *Gr. M.*

*Gr. M.* What have you remarked during this journey.

(The Pagan relates accordingly.)

*Gr. M.* The first journey is the symbol of human virtue; the rustling of leaves, and the obstacles you have met in the road, indicate to you, that weak as we are, and struggling in this vale of tears, we can only attain virtue by good works, and under the guidance of reason, &c. Let him make the second journey.

The Pagan is led away, and is made to pass through fire; he is made acquainted with the chastisement of perjury; and, if there is an opportunity, he is shown a head severed from the body, &c. &c. (He is again conducted into the Baracca.)

*Gr. M.* The fire through which you have passed is the symbol of that flame of charity which should be always kindled in our hearts, to efface the stains of the seven capital sins, &c. &c.

Make him approach the sacred throne, &c.

*Gr. M.* You must take an irrevocable oath; it offends neither religion nor the state, nor the rights of individuals: but forget not, that its violation is punished with death.

The Pagan declares that he will submit to it; the Master of the Ceremonies leads him to the throne, and makes him kneel on the white cloth.

*Gr. M.* Order!

#### *The Oath.*

I, N. N. promise and swear, upon the general statutes of the order, and upon this steel, the avenging instrument of the perjured, scrupulously to keep the secret of Carbonarism; and neither to write, engrave, or paint any thing concerning it, without having obtained a written permission. I swear to help my Good Cousins in case of need, as much as in me lies, and not to attempt any thing against the honour of their families. I consent and wish, if I perjure myself, that my body may be cut in pieces, then burnt, and my ashes scattered to the wind, in order that my name may be held up to the execration of the Good Cousins throughout the earth. So help me God.

*Gr. M.* Lead him into the middle of the ranks (this is done.) What do you wish? The Master of the Ceremonies suggests to the Pagan, to say *light*.

*Gr. M.* It will be granted to you by the blows of my axe.

The Grand Master strikes with the axe—his action is repeated by all the

apprentices—the bandage is removed from the eyes of the Pagan. The Grand Master and the Good Cousins hold their axes raised.

*Gr. M.* These axes will surely put you to death, if you become perjured. On the other hand, they will all strike in your defence, when you need them, and if you remain faithful. (To the Master of the Ceremonies.) Bring him near the throne, and make him kneel.

*Gr. M.* Repeat your oath to me, and swear to observe exactly the private institutions of this respectable Vendita.

*The Candidate.* I ratify it and swear.

*Gr. M.* Holding the specimen of wood in his left hand, and suspending the axe over the head of the candidate with his right, says, "To the great and divine Grand Master of the universe, and to St. Theobald, our protector—In the name and under the auspices of the Supreme Vendita of Naples, and in virtue of the power which has been conferred upon me in this respectable Vendita, I make, name, and create you an apprentice Carbonaro."

The Grand Master strikes the specimen which is held over the apprentice's head, thrice; he then causes him to rise, and instructs him in the sacred words and touch.

*Gr. M.* Master of the Ceremonies, let him be acknowledged by the apprentices.

The Assistants anticipate the execution of this order, by saying to the Grand Master, "All is according to rule, just and perfect."

*Gr. M.* Assistants, tell the respective orders to acknowledge, henceforth, the Good Cousin N. N. as an active member of this Vendita, &c. &c.

The symbolical picture is explained to the new apprentice.

*Gr. M.* At what hour do the Carbonari terminate their sacred labours?

*First Assistant.* As soon as the sun no longer enlightens our forest.

*Gr. M.* What hour is it?

*Second Assistant.* The sun no longer enlightens our forest.

*Gr. M.* Good Cousins, as the sun no longer enlightens our forest, it is my intention to terminate our sacred labours. First, let us make a triple salutation (Vantaggio) to our Grand Master, divine and human, (Jesus Christ)—To St. Theobald, our protector, who has assisted us and preserved us from the eyes of the Pagans—Order! To me, —, &c. The signs and salutations (Vantaggi) are performed.

*Gr. M.*

Gr. M. I declare the labours ended ; retire to your Baracca—retire in peace.

CIRO ANNICHIARICO.

Ciro Annichiarico, born of parents in easy circumstances, in the little town of Grottaglie, was destined to the ecclesiastical profession, and entertained it very young. His brothers are respectable farmers; his uncle, the Canonico Patitaro, is a man of learning and information, and never took any part in the crimes of his nephew. The latter began his infamous career by killing a young man of the Motolesi family, in a fit of jealousy. His insatiable hatred pursued every member of the family, and exterminated them one after the other, with the exception of a single individual, who succeeded in evading his search, and who lived shut up in his house for several years, without ever daring to go out. This unfortunate, being thought that a snare was laid for him, when people came to tell him of the imprisonment, and shortly after of the death of his enemy; and it was with difficulty that he was induced to quit his retreat.

Ciro, condemned for the murder of the Motolesi, to fifteen years of chains, or exile, by the tribunal of Lecce, remained there in prison four years, at the end of which time he succeeded in escaping. It was then that he began, and afterwards continued for several years, to lead a vagabond life, which was stained with the most atrocious crimes. At Martano, he penetrated with his satellites into one of the first houses of the place, and, after having offered violence to its mistress, he massacred her with all her people, and carried off ninety-six thousand ducats.

He was in correspondence with all the hired brigands; and whoever wished to get rid of an enemy, had only to address himself to Giro. On being asked by Captain Montorj, reporter of the military commission which condemned him, how many persons he had killed with his own hand, he carelessly answered, "*E chi lo sa? saranno tra sessanta e settanta.*" Who can remember? they will be between sixty and seventy. One of his companions, Occhiolupo, confessed to seventeen; the two brothers, Francesco and Vito Serio, to twenty-three; so that these four ruffians alone had assassinated upwards of a hundred!

The activity of Giro was as astonishing as his artifice and intrepidity. He handled the musket and managed the

horse to perfection; and as he was always extremely well mounted, found concealment and support, either through fear or inclination, every where. He succeeded in escaping from the hands of the soldiers, by forced marches of thirty and forty miles, even when confidential spies had discovered his place of concealment but a few hours before. The singular good fortune of being able to extricate himself from the most imminent dangers, acquired for him the reputation of a necromancer, upon whom ordinary means of attack had no power, among the people, and he neglected nothing which could confirm this idea, and increase the sort of spell it produced upon the peasants. They dared not execrate, or even blame him in his absence, so firmly were they persuaded that his demons would immediately inform him of it. On the other hand, again, he affected a libertine character; some very free French songs were found in his portfolio when he was arrested. Although a priest himself, and exercising the functions of one when he thought it expedient, he often declared his colleagues to be impostors without any faith. He published a paper against the missionaries, who, according to him, disseminated illiberal opinions among the people, and forbade them on pain of death to preach in the villages, "because, instead of the true principles of the Gospel, they taught nothing but fables and impostures." This paper is headed, "*In nome della Grande Assemblea Nazionale dell' Ex-Régno di Napoli, o piuttosto dell' Europa intera, pace e salute.*"—"In the name of the Great National Assembly of the Ex-Kingdom of Naples, or rather of all Europe, peace and health."

He amused himself sometimes with whims, to which he tried to give an air of generosity. General d'Octavio, a Corsican in the service of Murat, pursued him for a long time with a thousand men. One day, Giro, armed at all points, surprised him walking in a garden. He discovered himself, remarking that the life of the general was in his hands; "but," said he, "I will pardon you this time, although I shall no longer be so indulgent, if you continue to hunt me about with such fury." So saying, he leaped over the garden wall and disappeared.

Having hidden himself, with several of his people, behind a ruined wall at the entrance gate of Grottaglie, the day when General Church and the Duke of



San Cesario, accompanied by some horsemen, reconnoitered the place, he did not fire upon them; he wished to make a merit of this before the military commission, but it was probably the fear of not being able to escape from the troops who followed the general, that made him circumspect on this occasion.

Ciro's physiognomy had nothing repulsive about it; it was rather agreeable. He had a verbose, but persuasive eloquence, and was fond of inflated phrases. Extremely addicted to women, he had mistresses, at the period of his power, in all the towns of the province over which he was constantly ranging. He was of middle stature, well made, and very strong.

Ciro put himself at the head of the *Patrioti Europei* and *Decisi*, two associations of the most desperate character. The institution of the *Decisi*, or Decided, is so horrible, that it makes one shudder to contemplate it. The author has given a fac-simile of their patent, which will give some idea of the society. The following is the translation:

#### THE DECISI.

##### *The Salentine Decision, Health.*

##### No. 5. Grand Masons.

The Decision of Jupiter the Thunderer hopes to make war against the tyrants of the universe, &c. &c.

The mortal Gaetano Caffieri is a Brother Decided, No. 5, belonging to the Decision of Jupiter the Thunderer, spread over the face of the earth, by his Decision, has had the pleasure to belong to this Salentine Republican Decision. We, invite, therefore, all philanthropic societies to lend their strong arm to the same, and to assist him in his wants, he having come to the decision that he will obtain liberty or death. Dated this day, the 29th of October, 1817.

Signed,

Pietro Gargaro, (the Decided Grand Master, No. 1.)

Vito de Serio, Second Decided.

Gaetano Caffieri,

Registrar of the Dead.

As the number of these Decided ruffians was small, they easily recognized each other. We find that the Grand Master bears the No. 1; Vito de Serio, No. 2; the proprietor of the patent Gaetano Caffieri, No. 5. He figures himself among the signatures with the title of Registrar of the Dead, which does not allude to the deceased members

of the society, but to the victims they immolated, and of whom they kept a register apart, on the margin of which were found blasphemies and infernal projects. They had also a Director of Funeral Ceremonies, for they slaughtered with method and solemnity. As soon as the detachments employed on this service found it convenient to effect their purpose, at the signal of the first blast of a trumpet they unsheathed their poignards; they aimed them at their victim at the second blast; at the third, they gradually approach their weapons to his breast, "con vero entusiasmo" (with real enthusiasm,) in their cannibal language, and plunged them into his body at the fourth signal.

The four points which are observable after the signature of Pietro Gargaro, indicate his power of passing sentence of death. When the *Decisi* wrote to any one to extort contributions, or to command him to do any thing—if they added these four points, it was known that the person they addressed was condemned to death in case of disobedience. If the points were not added, he was threatened with milder punishment, such as laying waste his fields, or burning his house.

The Salentine Republic, the ancient name of this district, was also that destined for their imaginary republic, which they called "un anello della Repubblica Europa," a link of the European Republic.

The symbols of the thunderbolt darting from a cloud and striking the crowns and tiara; the fasces and the cap of liberty planted upon a death's head between two axes; the skulls and bones with the words, "Tristezza, Morte, Terrore, and Lutto," sadness, death, terror, and mourning, sufficiently characterise this association. Their colours were yellow, red, and blue, which surround the patent.

#### HORRIBLE WARFARE.

Worn out with fatigue, Ciro and three companions, Vito di Cesare, Giovanni Palmieri, and Michele Cuppoli, had taken refuge in Scaserba, to repose themselves for a few hours. He had previously provided this and all the farm-houses of the district with ammunition and some provisions. When he saw the militia of S. Marzano marching against him, he appeared very little alarmed, and thought he could easily cut his way through their ranks. He shot the first man dead who came within range of his musket. This delay

cost

cost him dear: the militia sent information to Lieutenant Fonsmore, stationed at the "Castelli," a strong position between Grottaglie and Francavilla. This officer hastened to the spot with forty men. On seeing him approach, Ciro perceived that a vigorous attack was to be made. He shut up the people of the Masseria in the straw magazine, and put the key in his pocket. He took away the ladder from the tower, and loaded, with the aid of his companions, all the guns, of which he had a good number.

Major Bianchi, informed of what was going on, sent on the same evening a detachment of Gendarmes, under Captain Corsi, and the next morning proceeded in person to Scaserba. The siege was formed by one hundred and thirty-two soldiers; the militia, on which little dependence was placed, were stationed at some distance, and in the second line.

Ciro vigorously defended the approaches to his tower till sun-set. He attempted to escape in the night, but the neighing of a horse made him suspect that some cavalry had arrived, whose pursuit it would be impossible to elude. He retired, after having, killed, with a pistol shot, a Voltigeur, stationed under the wall he had attempted to scale. He again shut himself up in his tower, and employed himself till morning in making cartridges. At day-break, the besiegers tried to burst open the wooden gate of the outer wall; Ciro and his men repulsed the assailants by a well-directed fire; they killed five and wounded fourteen men. A barrel of oil was brought, in order to burn the door. The first man who set fire to it was shot through the heart. A four pounder, which had been conveyed to the place, was pointed against the roof of the tower. Several of this calibre had been contrived to be easily dismounted from their carriages, and transported on mules. This little piece produced great effect. The tiles and bricks which fell, forced Ciro to descend from the second story to the first. He was tormented with a burning thirst, for he had forgotten to provide himself with water, and he never drank wine. This thirst soon became insupportable.

After some deliberations with his companions, he demanded to speak with General Church, who, he believed, was in the neighbourhood, then to the Duke of Jasi, who was also absent; at last, he resolved to capitulate with Major Bian-

chi. He addressed the besiegers, and threw them some bread: Major Bianchi promised him that he should not be maltreated by the soldiers. He descended the ladder, opened the door of the tower, and presented himself with the words, "Eccomi, Don Ciro!"—Here I am, Don Ciro!

He begged them to give him some water to quench his thirst, and desired them to liberate the farmer and his family, who had been shut up all this while in the straw magazine. He declared that they were innocent, and distributed money among them.

He suffered himself to be searched and bound patiently; some poison was found upon him; he asserted that his companions had prevented him from taking it. He conversed quietly enough with Major Bianchi on the road to Francavilla, and related to him the principal circumstances of his life.

In prison, he appeared to be interested for the fate of some of his partisans, begging that they might not be persecuted, and declaring that they had been forced to do what they had done.

He had entertained some hope, till the moment when he was placed before the council of war, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Guarini. He addressed a speech to him, taking him for General Church. He insisted on speaking to that officer: this was refused, and he resigned himself to his fate, dryly saying, "*Ho capito*," I understand.

When condemned to death, a missionary offered him the consolations of religion, Ciro answered him with a smile, "*Lasciate queste chiacchiere; siamo dell' istessa professione; non ci burliamo fra noi*."—Let us leave alone this prating; we are of the same profession; don't let us laugh at one another.

As he was led to execution, the 8th of February, 1818, he recognized Lieutenant Fonsmore, and addressed these words to him, "*Se io fosse Re, vi farei Capitano*,"—If I were King, I would make you a captain. This officer was the first to arrive at Scaserba with his soldiers.

The streets of Francavilla were filled with people: there were spectators even upon the roofs. They all preserved a gloomy silence.

On his arrival at the place of execution, Ciro wished to remain standing; he was told to kneel, he did so, presenting his breast. He was then informed

formed, that malefactors, like himself, were shot with their backs towards the soldiers; he submitted, at the same time advising a priest, who persisted in remaining near him, to withdraw, so as not to expose himself.

Twenty-one balls took effect, four in the head, yet he still breathed and muttered in his throat: the twenty-second put an end to him. This fact is confirmed by all the officers and soldiers present at his death. "As soon as we perceived," said a soldier, very gravely, "that he was enchanted, we loaded his own musket with a silver ball, and this destroyed the spell." It will be easily supposed, that the people who always attributed supernatural powers to him, were confirmed in their belief by this tenaciousness of life, which they considered miraculous.

A  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, ANTIQUARIAN  
AND  
*Picturesque Tour*  
IN  
FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BY THE  
REV. T. F. DIBDIN, F.R.S. S.A.  
[3 vols, 8vo. £10. 10s.]

THE AUTHOR'S OBJECTS.

Since the establishment of peace upon the continent, the English have eagerly yielded to their well-known ardour and curiosity, in visiting those countries, from which, by a long and apparently interminable warfare, they had been previously excluded. In consequence, the wealth of Great Britain has been plentifully scattered upon the soils of Italy, France, and Germany; and we have been favoured, in return, with many valuable publications, in which the character, antiquities, or peculiarities of the countries visited, have been described with ability and truth.

But, while one traveller has confined his attention exclusively to *antiquities*; and another, with the same exclusive attention, to the produce and properties of *soil*; while a third has travelled for purposes of *political economy*—a fourth as a *statistical*, and a fifth as a *picturesque* tourist; there have been few or none who have favoured us with an account of the TREASURES OF THE LIBRARIES, or of the general literary character of those people with whom

they have associated; for the first time therefore, the public will here find some attempt to gratify them in this important branch of information.

TOMBS AT ROUEN.

M. Gilbert, the author of the *Description*, &c. says that both Rollo and his son William were buried in the south side of the cathedral, and that their remains were discovered about the year 1200, on building the present choir; and that it was Rollo who built the ancient cathedral, "according to Ordericus Vitalis and other contemporaneous historians." p. 56. But it must be observed that Vitalis, (as may be seen in Duchesne's *Hist. Norman Script.* p. 459.) says not a word about it: and from the pages of the *Neustria Pia*, (9, 300-1.) it should seem that Rollo was rather partial to the Abbey of St. Ouen. He died 917. On the opposite side chapel is the tomb of his son William Longespée, who was taken off treacherously in 944, and his remains carried for interment to the cathedral. The monumental inscriptions of these are as follows:

Pommeraye (p. 68.) having given the more ancient ones.

*Rollo.*

Hic positus est  
Rollo

Normanii ast territi Vastatæ

Restitutæ

Primus Dux Conditor Pater

A Francæ Archiep. Rotom.

Baptizatus Anno DCCCXXIII.

Obiit Anno DCCCXXVII.

Ossa ipsius in veteri sanctuario

Nunc capite, Navis Primum

Condita,

Translato Altari, Collocata

Sunt à B. Maurilio Archiep. Rotom.

An. MLXIII.

*William.*

Hic positus est

Guillelmus Dictus Lingua Spata

Rollonis Filius,

Dux Normanniæ

Proditorie Occisus DCCCXXXXIV.

Ossa Ipsius in veteri Sanctuario,

Ubi nunc est Caput Navis Primum

Condita, Translato Altari, Hic

Collocato sunt à Maurilio

Archiepisc. Rotom.

Anno MLXIII.

But towards the end of the choir, at the back of the high altar, are monumental inscriptions yet more interesting to Englishmen. The brother of Richard I. Richard I. himself, and John, Duke of Bedford. As they are short I shall give them;

Richard



Richard I.

Richardus Regis Angliæ  
Normanniæ Ducis  
Cor Leonis Dicti  
Obiit Anno  
MCXCIX.

Henry the Younger.  
Hic Jacet

Henricus junior  
Richardus Regis Angliæ  
Cor Leonis Dicti Frater  
Obiit Anno  
MCLXXXIII.

John Duke of Bedford.

Ad dextrum Altaris Latus  
Jacet  
Joannes Dux Bedfordi  
Normanniæ pro Rex  
Obiit Anno  
MCCCCXXXV.

The above is the famous Duke of Bedford, of Bibliomaniacal celebrity. Consult for one minute the *Bibl. Decameron*, vol. 1. p. cxxxvi. There is a curious chapter in Pommeraye's *Histoire de l'Eglise Cathedral de Rouen*, p. 203, respecting the Duke's taking the habit of a canon of the cathedral. He attended, with his first wife, ANNE of BURGUNDY, and threw himself upon the liberality and kindness of the monks, to be received by them as one of their order: "il les prioit d'être reçu parmy eux comme un de leurs frères, et d'avoir tous les jours distribution de pain et de vin, et pour marque de fraternité d'être vêtu du surplis et de l'aumusse: comme aussi d'être associé, luy et sa très généreuse et très illustre épouse, aux suffrages de leur compagnie, et à la participation de tous les biens qu'il plaira à Dieu leur donner la grace d'opérer." p. 204. A grand procession marked the day of the Duke's admission into the monkish fraternity. The whole of this with the Duke's superb presents to the sacristy, and his dining with his Duchess, and receiving their portion of "eight loaves and four gallons of wine," are distinctly narrated by the minute Pommeraye.

JOAN OF ARC.

Turning to the left, in this street, and going down a sharp descent, we observe a stand of hackney coaches in a small square, called *La Place de la Pucelle*; that is, the place where the famous Jeanne d'Arc was imprisoned, and afterwards burnt. What sensations possess one as we gaze upon each surrounding object!—although now, each surrounding object has undergone

a most palpable change.\* Ah, my friend, what emotions were once excited within this small space! What curiosity, and even agony of mind, mingled with the tumults of indignation, the shouts of revenge, and the exclamations of pity! But life now goes on just the same as if nothing remarkable had happened here. The past is forgotten. Nor smoke nor flame is seen; nor the shrieks of the sufferer are heard. Poor Joan!—she is one of the many who, having been tortured as a heretic, have been afterwards revered as a martyr. Her statue was, not very long after her execution, almost adored upon that very spot where her body had been consigned, with execrations, to the flames. As I gazed upon the present wretched sculptured representation of her, I could not but think of the sleepy attempt of Chapelaine, and the more animated effort of our Southey—to immortalize her memory. The prison where Joan of Arc was confined, yet partly exists; and the spot where she was burnt is attested both by a fountain and a statue, in the centre of the square. The present statue is indeed frightful in every respect. It is defective in form, and divested of the costume of the time: two faults which no other beauties (had it possessed any) could have compensated.

ROUEN PRINTING.

The art of Printing is supposed to have been introduced here, by a citizen of the name of MAUFER, between the years 1470 and 1480.

\* The unfortunate sufferer is thus described by a French poet of the latter end of the 15th century.

\* \* \* \* \*

Et a Rouen en emmenerent  
La Pucelle pour prisonniere.

Elle est très doulce; amiable,  
Moutonne, sans orgueil ne envie,  
Gracieuse, moult serviable,  
Et qui menoit bien belle vie.

Très vouvent elle se confessoit:  
Pour avoir Dieu en protecteur,  
Ne gaire Feste se passoit,  
Que ne receust son Créateur.

Mais ce non obstant les Angloys  
Aux vertuz et biens ne penserent,  
Ainçois en haine des François  
Tres durement si la traicterent.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Puis au derrenier la condamnerent  
A mourir douloureusement,  
Et brief l'arderent et brullerent  
A Rouen tout publiquement.

*Les Poesies de Martial de Paris.* Paris 1724; 12mo. tom 1. p. 120.

Some

Some of the specimens of Rouen *Missals* and *Breviaries*, especially of those by Morin, who was the second printer in this city, are very splendid.

Few provincial towns have been more fertile in typographical productions; and the reputation of TAILLEUR GUALTIER, and VALENTIN, gave great respectability to the press of Rouen at the commencement of the 15th century.

Yet I am not able to ascertain whether this press was very fruitful in *romances*, *chronicles*, and *old poetry*—your beloved objects of research! I rather think, however, that it was not deficient in this popular class of literature, if I am to judge from the specimens which are yet lingering, as it were, in the hands of the curious.

Upon the whole, the soil of Rouen is not at present fertile in the curious lore of antiquity; however it might have once yielded a rich harvest from the prolific seeds sown by Morin, Tailleux and Valentin. I groped about in all direction; and to an hundred earnest enquiries for something curious, or rare, or ancient, was answered that I ought to have been there in the year 1814, when Paris was first taken possession of by the Allies—that my countrymen had preceded me, and had left nothing for future gleaners. I bought however of Lemaitre the last unsold copy, probably in Rouen, as well as in his own warehouse, of *Pommeraye's History of the Abbey of St. Ouen*, to which I have so frequently alluded, and for which I was glad to give a dozen francs.

#### ROUEN MSS.

The first MS. which I opened to examine minutely, was the famous *MISSAL*, supposed with good reason to be of the 11th century; as the dominical table extends from 1000 to 1095. It is called St. Guthlac's book; and the first sentence contains an orison for the protection of that saint. It is a fine beautiful volume, about 13 inches in length, by 9 in width. I shall be particular in my account of it. The first four leaves are written in the usual large semi-Saxon characters of the time. The calender is in a small hand, with alternate red, blue and gold. In the opinion of the Abbé Gourdin, this is not only a very copious, but a curious calendar: at the end of which we observe a short poem, in hexameter, and pentameter verses, upon the lunar revolutions, the days of the week, and the months of the year. It is also observable that they then used the terms

of the *Easter moon*, *Rogation moon*, and *Whitsuntide moon*. In the preface the name of each person is noticed for whom mass for the repose of his soul is said. The prefatory matter may be said to occupy the first sixteen leaves. The leaves immediately succeeding appear to have been cut out. The work itself follows, precisely in the character, or general style of the Duke of Devonshire's famous *Missal*, written by Godemann, in the 10th century, by command of the great Ethelwold. The illuminated borders, consisting of architectural ornaments, in colours and gold, together with the larger capital letters, are very splendidly executed. On the reverse of the 8th, and on the recto of the 9th leaf of the text, begins the series of illuminated subjects: such as the *Nativity*, *Adoration of the Magi*, &c. The *Flight into Egypt* is singularly represented; Joseph being made to carry the distaff of Mary.

#### CASTLE OF MONTMORENCI.

We ascended with fresh energies imparted from our breakfast. The day grew soft, and bright, and exhilarating: but alas! for the changes and chances of every thing in this transitory world. Where was the warder? He had ceased to blow his horn for many a long year. Where was the harp of the minstrel? It had perished two centuries ago, with the hand that had struck its chords. Where was the attendant guard? Or pursuivants—or men at arms? They had been swept from human existence, like the leaves of the old limes and beech trees by which the lower part of the building was surrounded. The moat was dry; the rampart was a ruin; the rank grass grew within the area—nor can I tell you how many vast relics of halls, banquetting rooms, and bed rooms, with all the magnificent appurtenances of old castellated architecture, struck the eager eye with mixed melancholy and surprise! The singular half-circular and half-square corner towers, hanging over the ever-restless wave, interested us exceedingly. The guide shewed us where the prisoners used to be kept—in a dungeon, apparently impervious to every glimmer of day-light, and every breath of air. I cannot pretend to say at what period even the oldest part of the castle of Montmorenci was built; but I saw nothing that seemed to be more ancient than the latter end of the 15th century. Perhaps the greater portion may be of the beginning of the 16th: but, amidst,

the

the unroofed rooms, I could not help admiring the painted borders, chiefly of a red colour, which run along the upper part of the walls, or wainscots—giving indication not only of a good, but of a splendid taste. Did I tell you that this sort of ornament was to be seen in some parts of the eastern end of the Abbey of Tumièges? *Here*, indeed, they afforded evidence on evidence, mingled with melancholy sensations, on conviction of the probable state of magnificence which once reigned throughout the castle. Between the corner towers upon that part which runs immediately parallel with the Seine, there is a noble terrace, now converted into garden ground, which commands an extensive view of the embouchure of the river. It is the property of a speculator residing at Havre. Parallel with this terrace, runs the more modernised part of the castle, which the last residing owner inhabited. It may have been built about fifty years ago, and is—or rather the remains of it are—quite in the modern style of domestic architecture. The rooms are large, lofty, and commodious—yet nothing but the shells of them remain. The revolutionary patriots completely gutted them of every useful and every valuable piece of furniture; and even the bare walls are beginning to grow damp, and threaten immediate decay.

I made several memoranda upon the spot, which have been unluckily, and I fear irretrievably misplaced; so that of this once vast, and yet commanding and interesting edifice, I regret that I am compelled to send you so short and so meagre an account. Farewell—a long and perhaps perpetual farewell—to the castle of Montmorenci!

#### CAEN.

Well, my friend!—I have at length visited the interior of the Abbey of St. Stephen, and have walked over the grave of William the Conqueror, and of Matilda, his wife. I am here very comfortably situated, and shall not think of quitting this place for a week, at least. But as you dearly love the gossip of a travelling journal, I shall take up the thread of my narrative from the spot in which I last addressed you; particularly as our route hither was marked by some circumstances not unworthy of recital.

All the way to Troarn (the last stage on this side of Caen) the country presents a truly lovely picture of pasture

land. There are occasionally some wooded heights, in which English wealth and English taste would have raised villas of the prettiest forms, and with most commanding views. Yet there is nothing to be mentioned in the same breath with the country about Rodwell in Gloucestershire. Nor are the trees of the same bulk and luxuriant foliage as are those in our own country. A fine oak is as rare as an uncut Wynkyn de Worde; but creeping rivulets, rich coppice wood, avenues of elms and limes, and meadows begemmed with butter-cups—these are the characteristics of the country through which we were passing.

It is in vain, however, you look for neat villas or consequential farm-houses: and as rarely do you see groups of villagers reposing or in action. A dearth of population gives to French landscape a melancholy and solitary cast of character. It is in cities that you must look for human beings—and for cities the French seem to have been created. Not any thing like an exemplification of Watteau's enchanting pieces—but I check myself—ladies and gentlemen do not stir abroad to dance, swing, romp, and enjoy a *fête champêtre*.

When storms and clouds obscure the sky,  
And thunders roll and lightnings fly.

Yet I shall not easily forget the sweep of country, or continuation of pasture land, between Pont L'Eveque and Troarn. This latter village is sufficiently poor. We passed a good house to the left, and a delicious trout stream to the right: but the road itself was absolutely flooded with rain.

The country from Troarn to Caen, gets more into the arable kind; but, though flatter and less ornamented with trees, it is fruitful and more agreeable to the eye. Unluckily the sun had set, and the horizon had become gloomy, when we first discovered the spires to St. Stephen's Abbey—the principal ecclesiastical edifice at Caen. It was hard upon nine o'clock; and the evening being extremely dusky, we had necessarily a very indistinct view of the other churches; but to my eyes, as seen in a lengthened view, and through a treacherous atmosphere, Caen had the appearance of Oxford upon a diminutive scale. The town itself, like our famous university, is built in a slanting direction; though the surrounding country is yet flatter than about Oxford. As we entered it, all the population



seemed collected to witness our arrival. From solitude we plunged at once into tumult, bustle and noise. We stopp'd at the Hotel d'Espagne—a large, but black and begrimed mansion. Here our luggage was taken down; and here we were assailed by garçons de place, with cards in their hands, intreating us to put up at their respective hotels. We had somehow got a recommendation to the Hotel Royale in the Place Royale, and such a union of royal adjuncts was irresistible. Accordingly, we resolved upon moving thither. In a trice our trunks were placed upon barrows, and we marched behind, “in double quick time,” in order to secure our property. The place appeared to improve as we made our different turnings, and gained upon our hotel.

Caen is still life after Rouen: but it has been, and yet is, a town well deserving the attention of the lounging traveller and of the curious antiquary. Its ecclesiastical edifices are more ancient, but less vast and splendid, than those of Rouen; while the streets and the houses are much more wide and comfortable. This place is the capital of the department of Calvados, or of lower Normandy; and its population is estimated at forty thousand souls. It has a public library, a school of art, a college, mayoralty, and all the eeteras of a corporate society.

In respect to the trade of the town, the two principal branches are lace and cap making. The former trade is divided with Bayeux; and both places together give occupation to twenty thousand pair of hands. People of all ages may be so employed; and the annual gross receipts have been estimated at four millions of francs. But the manufacturers of Lisieux form the chief supplies of the department of Calvados. Yet in cap making only, at Caen, four thousand people have been constantly engaged, and a gross produce of two millions of francs has been the result of such branch of trade. A great part of this manufacture was consumed at home; but more than one half used to be exported to Spain, Portugal, and the colonies belonging to France. They pretend to say, however, that this article of commerce is much diminished both in profit and reputation: while that of table linen is gaining proportionably in both.

There are two distinct academies—

one for Science and Belles Lettres, the other for Agriculture and Commerce. The Lycée is a noble building, close to the Abbey of St. Stephen: but I wish its façade had been Gothic, to harmonise with this latter. Indeed, Caen has quite the air of Oxford, from the prevalent appearance of stone in its public buildings.

Upon the whole, as to general appearance, and as to particular society, Caen may be preferred to Rouen. The costume and manners of the common people are pretty much, if not entirely, the same; except that, as to dress, the caehoise is rather more simple than at Dieppe and Rouen. Caen is called the dépôt of the English. In truth there is an amazing number of our countrymen here. One family comes to reside from motives of economy; another from those of education; a third from those of retirement; and a fourth from pure love of sitting down in a strange place, with the chance of making some pleasant connexion, or of seeking some strange adventure. Good and cheap living, and novel society, are doubtless the main attractions.

The public edifices, however, demand a particular and appropriate description: and first of those of the ecclesiastical order. Let us begin, therefore, with the Abbey of St. Stephen—for it is the noblest and most interesting on many accounts. It is called by the name of that saint, inasmuch as there stood formerly a chapel on the same seite, dedicated to him. The present building was completed and solemnly dedicated by William the Conqueror, in the presence of his wife, his two sons, Robert and William, his favourite Archbishop Lanfranc, John, Archbishop of Rouen, and Thomas, Archbishop of York, towards the year 1080. Of this interior, very much is changed from its original character. The side aisles retain their flattened arched roofs and pillars; and in the nave you observe those rounded pilasters, or alto-relievo like pillars, running from bottom to top, which are to be seen in the Abbey of Tumièges. The capitals of these long pillars, are comparatively of modern date. To the left, on entrance, within a side chapel, is the burial place of Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror: The tombstone attesting her interment is undoubtedly of the time. Generally speaking; the interior is cold, and dull of effect. A desolate nakedness prevails

vails, and you are disappointed that you do not see more objects of costliness or curiosity. In the middle of the choir, and just before the high altar, the body of the Conqueror was entombed with great pomp; and a monument erected to his memory of the most elaborate and costly description.\* Nothing

\* "In the middle of the choir, and just before the high altar, was deposited the body of the founder, William the Conqueror, King of England, and Duke of Normandy, under a most stately monument, erected at the expence of his son, William Rufus, and richly adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, by one Odo, a goldsmith of Caen. The top stone of the monument was of touch, supported on each side by three pilasters of white marble; and thereon lay the figure of the king, as large as life, dressed in his robes of state; and at the foot, was the following epitaph, composed by Thomas, Archbishop of York:

Qui Rexit Rigidos Northmanos Atque Britanos,

Audacter Vicit Fortiter Obtinuit  
Et Cœnomanensis Virtute Cœrcuit Ensis  
Imperique Sui Legibus Applicuit  
Rex Magnus Parva jacet Hac Gulielmus  
in Urna,

Sufficit et Magno Parva Domus Domino  
Ter Septem Gradibus Se Volverat Atque  
Duobus,

Virginia in Gremio Phœbus et Hic Obiit.

1087.

In the year 1522, one of the Cardinals, attended by an Archbishop and several dignified ecclesiastics, visiting the town of Caen, was prompted by strong curiosity to see the body of the Conqueror; and having for that purpose, obtained permission from Peter de Martigny, bishop of Castres, who was at that time Abbot of St. Stephens, they caused the tomb to be opened. Upon removing the cover stone, the body, which was corpulent, and in stature greatly exceeded the tallest man then known, appeared as entire as when it was first buried. Within the tomb lay a copper-plate gilt, on which was engraven the like epitaph with that on the outside of the monument, and beneath it was the following inscription in old French:

Le Guillaume tres magnanime,  
Duc de Neustrie pareil a Charlemaigne.  
Passay le mer par un doux vent de sust,  
Pour conquerer toute la grand Bretagne  
Puis deployer fis mainte noble enseigne  
Et dresser tentes et pavillons de guerre  
Et ondrier fis comme fil d'araigne  
Neuf cent grand's nefz si tost qui euz pied  
a terre

Et puis en armes de la partis granderre  
Pour coups recenz au doubte roy herault

now remains but a flat black marble slab, with a short inscription of quite a recent date.

Dont comme preux i'euz toute la deferre  
Non pas sans dur et merveilleux assaut  
Pour bien joster le disloyal ribault.  
Je mis a mort et soixante et sept mille  
Neuf cents dixhuit et par ainsi d'un sault  
Fuz roy d'Anglois tenant toute leur isle  
Or n'est il nue tant soit fort et habile  
Qui quant c'est fait apres ne se repose  
Most m'a defait que suis it cendre vile  
De toute choses ou jouit une pose.

The Cardinal, who, as well as the rest of the spectators, was greatly surprised at finding the body in so perfect a state, after having been buried near four hundred and fifty years, in order to perpetuate the memory of so remarkable an incident, procured a picture of the royal remains, in the condition they then appeared, to be painted on board, by the most eminent painter of the place, and caused it to be hung up, together with the before-mentioned original inscription, on the wall of the Abbey church, opposite to the monument. The tomb being again carefully closed, remained undisturbed until the year 1562, when the calvinists, in a religious fury, forced it open, in expectation of meeting with immense treasures, but finding nothing more than the bones of the Conqueror, wrapt up in red taffeta, they threw them about the church in great derision, after having broken in pieces the monument, together with the royal effigies which lay thereon. Most of the bones were afterwards collected together by Monsieur de Bras, and delivered into the custody of Father Michael de Canelle, one of the monks and bailly of the Abbey, who carefully lodged them in his cell, with an intent to restore them to their ancient place of sepulture, as soon as the troubles should be ended; but the town being some time after taken by Admiral Chastellion, the religious were driven from the Abbey, and the royal remains once more dispersed.

However, the Viscount de Falaise having at the time of these disturbances obtained from the rioters one of the thigh bones, it was by him afterwards deposited in the royal grave. About the same time, the picture of the Conqueror's remains, as they appeared lying in the tomb, in the year 1522, fell into the hands of Peter Hodé, gaoler of Caen, and one of the rioters, who converted one part thereof into a table, and used the other as a cupboard door; but these being four years afterwards discovered and reclaimed by Monsieur de Bras, remained in his possession till his death, since which time it is unknown what is become of them.

# ABBEY OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

But you must now attend in a visit to the most interesting public building, perhaps all things considered, which is to be seen at Caen: I mean the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, or *L'Abbaye Aux Dames*.

This Abbey was founded by the wife of the Conqueror, about the same time that William erected that of St. Stephen. It was founded for nuns of the Benedictine order. Ducarel's description of it, which I have just seen in a copy of the *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, in a bookseller's shop, is sufficiently meagre, as are also his plates sufficiently miserable; but things are strangely altered since his time. The nave of the church is occupied by a manufactory for making cordage or twine, and upwards of a hundred lads are now busied in their flaxen occupations, where formerly the nun knelt before the cross, or was occupied in auricular confession.

Having ascended a stone stair-case, we got into the upper part of the choir, above the first row of pillars, and walked along the wall. This was rather adventurous, you will say, but a more adventurous spirit of curiosity had nearly proved fatal to me; for on quitting day-light, we pursued a winding stone stair-case, in our way to the central tower, from hence to have a view of the town. I almost tremble as I relate it. There had been put up a sort of temporary wooden stair-case, leading absolutely to—nothing: or rather to a dark void space. We gained the top of the central tower, which is not of equal altitude with those of the western extremity, and from thence surveyed the town, as well as the drizzling rain would permit us. I saw enough, however, to convince me that the site of this Abbey is fine and commanding. Indeed it stands nearly upon the highest ground in the town. The crypt beneath the choir, is perhaps of yet greater interest and beauty than the choir itself. Within an old, very old stone coffin, at the further circular end, are the pulverised remains of one of the earliest abbesses. I gazed around with mixed sensations of veneration and awe, and threw myself back into centuries past, fancying that the shrouded figure of MATILDA herself glided by, with a look as if to approve of my antiquarian enthusiasm. Having gratified our curiosity by a careful survey of this subterranean abode, we revisited the regions of day-light, and made towards the large

building, now a manufactory, which, in Ducarel's time, had been a nunnery.

The revolution has swept away every human being in the character of a nun; but the director of the manufactory shewed us, with great civility, some relics of olde rosses, rings, veils, lachrymatories, &c. which had been taken from the crypt we had recently visited, on account of erecting some tomb, or elevating some portion of the ground, to the remains of a person of distinction, whether of old or modern times I cannot just now recollect.

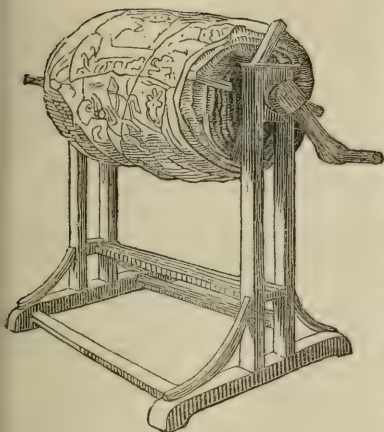
# BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

Now then, my friend, it is high time that you should be introduced in proper form to the famous BAYEUX TAPESTRY. Let us leave, therefore, paper and printing, for linen and needle-work. It is unnecessary to communicate the hundred little things which occurred till Mr. Lewis had finished his laborious task, after an application of six or eight hours, for two successful mornings. His labours are at an end, and they have been thoroughly successful. I hope to carry with me, throughout France and Germany, this most marvellous fac-simile—stitch for stitch, colour for colour, size for size. Not that I would be understood to under-rate the previous labours of Mr. Stothard, which are in truth equally admirable, only that they are of a different nature, and upon a more extensive scale. Know then, in as few words as possible, that this celebrated piece of tapestry represents chiefly the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, and the subsequent death of Harold at the battle of Hastings. It measures about 214 English feet in length, by about nineteen inches in width; and is supposed to have been worked under the particular superintendence and direction of Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror. It was formerly exclusively kept and exhibited in the cathedral; but it is now justly retained in the town hall, and treasured as the most precious relic among the archives of the city. There is, indeed, every reason to consider it as one of the most valuable historical monuments which France possesses.

It is right, first of all, that you should have an idea how this piece of tapestry is preserved, or rolled up.

You see it here, therefore, precisely as it appears after the person who shews it takes off the cloth with which it is usually covered.





A female unrolls and explains it to you. The first portion of the needlework representing the Embassy of Harold representing the Confessor to William Duke of Normandy, is comparatively much defaced, that is to say, the stitches are worn away, and little more than the ground, or fine close linen cloth remains. You are to understand that the stitches, if they may be so called, are threads laid side by side, and bound down at intervals by cross stitches or fastenings, upon rather a fine linen cloth; and that the parts intended to represent flesh are left untouched by the needle. I obtained a few straggling shreds of worsted with which it is worked. The colours are generally a faded or bluish green, crimson, and pink. About the last five feet of this extraordinary roll are in a yet more decayed and imperfect state than the first portion. But the designer of the subject, whoever he was, had an eye throughout to Roman art, as it appeared in its later stages. The folds of the draperies, and the proportions of the figures, are executed with this feeling. Both at top and at bottom of the principal subject, there is a running allegorical ornament, of which I will not incur the presumption to suppose myself a successful interpreter. The constellations, and the symbols of agricul-

ture and of rural occupation, form the chief subjects of this running ornament. All the inscriptions as you have them above, are executed in capital letters of about an inch in length; and upon the whole, whether this extraordinary and invaluable relic be of the latter end of the 11th, or of the beginning or middle of the 12th century, seems to me a matter of rather secondary consideration.

I have learnt, even here, of what importance this tapestry roll was considered in the time of Buonaparte's threatened invasion of our country; and that either after or before displaying it at Paris for two or three months to awaken the curiosity and excite the love of conquest among the citizens, it was conveyed to one or two sea-ports, and exhibited upon the stage as a most important material in dramatic effect.

To have seen the Bayeux Tapestry is a requital for all my sufferings at sea, and all my tours and détours by land. But in other respects, this is a town well deserving of greater antiquarian research than appears to have been bestowed upon it.

#### BREVIARY OF JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Pursuing what I imagine to be a tolerably correct chronological order, I am now about to place before you this far-famed *Breviary*, companion to the *MISSAL*, which originally belonged to the same eminent owner, Louis XIV. and of which our countrymen have had more frequent opportunities of appreciating the splendour and beauty than the Parisians; as it is not likely that the former will ever again become the property of an Englishman.

On the recto of the first leaf is the following memorandum. "Breuiere appartenant jadis a Monsieur de Moruilliers Garde des Seaux de France, doné a Messire Camille de Neufaille Abbé d' Ainé et Conte de Laigny par Monsieur de St. Germain le XVe. decembre mil vjc. xxv. de l'hostel de ville-roy a Paris." The calendar, without any ornament, occupies the six following leaves. On the seventh leaf begins the text of the *Breviary*, with the first Sunday in Advent, accompanied by an elaborate illumination of the Trinity at top, and the patriarchs, &c. below. This illumination is about five inches and one third in height, by four in width. It is surrounded with ornament, and has the arms of the Duke of Bedford

Bedford at bottom. The next forty-eight leaves have on each side a profusion of ornaments of small flowers, in circular or square compartments, generally four illuminations to each page. On the reverse of the forty-ninth leaf is one of the largest illuminations, representing the Nativity. This is succeeded by forty-nine leaves, with the usual small ornaments, in beautiful preservation. Next appears the Adoration of the Magi. We have now travelled through about one hundred and five leaves of the Breviary.

Next follow seventy-seven leaves with square ornaments by way of illumination. Some of these, as well indeed as a few preceding, are by different hands; but upon the whole they are prettily touched, and in the finest possible state of preservation. The seventy-eighth leaf, following this second series, presents us with the first example of the several blanks left within the gilt frames, to be afterwards filled up by the illuminator. There are seven leaves with these gilded frames only; then eight leaves with the margins entirely blank, not having any indication of frames, or capital initials, which latter very frequently contain a head, possibly by way of portrait. Next eight leaves, fully ornamented as at first, with flowers and square frames. Then two more with square and circular ornaments, only slightly indicated in bistre. These are succeeded by a leaf fully ornamented, in square frames: two leaves, with squares and circles only slightly indicated as before, in brown or bistre. Next one leaf very highly ornamented. On the reverse of this is one of the larger illuminations of *Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem*—in the finest state of preservation. The flowers in the border are delightfully executed. The arms of the Regent, the Duke of Bedford, are below. Two leaves of square ornaments, slightly indicated in brown, follow; then eight leaves fully ornamented in squares by an inferior hand, as I conceive; the flowered borders, however, are equally good: next two leaves, with the slightest indications of illumination in brown: one leaf fully and delicately ornamented; two leaves entirely destitute of ornament, then one leaf fully ornamented; on the reverse is a large illumination of the *Resurrection*; no rather of the Angel at the Sepulchre, and Mary approaching it.—The guards

are asleep. There are brilliant circular ornaments below.

Next ensue nine leaves, wholly unornamented, followed by four others, fully ornamented, with some oval or diamond-shaped decorations. Then a fully ornamental leaf, having on the recto, *St. John writing the Apocalypse*; the sword as usual is across the mouth of the attendant spirit. Three leaves with circular ornaments, follow; eight leaves wholly unornamented; fifteen leaves fully illuminated with square ornaments. Then another, of which the recto contains marginal ornaments, without any writing on the second column. On the reverse of this leaf is a representation of the *Trinity*, and of two vessels at top, two towers with the sea are at the bottom; circular ornaments are below, then eight leaves fully illuminated: on the reverse of the eighth leaf, is a large illumination of the *Baptism of our Saviour*. *St. John*, with a long beard, and a book in his lap, seems to be sitting down while he performed the office of baptism. The Almighty is near him: angels, with linen are on the opposite side of the river. The attitude of our Saviour is at once delicate and appropriate. The borders of this piece are beautifully ornamented. Next three leaves without ornament: two more ornamented: on the reverse of the second of these two leaves is the *Last Supper*, of which the architectural component parts are elaborate and beautifully touched. There are two figures to the left, kneeling, which I rather suspect to have been intended for the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. They are very small, but in a perfect state of preservation. Eleven leaves without ornament follow; then eight leaves ornamented only with flowers, the subjects within the square frames not being introduced. These are followed by eight leaves, fully illuminated in square frames by an inferior hand. Next twenty-four leaves, ornamented only with flowers. The square gilt frames are merely indicated, without subjects.

These are succeeded by forty leaves, wholly unilluminated. Then follows a leaf upon the recto of which is a large illumination of a devotional figure praying to *St. Andrew*; at bottom the arms seem to have been purposely obliterated; there are circular ornaments. We have next a leaf entirely illuminated, with square ornaments; then four

four leaves with a very slight indication of ornament in brown. An illumination of the larger kind follows; it is that of *St. Nicholas* preaching, accompanied by square ornaments. A clever composition is at the bottom to the right. One leaf follows, in which the squares are left as blanks; then three leaves not ornamented; next an illuminated leaf, upon the reverse of which is a splendid representation of the *Temple of Jerusalem* on the reverse. The ensuing leaf displays a brilliant decoration, the subject of which is the death of *St. Lucie*. The coverlid to the bed made me forget all the coverlids which I had seen in Normandy. The physician, as usual, is examining the urinal, and raising his right hand at the same moment, indicative of despair! This interesting subject is followed by three leaves without ornament; then eight leaves pretty fully ornamented, of which the first, relating to the history of *St. Thomas*, contains a large, brilliant, and rather singular representation of that saint on the recto: on the fourth of these leaves, is a splendid but somewhat more coarsely executed subject, of the figure of *St. Sebastian*. On the eighth is a large illumination representing the acts of *St. Agnes*, apparently by the same hand, very curious and very splendid: then two leaves without ornament.

Next follow seventy-two leaves, fully ornamented, in squares, with about twenty-one or twenty-two of the larger ornaments; among which the death of our *King Edward the Martyr*, and *St. George and the Dragon*, are perhaps the most curious. These leaves, however, absolutely form one series of dazzling splendour; then eight leaves not ornamented. These are succeeded by twenty-nine more, fully ornamented; one of the two larger ornaments displays a subject connected with *St. James*, beautifully minute and curious. Next, two leaves without ornament; then an ornamental leaf, of which the representation of Elizabeth, Mary, and the Infant Christ, is the chief subject. Afterwards two leaves, destitute of ornament followed by a leaf of circular ornaments; then two leaves unornamented. We now commence a series of 120 leaves, fully ornamented with the small illuminations, but among which are only five principal or larger subjects; and of these, the fifth is the last illumination in the volume. It is not only the last, but it is by much the

most splendid for its execution and for its state of preservation. It is the favourite subject for which the artists of the middle age, and especially the old illuminators, seemed to have reserved all their powers, and upon which they lavished all their stock of gold, ultramarine, and carmine. You will readily anticipate that I am about to add—the *Assumption of the Virgin*. One's memory is generally fallacious in these matters, but of all the exquisite, and of all the minute, elaborate, and dazzling works of art, of the illuminatory kind, I am quite sure that I have not seen any which exceeds this. To equal it, there may be some few: but its superior (of its own particular class of subjects) I think it would be very difficult to discover.

A dreary moor sometimes borders upon a luxuriant flower-garden. Adieu now, to the magical hues and rainbow tints of the illuminator. We turn over sixty-eight leaves destitute of ornament; except it be that some few of them have only the indications of gilt frames without subjects: and two leaves are left entirely blank, with the exception of the ruled lines, for the scribe to write the text. And thus, having gone through this celebrated volume, let me shut it up, and request the worthy Abbé L'Epine to put it away; not, however, without turning round to make my bow to M. Millin, for the kindness of his attention in the accommodations offered to Mr. Lewis, beneath his warm sky-light, and in the midst of his richly furnished library. You cannot fail to have concluded, during the progress of reading the foregoing description, that the Bedford Breviary was, in all probability, executed posterior to the Missal bearing the same name, and that it has been left in a state by no means finished or perfect; and that several artists have tried their skill upon its pages; and that in consequence it exhibits various and unequal merit. Upon the whole, however, it deserves all that has been said of it, either by speech, by pen, or in print. Let me only further add, that the writing is not of a very first rate kind. The letter is a tall, close, gothic character, with a good deal of red intermixed: the black ink is generally pale. The book has been cruelly cropt in the binding, apparently by De Rome, measuring only ten inches in length, by not quite seven in width. It is in a red morocco coat.



## HOURS OF ANNE OF BRITTANY.

The order of this little catalogue of a few of the more splendid and curious illuminated manuscripts, in the Royal Library of France, has at length, my worthy friend, brought me in contact with the magical and matchless volume, usually known by the foregoing title. "Softly tread, 'tis hallowed ground," are the words of a very sweet popular air:—"Gently touch, 'tis fairy art"—says the inspired imagination of every bibliographer of taste and feeling, on turning over the leaves of this enchanting Ritual. My friend, you are to know, in the first place, that of all the volumes in this most marvellous library, the present is deemed **THE MOST PRECIOUS**. Not even the wishes and regulations of royalty itself, allow of its migration beyond the walls of the public library. There it is kept: there it is opened and shewn, and extolled beyond any limits fixed to the admiration of the beholder. It is a rare and bewitching piece of art, I do assure you; and so raising your expectations to their highest pitch, I will allow you to anticipate whatever is wonderful in FRANCESCO VERONESE, and gorgeous in GIROLAMO DEI LIBRI. Perhaps, however, this is not the most happy illustration of the art which it displays.

Let us "begin at the beginning." You, who have at last become a most determined convert to the bibliopegistic skill of CHARLES LEWIS; you, who almost feel a variety of contending twitches and pulsations, if a volume be not coated in the binding of that able artist, will be shocked even to agony, on viewing the black fish-skin cover, with lining of blotches of red, blue and gilt paper (such as of old, in our infantile days, used to distinguish the butterfly-speckled little tomes that "came flying all abroad" from the manufactory of Dan Newbery, of St. Paul's Church-yard celebrity) which protects this book. The first view of this magical volume is doubtless rather disheartening; but the sight of the original silver clasps (luckily still preserved) will operate by way of a comforter. Upon them you observe an ornament, denoting by the letter and the ducal crown, that the book belonged to Anne, Duchess of Brittany. The stamp of its being national property, the yet unsuppressed badge of the foppery of the Revolution, is on the recto of the first leaf; while the initials

L. A. and A. L. (denoting the union of Anne with Lewis XII.) with the arms of Anne in the centre, are on the reverse of the same leaf. These clasps and these latter marks are original; the cover and the lining are modern. Now for the pleasing task of describing the illuminations. On the reverse of the second leaf we observe the *Dead Christ* and the three *Maries*. The figures are about six inches in height. They are executed with great delicacy, but in a style somewhat too feeble for their size. One or two of the heads, however, have rather a good expression. This illumination is injured in many places, a common fate attendant upon the first embellishments in books of this and of an earlier period.

Opposite to this illumination is the *truly invaluable* PORTRAIT OF ANNE herself, surrounded by two attendants, each crowned with a glory; one is displaying a banner, the other holds a cross in her hand. To the left of these attendants, is an old woman hooded, with her head encircled by a glory. They are all three sweetly and delicately touched; but there are many evident marks of injury and ill usage about the surface of the colouring. Yet, as being *ideal* personages, my eye hastily glided off them to gaze upon the illustrious lady, by whose orders, and at whose expense these figures were executed. Her gown is brown and gold, trimmed with dark brown fur; her hair is brown; her necklace is composed of coloured jewels; her cheek has a fresh tint; and the Missal, upon which her eyes are bent, displays highly ornamented art. The cloth upon the table is dark crimson.

Let me only further remark upon this interesting illumination, that the whole is enclosed within a frame of gold, shaded by brown, (like the robes of the Duchess herself) which is again surrounded by black. Perhaps this latter is of a more recent date: certainly it is not calculated to harmonize with the subject it encloses. The calendar follows, in which, in one of the winter months we observe a very puerile imitation of flakes of snow, falling over the figures and the landscape below. The calendar occupies a space of about six inches by four, completely enclosed by a coloured margin; then begins a series of the most beautiful ornaments of FLOWERS, FRUITS, INSECTS, &c. for which the illuminators of this period were often eminently distinguished.

These

These ornaments are almost uniformly introduced in the fore-edges, or right-side margins of the leaves; although occasionally, but rarely, they encircle the text. They are from five to six inches in length, or height; having the Latin name of the plant at top, and the French name at the bottom. Probably these titles were introduced by a later hand. It is really impossible to describe many of them in terms of adequate praise: the downy plumb is almost bursting with ripeness; the butterfly's wings seem to be in tremulous motion, while they dazzle you by their varied lustre; the hairy insect puts every muscle and fibre into action, as he insinuates himself within the curling of the crisped leaves, while these leaves are sometimes glittering with dew, or coated with the finest dawn. The flowers and the vegetables are equally admirable, and equally true to nature. To particularise would be endless:—assuredly these efforts of art have no rival of their kind.

Of the illuminations in the calendar, those representing the customs observed in *February* and *April*, are painted with the most characteristic effect. In many of the back-grounds I recognized the style of architecture, whether for castles or houses, which I had observed in my route through Normandy. The *Gospel of St. John* follows the calendar. The figure of the saint, who is sitting, faces the opening of the gospel; it is about seven inches in height; the countenance is very expressive; but it has received considerable injury from an apparently wanton smear. Next comes the figure of *St. Luke*, the saint is sitting upon a stone seat, (of which the back is richly carved) and holding up with his left hand, slightly supported by his right, a sort of medallion of the Virgin; of which the back ground is gold. This medallion is about two inches and a half in length; *St. Luke* is clothed in a green vest, with a crimson surcoat; of which the folds and shadows are happily managed. The countenance has great merit; it is in a sort of reflected light; perhaps in rather too low a tone, and the features appear rather flat and poor; yet the general effect is excellent. I should add, that the saints are dressed in a sort of Turkish turban of a lilac tint. *St. Matthew* is the next attractive illumination, coming quickly after *St. Luke*. It is in good preservation, as is also an attendant female, with a glory;

but the colouring of the whole is in a severe and harsh tone. It remains to notice the Evangelist *St. Mark*. In respect to countenance and composition, this saint is executed in a manner superior to either of the preceding. His face, although it be a little too square and short, is full of expression; the back ground is appropriate, and adds to the harmony of the whole. It is really a fine production.

I shall next describe the manner in which some of the more popular subjects of scripture are executed. First, the *Annunciation*. The effect is generally rather feeble; but the countenance of Mary is very sweet. This illumination has in some places received a slight injury. A series of flowered margins ensues; some of them beautifully done: the gold back ground, shaded with brown are admirably managed. The *Visitation* or *Meeting of Elizabeth and Mary*, is rather indifferent. The opposite large illumination, "*Roses de la Marque dancongne*"—" *Species rosarum*," must originally have been perfectly enchanting: on the reverse, the smaller illumination, entitled "*spēstass' barbat*"—*Päzge Jaulne*," has infinite merit. But to particularise these smaller objects would be endless; yet I am persuaded you would stop, for more than one moment, to gaze upon the "*Bec doyseur*," and more especially upon the reverse of the leaf containing it, entitled *Que dieu marche*—so beautiful and so brilliant are these flowered ornaments! We come next to the *Crucifixion*, an illumination full nine inches in height; but upon the whole it is a failure; so is the next large illumination of the *Descent of the Holy Spirit*. The *Nativity* has a singular effect: the manger is lighted from Joseph's lantern, which is absolutely in a blaze of gold; but the effect, as a whole, is bad.

The *Declaration of the Birth of Christ* is the next large illumination; but it is a failure considered as a piece of composition and colouring. The shepherds are warming themselves round a fire, of which the colour is sufficiently red. The flowers in the margin opposite, are, almost as usual, deliciously touched. The *Adoration of the Magi* is the next principal illumination; having considerable merit and great effect. The two male heads, one above the other, have a good deal of expression; but the countenance of the Virgin has that of insipidity of



character by which it was frequently characterised by the artists of this period.

The opposite illumination of the *Pomes de Paradis* is beyond all praise. Such fruit is worthy of the place by which they are called. The *Presentation* is the next ensuing large illumination; but, as usual, when the artist attempts to group, or to give historical expression, he is sure to fail. The preservation of the painting is perfect. Next comes the *Flight into Egypt*; but it is an indifferent performance. On the ninth ensuing leaf, from this last illumination, there is one of the larger fruit and flower pieces of cherries, &c. and I suspect that, originally, an historical subject faced it. We have next a fine large illumination of *David choosing one of the Evils*; he is kneeling, while the angel holds three darts above his head. It has great merit; the countenance of David is expressive, but rather too chubby; his flowered robe of gold, upon a blue ground, is admirable. A glorious fruit illumination of "wood-nuts" quickly follows; at the bottom of which, in the right corner, are two monkies quarrelling, done to the very life. The marginal flowers which succeed are, if possible, more beautiful than those before; the ears of green wheat, oats, &c.—and yet more, the dandelion—have absolutely nothing to surpass them, either upon the canvas of Van Huysum or De Heem!

The *Raising of Lazarus* is the next large illumination; having, in parts, very considerable effect. The figure and expression of Christ are excellent, but perhaps it is deficient in majesty of expression. A tear is flowing down each cheek—touched in a peculiarly transparent manner. "Jesus wept," but I believe not at the grave of his departed friend. The figure of Lazarus has considerable merit. An illumination of plums is on the opposite page, of a particularly leaden tint. *Job* and his friends form the subject of the succeeding illumination. Each of the three accompanying figures seem to be touched with heart-felt sorrow; and there is, consequently, no taunting. The opposite fruit-piece, called "Guer-nadee," or *Pomegranate*, is, however, much preferable to his historical group. A representation of the *Trinity* next arrests our attention. On the head of the Almighty is a triple tiara; around that of our Saviour is apparently a crown

of thorns. The dove is between them. The back ground is gold. The robes of the figures just described exhibited beautiful touches of gold, but the whole wants effect. The bunches of small black grapes, opposite, are absolutely tantalising to the sight—from the truth and perfection of their finish. It is followed by a fruit-subject of equal beauty. *Joseph, Mary, and the Infant Christ* next ensue; but, though these figures are in a good state of preservation, the effect is poor. A marvellously fine illumination of a *Group of Angels* follows. In the centre of this group stands one, probably St. Michael, completely clad in golden armour, of beautiful workmanship, with a spear in his right hand, and his left hand resting upon a shield. The countenance is most tenderly touched; but, for a person so armed, the expression seems too feminine. Probably this is the finest illumination of large figures in the volume; with the exception of that in which the portrait of Anne of Brittany is introduced. Some deliciously executed green gooseberries face this "*Oraison des Anges*."

There is yet a much finer piece of art in the head of the figure of the "*Bon Ange*," which follows; by no means unworthy even of the pencil of Raphael. The wings are crimson; the vestment is green, a sword is in the right hand, and a sort of casket, in blue, hangs to the left, suspended from the right shoulder. *Gabriel* is the next in succession. The vestment of the saint is lilac, tenderly touched; but the face is comparatively mean. Some delicious "*melons*" cause the eye quickly to wander towards the opposite page. The *Twelve Apostles*, grouped, succeed; St. Peter and St. Paul are in front; but these figures are not equal to their precursors. The *Martyrs*, kneeling, form the ensuing subject of art; they are in much better taste than the preceding. The brown and gold ornament, on the side of a book, is cleverly understood. *St. S. Cosme and Damian* are the next graphic subject, the former with an unction, the latter with a *pix*, in his hand, in good preservation; the heads are well coloured, especially that of *St. Damian*. *St. Sebastian* succeeds, a very meagre affair. The *Ten Thousand Martyrs* afterwards arrest our shuddering attention. Some of them are spiked, others are upon crosses, with the blood streaming on all sides. The colouring is horribly correct. A most extraordinary performance.



performance. Next comes *St. Peter the Martyr*, his head or skull is half cleft through with a sword, while another, up to the very hilt, is plunged through his heart; no hand directs either instrument: the blood flows copiously from each wound, yet the saint is kneeling, and writing tranquilly upon the ground "*Credo in D—*." Some admirably painted apples, on the opposite page, quickly divert the attention from this distressing subject. Both the Latin and French name of these apples is evidently erased.

Next come the *Confessors*, sufficiently gorgeous, but stiff and tame. The opposite apples are more to my taste. *St. Nicholas*, with the three boys in a basket, is in every respect a more desirable performance. These saints are, generally, from seven to nine inches in height; and the present is of the latter dimensions. He makes, indeed, a very charming illumination; his head, both for colour and drawing, is almost perfect, and in an exceedingly fresh state of preservation. His white gloves, vestment, and deep blue robes, are all excellent of their kind; the three children are also good, upon the whole; they seem to be walking about in water, within the tub. There is an illumination of *hops* on the opposite page, which are called "*Lupulus-Hobelon*." *St. Lippart and the Dragon* next command our attention; gorgeously coloured, with rather a fine whole length attitude of the saint, but inferior to the preceding illumination of *St. Nicholas*. *St. Anthony of Padua* is the following subject of graphic art. It is strikingly executed; the saint is in a brown vestment, holding a wafer and a cup; a white horse is by his side. We have next *St. Martin* giving his cloak to a beggar; the saint is upon a white horse, in a most beautiful suit of golden armour, with a blue and gold breast plate; his countenance is mild and expressive. *St. Hubert and the Stag* succeed; the saint is a good brown, stout, lusty fellow, his staff and dogs are near him. The figure of

*St. Anthony* next claims our attention; but it is rather heavy and of inferior execution. A group of *Virgins*, splendid, but stiff and uninteresting, is the succeeding subject of art. This is a sort of prelude to the female saints, individually detailed, which ensue.

Of those female saints, first comes *Madame Ste. Anne*; a very formal and grave lady. Next *Madame Ste. Ursule*,

very singular. She is kneeling, pierced with an arrow; a crown is on her head, her hands are elevated, about her are females with their heads cut off, and the blood streaming on all sides. A group of soldiers is to the left, a vessel is in the distance, with the virgins suffering martyrdom—the whole evidently a representation of the well-known tale of *St. Ursula*, and the eleven thousand Virgins. *Mary Magdalene* is the next female subject, upon which the eye generally delights to dwell. She has a melancholy expression of countenance, with a *pix* in her hand; the back ground is solemn and impressive. As a contrast, comes *St. Catherine*, superb and beautiful. She is in a fine state of preservation, and is really worth copying: her countenance and attitude unite timidity with elegance. *Madame Ste. Margaret* follows; she is kneeling in the midst of a large coiled serpent; her countenance is tenderly coloured. *Madame Ste. Helene* is gay, but rather stiff. *All Saints*; very superb, but stiff and gaudy: the upper part of this illumination shews what a cruel marginal amputation this lovely volume has undergone. Opposite, is a most brilliant representation of flowers, entitled "*Nature's Aquatici*."

We have next *Two Angels supporting a Font*; the usual graphic ornament at the commencement of printed volumes of devotion. In the work of art before me, there is a gorgeous but stiff effect. Then follows the *Nursing of the Infant Jesus*; a very indifferent production; Joseph is asleep. We have next Joseph, Mary, Christ, and three female attendants, rather stiff and feeble. *Jesus returning to Nazareth*, after disputing with the Doctors, finely marked in gold, but tame and stiff. The reverse of the opposite leaf displays a most exquisite flower, called "*Fagere bastarde*." The following, and last, large illumination, is *Judas betraying Christ*. It is full of figures, the gold is too spotty, and the effect is missed.

Such is the volume of *Hours* which once belonged to the celebrated ANNE OF BRITTANY, the wife of Lewis XII. of France, who has justly been called the father of his people.

The recto of the last leaf has the initials L. A. &c. as at the beginning; but they are here shaded in black, with a back ground; and in the centre, surrounded by a very tasteful fillet exe-

cut in *ultra marine*, just beneath a crown is the letter A; singularly designed, within a black cord upon a gold ground. This volume measures very nearly twelve inches by seven inches and five-eighths. The clasps are *undoubtedly* original.

#### CHARLEMAGNE'S PRAYER BOOK.

"Now that I am in this magical region, my good friend, allow me to inspect the famous PRAYER BOOK OF CHARLEMAGNE?" was my first solicitation to Mons. Barbier. "Gently," said my guide, "you are almost asking to partake of forbidden fruit: but I suppose you must not be disappointed." This was only sharpening the edge of my curiosity—"for wherefore this mystery, good M. Barbier?" "That you may know another time. The book is here, and you shall immediately inspect it," was his reply. Well, it has been inspected, and you shall forthwith be made acquainted with the result of such inspection. First of all, however, I must tell you, that after I had fairly and minutely examined it, it was impossible not to feel persuaded (as I undisguissedly told M. Barbier) that this was, in every respect, perhaps the MOST PRECIOUS VOLUME, of its kind, which France possessed; for it is not only of the time, but it had been the property, of Charlemagne himself. M. Barbier unlocked the recess in which it is religiously preserved; took off the crimson velvet in which it is enveloped, and springing backward only two feet and a half, exclaimed on the presenting it, "Le voilà dans toute sa beauté pristine." I own that I even forgot *Charles the Bald*, and eke his imperial brother *Lotharius*.

The subject-matter of this most precious book is thus arranged:—In the first place, there are five large illuminations, of the entire size of the page, which are much discoloured. The first four represent the *Evangelists*, each sitting upon a cushion not unlike a bolster. The fifth is the figure of our SAVIOUR; the back ground is purple, the pillow-like seat, upon which Christ sits, is scarlet, relieved by white and gold. The upper garment of the figure is dark green, the lower purple, bordered in part with gold; the foot stool is gold; the book in the left hand is red and gold; the arabesque ornaments, in the border, are blue, red, and gold: the hair of our Saviour is intended to be flaxen.

On the reverse of this extraordinary

figure, is an illumination of a temple, of which the top, in the shape of a tent, is supported by eight columns. A variety of birds and beasts decorate the upper part; above we read "IN VIGILIA NATALIS DOMINI." Opposite the text begins, in capital letters; the initials being about three-eighths of an inch, the others about one-eighth. The text is in double columns, upon a purple ground, within an arabesque border of red, purple, yellow, and bluish green. The text is uniformly executed in letters of gold, of which the surface is occasionally rather splendid. This text consists of a series of gospel extracts, for the whole year, amounting to about two hundred and forty-two. These extracts terminate with "ET EGO RESUSCITABO EUM IN NOVISSIMO DIE. AMEN." But I should observe that, before the passion of our Lord Jesus Christ according to St. Matthew, there is a sort of arabesque ornament, of a bird with flowers, not badly grouped. I do not discover any other particular ornament within the borders.

Next comes a christian calendar, from the Dominical year DCCCLXXV to DCCXCVII. On casting the eye down these years, and resting it on that part of DCCCLXXXI you observe, in the columns of the opposite leaf, this very important entry or memorandum, in the undoubted writing of the time:—"In Isto Anno ixit Dominus REX KAROLUS, ad sem Petrom et baptisatus est filius eius PIPPINUS a Domino Apostolico;" from which I think it is evident (as is observed in the account of this precious volume in the *Annales Encyclopédiques*, vol. iii. p. 378) that this very book was commanded to be written chiefly to perpetuate a notice of the baptism by Pope Adrian, of the emperor's son Pippin. There is no appearance whatever of fabrication, in this memorandum. The whole is coeval, and doubtless of the time when it is professed to have been executed. The last two pages are occupied by Latin verses, written in a lower-case, cursive hand; but contemporaneous, and upon a purple ground. From these verses we learn that the Scribe or copyist of this splendid volume, was one GODESCALE, or GODSCALCUS, a German. The verses are reprinted in the *Décades Philosophiques*.

This MS. was given to the *Abbey of St. Servin*, at Toulouse, by Charlemagne, when his son Lewis was king



of Aquitaine, of which Toulouse was the capital. It was most religiously preserved in that Abbey in a case of massive silver, richly sculptured, till the year 1793; when the silver was stolen, and the book carried off, with several precious relics of antiquity, by order of the president of the administration, (Le Sieur S\*\*\*\*) and thrown into a magazine, in which were many other vellum MSS. destined TO BE BURNED! One's blood curdles at the narrative. There it lay, expecting its melancholy fate, till a Monsieur de Puymaurin, then detained as a prisoner in the magazine, happened to throw his eye upon the precious volume, and writing a certain letter about it, to a certain quarter, (which letter is preserved in the fly-leaves, but of which I was denied the transcription, from motives of delicacy,) an order was issued by government for the conveyance of the MS. to the place which it now occupies, and from which place I trust it will never depart; this restoration was effected in May, 1811. I think you must admit, that in every point of view, this MS. ranks among the most interesting and curious, as well as the most ancient, of those in the several libraries of Paris.

OF THE TRAGEDY OF FAUSTUS.

This dramatic fragment (for the play is incomplete) is preceded by a preface, in which it is attempted to vindicate the author from the imputation of licentiousness and impiety. Faustus is a young, virtuous, and hard-fagging student; but his peccant part, or rather that quality of the mind, upon which it is attempted to work his ruin, is his curiosity. He is anxious after knowledge of truth, connected both with the visible and invisible world, and he has a companion or fellow-student, of the name of WAGNER, much disposed to listen to his opinions, and receive them as oracular. The plot is altogether wild and preternatural. The devil, in the character of *Mephistopheles*, and in the shape of a human being, approaches the throne of the Almighty, and receives permission to tempt and ruin the philosophical Faustus.

He commences his attacks in the shape of a black dog, running round Faustus and Wagner, in giddy and slightly-fiercy circles, as they are walking in the fields at eventide. The dog is taken home, kept in the library of Faustus, and during the studies of the latter, swells up to an enormous size,

and betrays his diabolical origin, by assuming the form of a travelling student, which he preserves throughout the whole tragedy. In this form his countenance is always preserved by the artist, RETSCH, as a compound of cunning, cruelty, and unrelenting malignity. Faustus, according to the stale joke in witchcraft, makes over his soul to Mephistopheles, or the devil, upon condition of the latter putting him in possession of whatsoever he wants. The first attempt made upon the virtue of Faustus is by means of intoxication. He is conducted to a carousing party; and to shew his miracle-working powers Mephistopheles commences by boring a hole in the table with a gimblet, and causing wine to spout from the aperture. He thus addresses Faustus as his conjuration proceeds:—

The vine is graced with clusters red,  
The goat with horns that crown his head:  
Wine is a most delicious juice,  
But branches, which the grape produce,  
Seem arid wood. Look nature through  
With keener ken! your table too  
Shall learn from arid wood to give  
The generous juice. Now, wonder and  
believe!

Well! draw your corks: see, how it goes!  
[*They draw, and the wine runs into their glasses.*]

All delicious stream! for us it flows!

Mephistopheles now conducts the intoxicated youth to the residence of an old witch; who, in turn, exhibits before him proofs of her powers of incantation, by conjuring up forms of the most horrible and loathsome kind. As a contrast, she conducts Faustus to a mirror, and shews him, in this magic glass, the form of a beautiful young woman (MARGARET) sleeping upon a couch, in order to inflame his passions. Mephistopheles sits there, in the exquisite enjoyment of seeing how the charm operates upon his pupil!

We may easily guess at the result. Margaret has an old waiting maid, of the name of Martha, who is composed of very supple materials, and is therefore easily bribed by Mephistopheles. This demon leaves certain rich ornaments in Margaret's bed-chamber. They are seized upon with avidity and joy by the unsuspecting maiden, who calls her old attendant in order to help her to adorn herself with them.

Mephistopheles hastens the catastrophe of his pupil, and of the hitherto innocent Margaret. He calls off the attention of Martha, and brings the lovers together near a shady walk.

Margaret



Margaret plucks a flower, and tears off the leaves to try her fortune with her young gallant.

It is painful to pursue this horrible story; but I will be as brief as possible. The lovers meet, and exchange their mutual vows of inviolable attachment; the unhappy Margaret can live only in the presence of her lover; her home, which was heretofore the scene of all her happiness; her humble occupations, formerly the only means of laudably filling up her time, are become wearisome and almost disgusting.

She becomes the dupe of her own sensibility, and the victim of Mephistopheles. She has now to sustain the goadings of conscience; she throws herself in abject humiliation before a statue of the *Mater Dolorosa*, but receives no comfort; she puts fresh flowers into the basket placed before the statue, but every thing is unavailing. A weight like lead, cold and oppressive, rests as it were upon her heart.

Meanwhile her seducer is about to receive the merited reward of his iniquity; having destroyed innocence, he is ripe for any other act of villainy. The brother of Margaret falls, in an encounter with swords, by the hand of her lover. Of course a price is now set upon the head of Faustus, and Mephistopheles is his only friend to snatch him from the officers of justice. He takes him, therefore, through wilds, fastnesses, and forests; shews him flitting shadows; unseemly sights, promiscuous and profligate debaucheries; skeletons suspended from the gallows, and others in the act of being decapitated; but this does not pass without mutual bickering and upbraidings on the part of Faustus and his tutor. Meanwhile Margaret goes mad, is placed in a dungeon on straw, but is promised relief by her lover. At the very moment he comes to extricate her, Mephistopheles seizes upon him as his own victim. His period of servitude has expired, and his spirit is claimed as an inhabitant of Hell.

This is a very rapid, and therefore probably imperfect, summary of the contents of the *TRAGEDY OF FAUSTUS*, which Retsch has illustrated with a series of incomparable drawings in outline. These latter are more to my taste than the performance of Goethe; for the whole composition is but a fragment, terminating abruptly, and seems to be written for no other earthly purpose but that of shewing the capriciousness of

an unregulated imagination, and the power of softening down the grossness of vice, by the aid of magic and conjuration.

#### SCHÖNBRUNN AND THE YOUNG NAPOLEON.

About three English miles from the Great Belvedere, or rather about the same number of miles from Vienna, to the right, as you approach the capital, is the famous palace of SCHÖNBRUNN. This is a sort of summer residence of the emperor, and it is here that his daughter, the ex-empress of France, and the young Buonaparte usually reside. The latter never goes into Italy, when his mother, as Duchess of Parma, pays her annual visit to her principality. At this moment her son is at Baden, with the court. It was in the Schönbrunn Palace that his father, on the conquest of Vienna, used to take up his abode, rarely venturing into the city. He was surely safe enough here, as every chamber and even court-yard was filled by the *élite* of his guard, whether as officers or soldiers. It is a most magnificent pile of building, a truly imperial residence; but neither the furniture nor the objects of art, whether connected with sculpture or painting, are deserving of any thing in the shape of a *catalogue raisonné*. I saw the chamber where young Buonaparte frequently passes the day, and brandished his flag-staff, and beat upon his drum. He is a soldier, (as they tell me) every inch of him, and rides out, through the streets of Vienna, in a carriage of state drawn by four or six horses, receiving the *homages* of the passing multitude. They say that he is handsome and very interesting, and that the emperor (from his great fondness for his daughter) is exceedingly attached to him. The other day, on dining at one of the principal restaurateurs, there chanced to sit near us, at an adjoining table, a well-looking and well-dressed gentleman, of an Italian cast of countenance. By accident he overheard some discourse at our own table, respecting the little Buonaparte. He seemed delighted to mingle in the conversation, and soon gave us to understand that he was one of his masters, and that his pupil was equally well versed in the German, Italian, and French languages; that his manners won the hearts of all; but that love of a military life seemed to be the predominant passion of his mind. He would march, countermarch, halt, give the

word of command, and sometimes flourish his sword or fire his gun, with a sort of joyful dexterity. "But," added he, "he has a precocity of talent which does not promise a life long enough even to reach maturity."

## MEMOIRS

OF

### The Life

OF THE

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

BY

GEORGE TOMLINE, D.D. F.R.S.

Lord Bishop of Winchester.

3 vols. 8vo. price £1. 16s.

[The measures of the second William Pitt, as the minister of George the Third, will necessarily occupy a large space in the annals of this country; and furnish ample materials for the pens of future historians. The present work, however, will be regarded by posterity rather as a grateful monument raised by the Right Reverend Author in memory of the patron to whom he owes a mitre, than be consulted as records of impartial history. An uninterrupted and most confidential course of friendship with Mr. Pitt during the whole of his life, together with the subsequent possession of his papers as an executor, render the bishop unquestionably the best qualified of all his contemporaries to become the biographer of that friend; and we look forward with interest, for the appearance of the fourth volume, (not yet published,) which will be allotted to the private life of this celebrated minister. In the meantime we have selected from the three published volumes, the following extracts, which with every deduction that must be made for the partiality of the author, cannot fail to gratify our readers, from the nature of the objects to which they relate.]

#### HIS BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS.

WILLIAM PITT, second son of William first EARL of CHATHAM, and of Lady Hester, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq. and Countess Temple, was born at Hayes in Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759. Of his father it is unnecessary for me to speak; and of his mother, I shall only observe, that she was highly distinguished by strength of understanding; superior attainments, and most accomplished manners. Lord and Lady Chatham had two other sons, the present Earl of Chatham,

and Mr. James Pitt; and also two daughters, the elder of whom, Lady Hester, was married in 1774 to Lord Viscount Mahon; and the younger, Lady Harriet, in 1785, to the Honourable Edward James Eliot, eldest son of Lord Eliot.

Mr. Pitt, when about six years old, was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Edward Wilson, afterwards prebendary of Gloucester, and canon of Windsor, who attended him at Lord Chatham's house; and this mode of education was continued eight years, during half at least of which period, his health was so indifferent, as to render him unable to apply to any serious study. But notwithstanding this loss of time, the progress he made in learning was such, that in the year 1773, his father, designing the law to be his profession, determined to send him for the completion of his education, to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was admitted in the spring of that year, and went to reside in the beginning of the following October. On account of the private manner in which he had been hitherto educated, his tender age, and the extreme delicacy of his constitution, it was thought right that Mr. Wilson should live with him for a few weeks in the same college apartment, without however having any concern in the direction of his studies. Lord Chatham wrote a letter to the master of the college, in which he expressed a desire that each of the two public tutors, who were then Mr. Turner and myself, would devote an hour in every day to his son. This plan was accordingly adopted; but after Mr. Pitt's first three visits to Cambridge, he was entirely under my care and tuition.

Although Mr. Pitt was little more than fourteen years of age when he went to reside at the University, and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, the knowledge which he then possessed, was very considerable; and in particular, his proficiency in the learned languages, was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth. In Latin authors he seldom met with difficulty; and it was no uncommon thing for him to read into English, six or seven pages of Thucydides, which

\* Now master of Pembroke-hall, and Dean of Norwich.

† It was by Lord Chatham's particular desire, that Thucydides was the first Greek



he had not previously seen, without more than two or three mistakes, and sometimes without even one. He had such an exactness in discriminating the sense of words, and so peculiar a penetration in seizing at once the meaning of a writer, that, as was justly observed by Mr. Wilson, he never seemed to learn, but only to recollect. Whenever he did err in rendering a sentence, it was owing to the want of a correct knowledge of grammar, without which no language can be perfectly understood. This defect, too common in a private education, it was my immediate endeavour to supply; and he was not only soon master of all the ordinary rules of grammar, but taking great pleasure in the philological disquisitions of critics and commentators, he became deeply versed in the niceties of construction and peculiarities of idiom, both in the Latin and Greek languages. He had also read the first six books of Euclid's Elements, Plane Trigonometry, the elementary parts of Algebra, and the two quarto volumes of Rutherford's Natural Philosophy, a work in some degree of repute while Mr. Wilson was a student at Cambridge, but afterwards laid aside.

Nor was it in the learning only, that Mr. Pitt was so much superior to persons of his age. Though a boy in years and appearance, his manners were formed, and his behaviour manly. He mixed in conversation with unaffected vivacity; and delivered his sentiments with perfect ease, equally free from shyness and flippancy, and always with strict attention to propriety and decorum. Lord Chatham, who could not but be aware of the powers of his son's mind and understanding, had encouraged him to talk without reserve upon every subject, which frequently afforded opportunity for conveying useful information and just notions of persons and things. When his lordship's health would permit, he never suffered a day to pass without giving instructions of some sort to his children, and seldom without reading a chapter of the Bible with them.\* He must indeed be con-

sidered as having contributed largely to that fund of knowledge, and to those other advantages, with which Mr. Pitt entered upon his academical life.

hook which Mr. Pitt read after he came to college. The only other wish ever expressed by his lordship, relative to Mr. Pitt's studies, was, that I would read Polybius with him.

\* I had frequent opportunities of observing Mr. Pitt's accurate knowledge of the Bible; and I may, I trust, be allowed to mention the following anecdote: In the

year 1797, I was reading with him, in manuscript, my Exposition of the First of the Thirty-nine Articles, which I afterwards published in the Elements of Christian Theology. There were several quotations from Scripture, all of which he remembered and made no observation upon them. At last, we came to a quotation, at which he stopped, and said, "I do not recollect that passage in the Bible, and it does not sound like Scripture." It was a quotation from Apocrypha, which he had not read.

While Mr. Pitt was under-graduate, it was originally intended, that Mr. Pitt should take the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the regular way, and be candidate for academical honors; but his inability to keep the necessary terms, in consequence of the illness which has been noticed, caused this intention to be abandoned: and in the spring of 1776, he was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, to which his birth gave him a right, and which is usually conferred upon young men of a certain rank, after about two years residence in the University, without any public examination, or the performance of any public exercise, and of course without the power of giving public proof of their talents or attainments.

While Mr. Pitt was under-graduate, year 1797, I was reading with him, in manuscript, my Exposition of the First of the Thirty-nine Articles, which I afterwards published in the Elements of Christian Theology. There were several quotations from Scripture, all of which he remembered and made no observation upon them. At last, we came to a quotation, at which he stopped, and said, "I do not recollect that passage in the Bible, and it does not sound like Scripture." It was a quotation from Apocrypha, which he had not read.



he never omitted attending chapel morning and evening, or dining in the public hall, except when prevented by indisposition. Nor did he pass a single evening out of the college walls. Indeed, most of his time was spent with me; and exclusively of the satisfaction I had in superintending the education of a young man of his uncommon abilities and thirst for improvement, his sweetness of temper and vivacity of disposition, endeared him to me in a degree, which I should in vain attempt to express.

Towards the latter end of the year 1776, Mr. Pitt began to mix with other young men of his own age and station in life, then resident at Cambridge; and no one was ever more admired and beloved by his acquaintance and friends. He was always the most lively person in company, abounding in playful wit and quick repartee; but never known to excite pain, or to give just ground of offence. Even those, who, from difference in political sentiment, or from any other cause, were not disposed to do him more than justice, could not but allow, that as a companion he was unrivalled. Though his society was universally sought, and from the age of seventeen or eighteen he constantly passed his evenings in company, he steadily avoided every species of irregularity; and he continued to pursue his studies with ardent zeal and unremitting diligence, during his whole residence in the University, which was protracted to the unusual length of nearly seven years, but with considerable intervals of absence. In the course of this time, I never knew him spend an idle day, nor did he ever fail to attend me at the appointed hour. At this early period there was the same firmness of principle, and rectitude of conduct, which marked his character in the more advanced stages of life.

#### LETTERS OF THE FIRST LORD CHATHAM.

In May, 1778, Mr. Pitt lost his great and excellent father, at a period when his advice and assistance would have been of the highest importance to him. I am happy to have it in my power to insert the following letters, which strongly mark the affectionate heart and amiable character of one of the ablest and most disinterested statesmen the world ever produced; and at the same time shew the opinion he entertained, and the expectations he had formed, of the subject of these Memoirs.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 356.

The first of these letters was written by Lord Chatham to Mr. Pitt, upon his going to the University in 1773.

Burton Pynsent, Oct. 9th, 1773.

Thursday's post brought us no letter from the dear traveller: we trust this day will prove more satisfactory; it is the happy day that gave us your brother, and will not be less in favour with all here, if it should give us about four o'clock, an epistle from my dear William. By that hour, I reckon, we shall be warm in our cups, and shall not fail to pour forth, with renewed joy, grateful libations over the much-wished tidings of your prosperous progress towards your destination. We compute, that yesterday brought you to the venerable aspect of *alma mater*; and that you are invested to-day with the *toga virilis*. Your race of *manly* virtue and *useful* knowledge is now begun, and may the favour of heaven smile upon the noble career!

Little — was really disappointed at not being in time to see you, a good mark for my young vivid friend. He is just as much compounded of the elements of *air* and *fire* as he was. A due proportion of terrestrial solidity will, I trust, come, and make him perfect. How happy, my loved boy, is it, that your mamma and I can tell ourselves, there is at Cambridge *one*, without a beard, “and all the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up, and say, This is a man.” I now take leave for to-day, not meaning this for what James calls a *regular* letter, but a flying thought, that wings itself towards my absent William. Horses are ready, and all is birthday.

Bradshaw has shone this auspicious morning, in a very fine speech of congratulation, but I foresee, “his sun sets weeping in the lowly west;” that is, a fatal bowl of punch will, before night, quench this luminary of oratory. Adieu again, and again, sweet boy; and if you acquire health and strength every time I wish them to you, you will be a second Sampson, and, what is more, will, I am sure, keep your hair.

Every good wish attends your kind fellow-traveller and *chum*, nor will he be forgotten in our flowery bowl to-day.

To this interesting letter Lady Chatham added the following postscript:—

If more could be said expressive of feelings, my dearest dear boy, I would add a letter to this epistle, but as it is composed, I will only sign to its expressive contents,

Your fond and loving Mother,  
HESTER CHATHAM.

The following letter was written by Lord Chatham to Mr. Pitt, when he was recovering from the illness which has been mentioned:—

4.1.1774 Burton

Burton Pynsent, Oct. 30th, 1773.

With what ease of mind and joy of heart I write to my loved William, since Mr. Wilson's comfortable letter of Monday. I do not mean to address you as a sick man; I trust in heaven, that *convalescent* is the only title I am to give you in the ailing tribe, and that you are now enjoying the happy advantage of Dr. Glynn's\* acquaintance, as one of the cheerful and witty sons of Apollo, in his poetic, not his medical, attribute. But, though I indulge with inexpressible delight the thought of your returning health, I cannot help being a little in pain, lest you should make *more haste than good speed* to be well. Your mamma has been before me in suggesting that most useful proverb, *reculer pour mieux sauter*, useful to all, but to the ardent, necessary. You may indeed, my sweet boy, better than any one, practise this sage dictum, without any risque of being *thrown out* (as little James would say) *in the chace of learning*. All you want at present, is *quiet*, with this, if your ardor *apertement* can be *kept in*, till you are stronger, you will make *noise* enough. How happy the task, my noble amiable boy, to caution you *only against pursuing too much*, all those liberal and praiseworthy things, to which less happy natures are perpetually to be spurred and driven; I will not tease you with too long a lecture in favour of *inaction*, and a competent *stupidity*, your two best *tutors* and *companions* at present. You have time to spare; consider there is but the *Encyclopaedia*; and when you have mastered all that, what will remain? you will want, like Alexander, another world to conquer. Your mamma joins me in every word; and we know how much your affectionate mind can sacrifice to our earnest and tender wishes. Brothers and sisters are well, all feel about you, think and talk of you, as they ought. My affectionate remembrances go in great abundance to Mr. Wilson. *Vive, vive*, is the unceasing prayer of your truly loving father,

CHATHAM.

The above letter indicates great anxiety, beautifully expressed, lest Mr. Pitt should too soon resume his studies; and seems to shew, that on former occasions of illness, Lord and Lady Chatham had been under the necessity of restraining him. He recovered so slowly and so imperfectly before he left Cambridge, that he was unable to read

\* This eminent physician and excellent scholar became warmly attached to Mr. Pitt, and was a great admirer of his talents and character. He frequently read with him select passages from classical writers, which he thought particularly deserving his notice.

any book which required much attention; and Lord Chatham did not allow him to return to the University till the beginning of July, soon after which he wrote him the following letter, which proves the continuance of the same solicitude:—

Hayes, Sunday, July 17th, 1774.

Need I tell my dear William that his letter received this morning, diffused general joy here? To know that he is well and happy, and to be happy ourselves, is one and the same thing. I am glad that Chambers, Hall, and tufted Robe, continue to please; and make no doubt, that all the *nine*, in their several departments of charming, will sue for your love with all their powers of enchantment: I know too well the danger of a *new amour* or of a *reviving passion*, not to have some tears for your discretion. Give any of these alluring ladies the meeting by *day-light* and *in their turns*; not becoming the *slave* of any one of them; nor be drawn into late hours by the temptation of their sweet converse. I rejoice that college is not yet evacuated of its learned garrison; and I hope the governor of this fortress of science, the master, or his admirable aides-de-camps, the tutors, will not soon repair to their respective excursions. Dr. Brown, to whom I desire to present my best compliments, is very obliging in accommodating you with a stable. I hope with this aid Mr. Wilson's computation may not be out above one half, to bring it at all near the mark. I conclude, a horse's allowance at Cambridge is upon the scale of a sizar's commons. However it prove, I am glad to think you and he will find more convenience for riding at every spare hour than offers. Stucky will carry Mr. Wilson safely, and I trust not unpleasantly. The brothers of the turf may hold the solid contents of his shoulders and forehead somewhat cheap; but by Dan's leave, he is no uncreditable *clerical* steed; no news yet from Pitt; James is here, the flower of schoolboys.

Your loving father,

CHATHAM.

Hayes, Sept. 2, 1774.

I write, my dearest William, the post just going out, only to thank you for your most welcome letter, and for the affectionate anxiety you express for my situation, left behind in the hospital when our flying camp moved to Stowe. Gout has for the present subsided, and seems to intend deferring his favours till winter, if autumn will do its duty, and bless us with a course of steady weather; those days which Madame de Savigne so beautifully points, *des jours fités d'or et de soye*.

I have the pleasure to tell you, your mother and sisters returned perfectly well from Bucks, warm in praises of magnificent  
and

and princely Stowe, and full of due sentiments of the agreeable and kind reception they found there. No less than two dances in the short time they passed there. One escape from a wasp's nest, which proved only an adventure to talk of, by the incomparable skill and presence of mind of Mr. Cotton. Driving our girls in his carriage with four very fine horses, and no postilion, they fell into an *ambuscade* of wasps, more fierce than *Pandours*, who beset these coursers of spirit not inferior to *Xanthus* and *Podarges*, and stung them to madness; when, disdaining the master's hand, he turned them short into an edge, threw some of them, as he meant to do; and leaping down, seized the bridles of the leaders, which afforded time for your sisters to get out safe and sound, their honour, in point of courage, intact, as well as their bones; for they are celebrated not a little on their composure in this alarming situation. I rejoice that your time passes to your mind, in the evacuated seat of the muses. However, knowing that those heavenly ladies (unlike the London fair) delight most, and spread their choicest charms and treasures, in sweet retired solitude, I wo'n't wonder that their true votary is happy to be alone with them. Mr. Pretymán\* will by no means spoil company, and I wish you joy of his return. How many commons have you lost of late? Whose fences have you broken? and in what lord of the manor's pound have any *strays of science* been found, since the famous adventure of catching the horses with such admirable address and alacrity? I beg my affectionate compliments to Mr. Wilson, and hope you will both be aware of an inclosed country for the future. Little James is still with us, doing penance for the *high living*, so well described to you in Mrs. Pam's excellent epistle. All loves follow my sweetest boy in more abundance than I have time or ability to express.

I desire my best compliments to the kind and obliging master, who loves Cicero and you.

My readers will be sorry to learn that the following is the last letter of Lord Chatham, which I am able to submit to their perusal; it was written only seven or eight months before his death.

*Hayes, Sept. 22, 1777.*

How can I employ my reviving pen so well as by addressing a few lines to the *hope and comfort* of my life, my dear William? You will have pleasure to see, under my own hand, that I mend every day, and that I am all but well. I have been this morning to Camden-place, and sus-

tained most manfully a visit, and all the idle talk thereof, for about an hour by Mr. Norman's clock, and returned home, untired, to dinner, where I eat like a farmer. Lord Mahon has confounded, not convinced, the incorrigible *soi-disant* Dr. Wilson. Dr. Franklin's lightning, rebel as he is, stands proved the more innocent; and Wilson's nob's must yield to the painted conductors. On Friday, Lord Mahon's indefatigable spirit is to exhibit another incendium to lord mayor, foreign ministers, and all lovers of philosophy and the good of society; and means to illuminate the horizon with a little bonfire of twelve hundred faggots and a double edifice. Had our dear friend been born sooner, Nero and the second Charles could never have amused themselves by reducing to ashes the two noblest cities in the world. My hand begins to demand repose, so with my best compliments to Aristotle, Homer, Thucydides, Xenophon, not forgetting the Civilians, and the Law of Nations tribe, adieu, my dearest William. Your ever most affectionate father,

CHATHAM.

#### HIS FIRST SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

On the 26th of February, a circumstance of a very remarkable nature occasioned Mr. Pitt to make his first speech in the House of Commons. The subject of debate was, Mr. Burke's bill for economical reform in the civil list. Lord Nugent was speaking against the bill; and Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex, knowing Mr. Pitt's sentiments upon the measure, asked him to reply to his lordship. Mr. Pitt gave a doubtful answer; but in the course of Lord Nugent's speech, he determined not to reply to him. Mr. Byng, however, understood that Mr. Pitt intended to speak after Lord Nugent; and the moment his Lordship sat down, Mr. Byng and several of his friends, to whom he had communicated Mr. Pitt's supposed intention, called out, in the manner usual in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt's name as being about to speak. This probably prevented any other person from rising; and Mr. Pitt finding himself thus called upon, and observing that the house waited to hear him, thought it necessary to rise. Though really not intending to speak, he was from the beginning collected and unembarrassed; he urged strongly in favour of the bill, and noticed all the objections which had been urged by the noble lord, who immediately preceded him in the debate, in a manner which greatly astonished all who heard him. Never were higher expectations formed of any person upon his first

\* The author of these Memoirs, who in 1803 changed his name from Pretymán to Tomline.



first coming into parliament, and never were expectations more completely answered. They were indeed much more than answered; such were the fluency and accuracy of language, such the perspicuity of arrangement, and such the closeness of reasoning, and manly and dignified elocution,—generally, even in a much less degree, the fruits of long habit and experience—that it could scarcely be believed to be the first speech of a young man not yet two-and-twenty.

On the following day, Mr. Pitt, knowing my anxiety upon every subject which related to him, with his accustomed kindness, wrote to me at Cambridge, to inform me, that “he had heard his own voice in the House of Commons;” and modestly expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which his first attempt at parliamentary speaking had been received. Before Mr. Pitt had a seat in parliament, he had been a constant attendant in the gallery of the House of Commons, and near the throne in the House of Lords, upon every important debate; and whenever he heard a speech of any merit on the side opposite to his own opinions, he accustomed himself to consider as it proceeded, in what manner it might be answered; and when the speaker accorded with his own sentiments, he then observed his mode of arranging and enforcing his ideas, and considered whether any improvement could have been made, or whether any argument had been omitted. To this habit, and to the practice already mentioned of reading Greek and Latin into English, joined to his wonderful natural endowments, may be attributed his talent for reply, and that command of language, for which he was from the first so highly distinguished. At whatever length he spoke, he avoided repetition; and it was early and justly observed of him, that “he never failed to put the best word in the best place.”

#### THE CHAMPION OF REFORM.

During the administration of Lord North, many of his principal opponents had complained that the people of England were very imperfectly represented in the House of Commons, and associations were formed in different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of obtaining what was called a reform of parliament.\* It was urged, that the counties sent a very inadequate number of mem-

bers, and that many very small boroughs had each two representatives, in most cases chosen through the influence of some peer or person of large property, or by means corrupt and disgraceful, while some of the most populous and important towns had no representative. All this was said to be a gross departure from the original principles of the constitution, and as calling aloud for correction. The present was thought a favourable time for bringing this question before the legislature, and a general meeting of the friends of parliamentary reform was held at the house of the Duke of Richmond in London, at which it was determined, that a motion upon the subject should be immediately submitted to the House of Commons. Mr. Pitt was fixed upon as the fittest person to make this motion; and the selection of him for the conduct of a business, which had excited an eager anxiety both in and out of parliament, and which from its delicacy and importance required no ordinary qualification, is another proof of the high opinion which was already entertained of his judgment and abilities.

On the 7th of May, after the call of the house had taken place, (which was appointed for that day in order to secure a full attendance,) Mr. Pitt brought forward this interesting question, in a speech of considerable length. Having apologized for undertaking a task which required so much greater ability and experience than he possessed, he proceeded to observe, that the inadequate representation of the people in parliament had long engaged the attention of the public, and that men the most enlightened had maintained the necessity of a calm revision of the principles of the constitution, and of a moderate and substantial reform of those defects, which had gradually and imperceptibly stolen in to deface, and now at last threatened to destroy, the most beautiful fabric of government in the world. He particularly mentioned his father, who was not apt to indulge vague and chimerical speculations inconsistent with practice and expediency; as a decided friend to parliamentary reform; and upon these authorities he entreated gentlemen not to be deterred from attempting to remove the acknowledged abuses of the constitution by a fear of injuring what they so much and so deservedly loved and revered; they ought rather to be anxious to apply a timely remedy, lest this nation, with the best capacities

\* These associations began in 1779.

capacities for grandeur and happiness of any on the face of the earth; should be confounded with the mass of those whose liberties were subverted and lost. He spoke with great severity of the corrupt influence which caused a perseverance in the American war, contrary to the sense of the people; and, after commending in terms equally strong, the honourable and patriotic manner in which the king's government was now conducted, he called upon the house to seize the favourable opportunity of restoring the purity of election. He contended that the present state of the House of Commons was totally different from its original construction; and that, as there ceased to be the connection designed by our ancestors between the representatives and their constituents, to correct that abuse would be, not an innovation, but a recovery of the constitution. He did not at that time mean to discuss what would be the best species of reform, but only to propose the appointment of a committee for the purpose of investigating the subject, and reporting their opinion of the plan which ought to be adopted, and of the most proper method of carrying it into execution. He stated some facts and circumstances to prove that members were chosen by boroughs, which had no one quality of representation, no population, no trade, no share in the general interests of the country, no stake to entitle them to that distinction, but were either under the command of the treasury, or of some great and powerful individual; or else the electors sold their votes to such persons as would purchase them at the highest price; it was well known, he said, that by means of such boroughs the nabob of Arcot had seven or eight members in the House of Commons, which led him to argue upon the impropriety and danger of a foreign influence being allowed to creep into our national councils. The corruption of which he complained was the natural effect of the wide limits of our empire, and of the broad and great scale upon which its operations were conducted; "it had grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength;" but, unhappily, it had not decayed with our decay, nor diminished with our decrease; it still existed in its full force, and had supported a late administration against all the consequences of a mischievous system and a dismembered empire. To prevent the recurrence

and extension of this evil, he was anxious to establish a more solid and equal representation, by reviving the true constitutional connexion between parliament and the people; and therefore he moved, "That a committee be appointed to examine into the present state of the representation of the Commons of Great Britain in parliament, to report the same to the house, and likewise what steps in their opinion it may be proper for parliament to take concerning the same."

Mr. Sawbridge, in seconding the motion, spoke of Mr. Pitt's speech, as displaying "that great and astonishing ability, for which he was so justly distinguished."\* The motion, however, although supported by Mr. Fox and several other persons in office, was lost by a majority of 20, the numbers being 161 and 141.

#### ATTEMPTS TO FORM A COALITION OF THE PITT AND FOX PARTIES.

The unanimous adoption of Mr. Grosvenor's motion by the House of Commons on the 2d of February, was considered as an encouragement to the gentlemen who met at the St. Alban's Tavern, to renew their endeavours to accomplish an union of parties. Several meetings were held, and some of the members, as a committee, had interviews with Mr. Pitt, and with Mr. Fox and the Duke of Portland, on the subject. But the same difficulty as before occurred, namely, that Mr. Pitt refused to resign, for the purpose of negotiating; and the Duke of Portland and Mr. Fox refused to negotiate till Mr. Pitt

\* Mr. Fox in addressing the electors of Westminster on the 17th of July in this year, said "A motion for parliamentary reform was made in the House of Commons, by a young man of the most signal abilities, and whose public conduct had so entirely concurred with your own sentiments, and wishes, that you expressed a desire for him to become one of your representatives in parliament. The honourable author of this motion (I mean Mr. William Pitt) supported it in the house; with all that ability which characterizes him; and with all that firmness, integrity, and dignity, which I believe to be no less in the number of his excellencies." It is to be observed; that this declaration was made after Mr. Fox had resigned the seals as secretary of state, and after Mr. Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer; that is, after the little connexion, which had subsisted between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt had ceased; and on that account it may be considered as more honourable to both.

had resigned. On the 9th of February, the gentlemen appear to have been convinced that from their inability to surmount this difficulty, their exertions at present must be useless, and they passed a resolution to that effect. They agreed, however, to meet at least once a week, during the session of parliament, for the purpose of availing themselves of any opportunity which might present itself of promoting the great object which they deemed "absolutely necessary at that particular juncture." What passed in the House of Commons, on the 11th of this month, in the irregular debate which took place upon Mr. Eden's motion, again revived the hopes of these gentlemen; and at a meeting two days afterwards, they unanimously passed the two following resolutions:—"To represent to the Right Honourable William Pitt, and the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, the satisfaction we have received from the manly, candid, and explicit avowal they have respectively made of their public views; and to intimate to them, that, in consequence of this mutual explanation, we entertain a most assured hope, that such an administration as the House of Commons has unanimously declared to be requisite, may be obtained by an union consistent with principle and honour;" and, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Honourable Frederick Lord North, for the public and voluntary declaration he has made, of his sincere and earnest desire to promote, as far as depends on him, a cordial and permanent union."

In consequence of the eagerness for an union of parties, repeatedly expressed by these gentlemen, and also by many others in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt, desirous that no backwardness upon the subject should be imputed to him, thought it right, as the most probable means of accomplishing the wishes of so many respectable men, to advise the King to propose an interview between the Duke of Portland and himself (Mr. Pitt) for the purpose of endeavouring to form an administration including themselves and their respective friends. This suggestion was received by his Majesty with considerable surprise and agitation; and the next morning he wrote to Mr. Pitt the following letter, dated Feb. 15th, 1784.

*Queen's House, 30 m. past 10 A. M.*

Mr. Pitt is so well apprised of the mortification I feel at any possibility of ever

again seeing the heads of opposition in public employments, and more particularly Mr. Fox, whose conduct has not been more marked against my station in the empire, than against my person, that he must attribute my want of perspicuity in my conversation last night to that foundation; yet I should imagine it must be an ease to his mind, in conferring with the other confidential ministers this morning, to have on paper my sentiments, which are the result of unremitted consideration, since he left me last night; and which he has my consent to communicate, if he judges it right, to the above respectable persons.

My present situation is perhaps the most singular that ever occurred, either in the annals of this or any other country; for the House of Lords, by a not less majority than two to one, have declared in my favour: and my subjects at large, in a much more considerable proportion, are not less decided; to combat which, the opposition have only a majority of twenty, or at most of thirty, in the House of Commons, who, I am sorry to add, seem as yet willing to prevent the public supplies. Though I certainly have never much valued popularity, yet I do not think it is to be despised when arising from a rectitude of conduct, and when it is to be retained by following the same respectable path, which conviction makes me esteem that of duty, as calculated to prevent one branch of the legislature from annihilating the other two, and seizing also the executive power, to which she has no claim.

I confess I have not yet seen the smallest appearance of sincerity in the leaders of opposition, to come into the only mode by which I could tolerate them in my service, their giving up the idea of having the administration in their hands, and coming in as a respectable part of one on a broad basis; and therefore I, with a jealous eye, look on any words dropped by them, either in parliament, or to the gentlemen of St. Alban's tavern, as meant only to gain those gentlemen, or, if carrying farther views, to draw Mr. Pitt by a negotiation, into some difficulty.

Should the ministers, after discussing this, still think it advisable that an attempt should be made to try, whether an administration can be formed on a real, not a nominal, wide basis, and that Mr. Pitt, having repeatedly, and as fruitlessly, found it impossible to get even an interview on what opposition pretends to admit is a necessary measure, I will, though reluctantly, go personally so far as to authorise a message to be carried in my name to the Duke of Portland, expressing a desire that he and Mr. Pitt may meet to confer on the means of forming an administration on a wide basis, as the only means of entirely healing the divisions which stop the



the business of the nation. The only person I can think, from his office, as well as personal character, proper to be sent by me, is Lord Sydney; but should the Duke of Portland, when required by me, refuse to meet Mr. Pitt, more especially upon the strange plea he has as yet held forth, I must here declare, that I shall not deem it right for me ever to address myself again to him.

The message must be drawn on paper, as must every thing in such a negotiation, as far as my name is concerned; and I trust, when I next see Mr. Pitt, if under the present circumstances, the other ministers shall agree with him in thinking such a proposition advisable, that he will bring a sketch of such a message for my inspection.

GEORGE. R.

In consequence of this permission from the King, which was evidently given with great reluctance, Lord Sydney, on the same day, wrote to the Duke of Portland, signifying "his Majesty's earnest desire, that his Grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms."

The Duke of Portland considered this message as tantamount to a virtual resignation on the part of ministers, and therefore as a removal of the obstacle which had hitherto prevented an interview between himself and Mr. Pitt. But no sooner was this difficulty removed, than another was started by the Duke of Portland. The royal message spoke of "forming an administration on fair and equal terms;" his Grace did not object to the word "fair," it was a general term, and he and Mr. Pitt, in framing the arrangements, might discuss what they considered to be fair; but the word "equal" was more specific and limited; and as a necessary preliminary, he required Mr. Pitt to inform him what he understood by the word "equal." Mr. Pitt said, he thought the meaning of that word would be best explained at a personal conference. The Duke replied, that he could not meet Mr. Pitt till the word was explained. Mr. Pitt declined explaining it; and thus the negotiation was finally broken off. Mr. Powys and Mr. Marsham were the persons, through whom these communications, relative to the meaning of the word "equal," passed; and the other gentlemen of the *St. Alban's Tavern*, finding from their statement, that recent endeavours to accomplish an union of parties were as

fruitless as former ones; that the "earnest desire" of the King had no better effect than the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons; and utterly despairing of success from any further application, after various consultations, at last came to this concluding resolution;—"This meeting having heard with infinite concern, that an interview between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt is prevented by a doubt respecting a single word, are unanimously of opinion, that it would be no dishonourable step in either of the gentlemen to give way, and might be highly advantageous to the public welfare." No notice whatever was taken of this resolution, and the meetings were discontinued.

Without enquiring whether this association,—which, if it had succeeded in its object, would, in reality, have prescribed to the King, what persons his Majesty ought to take into his councils,—was strictly reconcileable to the principles of our constitution; we may pronounce, that the intention, with which it was formed, was truly laudable and patriotic. It originated in a sincere desire, upon public grounds, to see the great abilities of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, united in the service of their country; and to accomplish that purpose every exertion was made. But, perhaps, it indicated no correct knowledge of human nature, to expect that two such men, circumstanced as they were, would co-operate cordially and permanently. To compel persons to act together with the same common views, and to concur in promoting the same common end, especially if the business be complicated and arduous, is always but a hopeless undertaking; and in the present case, those who were most acquainted with the characters of the individuals, and best qualified to form a right judgment of the probable result, looked upon the attempt from the first, as idle and unpromising: the little progress which was made, justified that opinion. The negotiation was occasionally used as a pretence for deferring the proceedings in the House of Commons; but at no one moment was there reason to believe that it would be brought to a successful termination. Not even the preliminaries could be adjusted. The men who were to act with harmony and mutual confidence, as members of the same administration at the very outset of the treaty, betrayed symptoms of jealousy, suspicion and distrust.

distrust. Those who, by candid and friendly communication, were to settle the contending claims of the different candidates for office, could not be prevailed upon even to meet in the same room; though commanded by his Majesty, to have a personal conference, and called upon to unite by the unanimous vote of the House of Commons; those who were to agree upon points of the utmost nicety and importance, upon the general principles of government, and all the intricate detail of foreign and domestic policy, could not rely upon each other's interpretation of one of the commonest words in the language.

#### ROYAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MINISTERIAL PLAN OF A REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Pitt did not forget his engagement to bring before the house, in the present session, the business of parliamentary reform. This was indeed a favourite object with him, to which he devoted much time and thought; and he sought every opportunity of explaining in private his sentiments and views respecting it, to those members who had hitherto opposed every motion upon this subject. It is natural to suppose, that his present official situation would give great weight to his arguments; and that the persons who were in general supporters of his administration, would feel a desire to concur with him upon a question, in which his opinion was so decided, and his wishes so strong. He prevailed with some; but the objections of others he was unable to overcome.

He thought it his duty, also, to communicate his plan to the King, whose private sentiments he knew to be unfriendly to any change in the construction of the House of Commons; and he received the following answer from his Majesty, dated March 20.

I have received Mr. Pitt's paper containing the heads of his plan, for a parliamentary reform, which I look on as a mark of attention. I should have delayed acknowledging the receipt of it till I saw him on Monday, had not his letter expressed that there is but one issue of the business he could look upon as fatal, that is, the possibility of the measure being rejected by the weight of those who are supposed to be connected with government. Mr. Pitt must recollect, that though I have ever thought it unfortunate, that he had early engaged himself in this measure, yet that I have ever said, that as he was clear of the propriety of the measure, he ought to lay his thoughts before the house; that

out of personal regard to him, I would avoid giving my opinion to any one, on the opening the door to parliamentary reform, except to him; therefore, I am certain Mr. Pitt cannot suspect my having influenced any one on the occasion. If others choose, for base ends, to impute such a conduct to me, I must bear it as former false suggestions. Indeed, on a question of such magnitude, I should think very ill of any man, who took a part on either side, without the maturest consideration, and who would suffer his civility to any one, to make him vote contrary to his own opinion. The conduct of some of Mr. Pitt's most intimate friends on the Westminster scrutiny, shews there are questions not will not by friendship be blassed to adoption.

In 1792, Mr. Pitt had moved for the appointment of a committee, to consider the state of the representation in the House of Commons; and in the following year, he brought forward several resolutions as the basis of the plan which he then wished to be adopted. Having failed in both these instances, he determined upon the present occasion, to submit to the house a precise and explicit proposition, and at once to apply for leave to bring in a bill, which should contain the result of his full consideration upon this important subject, and be in itself complete and final. By this mode of proceeding, he hoped to quiet the alarm of those who were fearful of touching the constitution in any one point, lest this alteration should, under the mask of reform, be progressively carried to a dangerous length. He again reprobated the wild and impracticable notion of universal suffrage, and said, that in his judgment, the just description of the popular branch of our legislature, at this day, ought to be "an assembly fully elected, between whom and the mass of the people, there was the closest union and most perfect sympathy." Such an House of Commons it was the purpose of the framers of our constitution to erect; and he had no other wish, than to restore the House of Commons to that its original state and character, instead of the corrupt and inadequate system into which it had unfortunately degenerated. Those who went farther — those who were advocates for individual representation, deluded themselves with impossibilities, and diverted the public from that plain and practicable path, in which they might travel with safety and ease, to launch them into an unbounded sea, where they had no pilot to direct, no star to guide them.



He expressed an earnest desire to convince the house, that what he was about to suggest, was not an innovation, but perfectly conformable to the practice of our ancestors in the purest days. To prove that it was an indisputable doctrine of antiquity, that the state of representation was to be changed with the change of circumstances; he stated that from the reign of Edward the First, the earliest period in which distinct descriptions of men could be traced in the representation to that of Charles the Second, there were few reigns in which the representation was not varied. The successive kings exercised a power of summoning, or not summoning, as they pleased; acting always upon this principle, that the places should have such a population as entitled them to send, or rather subjected them to the duty of sending members to parliament. As one borough decayed, and another arose, the one was abolished, and the other invested with the right of choosing members, not however, in such a manner, that the House of Commons always consisted of the same exact number: for upon that point, there was no ancient law or custom; nothing, in fact, even in these times, preventing the executive branch of the legislature from adding to, or diminishing the present number, but the act of Union. So great, indeed, had been the variation, that in the seventeenth century, the crown had ceased to call upon seventy-two boroughs to send burgesses to the House of Commons; thirty-six of which, after the restoration, petitioned to be reinstated in the enjoyment of their ancient franchises. Their petition was granted: but the other thirty-six remained disfranchised. It was therefore evident that change was perfectly congenial to the original principle of representation, and consistent with the practice of former times. The excellence of the British constitution was the fruit of gradual improvement; and had a resistance to all reform, from apprehension of the bad consequences which might possibly ensue, prevailed in former times, Englishmen would never have enjoyed their present boasted privileges and blessings. Upon these authorities, and upon these grounds, he felt himself warranted in proposing, that thirty-six decayed boroughs, each electing two members, should no longer send burgesses to parliament; and that in their room, the different counties and the

metropolis should elect seventy-two additional members, which would constitute a just proportion between county and borough representatives, without increasing the number of the House of Commons; and he farther proposed, that copyholders should vote for counties as well as freeholders; the difference of tenure not justifying in these days, the distinction in respect of voting, which at present subsisted. In the lapse of time, and fluctuation of human affairs, other boroughs might become decayed, the members of which were to be transferred to populous and flourishing towns, previously sending no members to parliament; and to prevent any doubt, a definite number of houses were to be the criterion of a decayed borough. Disavowing, however, all idea of compulsion, he proposed that no old borough should be disfranchised, and no new place authorised to elect members, except upon its own spontaneous application. Boroughs being, in many instances, a species of valuable inheritance and of private property, a voluntary surrender of their rights was not to be expected, without an adequate consideration; and therefore he proposed the establishment of a fund for the purpose of purchasing these franchises, which being of different descriptions, the consideration-money would of course vary.

Such, he said, was the general outline of his plan, the operation of which would be gradual. The provisions of the act would be called into action from time to time, as cases arose. A clear and permanent rule for perpetual improvement in the representation, would be established, equally applicable to the present and all future periods, but giving no sanction or countenance to vague and chimerical schemes of reformation. He conceived it, indeed, to be free from all serious objection, and at the same time, calculated to create that union and sympathy between the constituent and representative which was the surest foundation of liberty to individuals, and of strength and glory to the nation, and the best means, as far as human foresight could extend, for rendering the British constitution immortal. Leaving the detail of the execution to be hereafter discussed, he concluded by moving "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people of England in parliament."

Mr. Pitt had the mortification of



finding himself defeated a third time; his motion, after a long debate, being negatived by 248 to 174. This was his last attempt to obtain a reform in parliament. Having upon this occasion made every effort, and exerted all the influence in his power, both publicly and privately, and failed by so considerable a majority, he was convinced that any farther trial in the present House of Commons, must be ineffectual and therefore he desisted; and we shall see, that soon after the next general election, he thought it his duty, on account of a most material change in the situation of the country, to oppose a motion upon the subject, brought forward by another person.

#### FIRST ILLNESS OF GEORGE III.

In the early part of the summer of this year, the health of the King had in some degree declined;\* and the day after the prorogation of Parliament, he went to Cheltenham by the advice of his physicians, but did not derive the expected benefit from the medicinal waters of that place. He returned to Windsor on the 16th of August, and, not long after, his disorder took a most unfortunate turn. Symptoms of mental derangement occasionally appeared, and gradually increased both in frequency and in degree, so that in the course of the next six or eight weeks he was several times unable to hold his levees at St. James's. On the 21st of October he wrote to Mr. Pitt, desiring to see him at Windsor; and adding, that though an invalid, it would be an amusement to him to talk over business with Mr. Pitt. At the levee on Friday the 24th, his manner and conversation were such, that the nature of his indisposition was evident to all who were present. Mr. Pitt was greatly affected when he attended his Majesty in the closet after the levee, which the King observed, and noticed in writing to him the next day from Kew. In this letter, he said that he held a levee to prevent false reports, and a fall of the stocks; and probably in some degree aware of his situation, he directed Mr. Pitt not to allow any political pa-

pers to be sent to him before the next levee on Wednesday. On Saturday the 25th he went to Windsor; but neither his Majesty, nor any of the royal family attended divine service on the following day, a decisive proof that he was then seriously ill. Nor was he permitted to go to London for the purpose of holding a levee on Wednesday the 29th; but four days afterwards he wrote to Mr. Pitt, informing him, that he was better, and able to sign warrants, but not to read dispatches, and therefore he desired to see Mr. Pitt at Windsor. In neither of these letters is there a single incoherent expression. Hitherto the disorder had fluctuated; but the paroxysms of the malady, accompanied with highly bilious affections, now brought on so violent a fever, that his Majesty became totally and constantly deprived of the use of reason, and his life was for several days in imminent danger.\* Sir George Baker, the physician, who had attended his Majesty at Kew, from the 17th to the 25th of October, afterwards visited him at Windsor; and from the 5th of November, he and Dr. Warren, and Dr. Reynolds remained there day and night; Sir Lucas Pepys, and Dr. Adlington attending occasionally. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York took up their residence at Windsor, and the ministers frequently repaired thither to confer with the physicians. The Gazette of November the 11th announced, that the King had passed the preceding night quietly, but that there was no abatement in his complaint.

\* Just at this moment Mr. Pitt wrote to me at Buckden, saying, "The effect most to be dreaded is on the understanding. If this lasts beyond a certain time, it will produce the most difficult and delicate crisis imaginable, in making provision for the government to go on. It must, however, yet be some weeks before that can require decision; but the interval will be a truly anxious one. You shall hear soon again, but, if in the course of a few days, you could spare the time to come to town, I should be very glad to talk with you, as there will be a thousand particulars you must wish to know, which I cannot write. I shall not stir from hence, except for going to enquire at Windsor."

I went to town immediately, and late at night found Mr. Pitt expecting a messenger every moment with the account of the King's death, but the intelligence, which did not arrive till two in the morning, proved more favourable.

About

\* On the 12th of June the King wrote to Mr. Pitt from Kew, complaining of a bilious disorder, and saying that Sir George Baker (his physician) would not allow him to go to town on that or the following day, quiet being essential to him. On the 18th the King wrote again to Mr. Pitt from Kew, informing him he was better.

About this time the state of his Majesty became generally known, and excited the greatest consternation, and most lively grief among all classes and descriptions of his loyal and affectionate subjects. Those who, from their rank and situation in the country, were most interested in the event, and called upon to take a part in this new and calamitous exigency, hastened to the capital.

His Majesty's ministers had intended that parliament should not meet till after Christmas; but it having been prorogued till the 20th of November, and the King, although his life was no longer considered in immediate danger, being, from the unabated continuance of his mental disorder, incapable of ordering a commission to be issued for a farther prorogation, its meeting took place on that day as a matter of course. The ordinary forms of opening a session could not indeed be observed; but the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the request of the members present, took the chair, and several new members were sworn.

Mr. Pitt then stated the cause of parliament being assembled without the usual previous notice or speech from the throne, and expressed a hope that the impropriety of discussing any public business, under present circumstances, would be readily admitted. He proposed that the house should adjourn for a fortnight; and intimated, it would then be indispensably necessary, if his Majesty's disorder should continue, to take into consideration what measures ought to be adopted. To give their proceedings all possible weight and solemnity, he farther proposed, that a call of the House should take place on the 4th of December, and that the Speaker should write circular letters requiring the attendance of every member. All the motions for these purposes passed without a single observation from any person. Similar motions proposed by the Lord President\* passed in the House of Lords.

That some authentic information relative to the situation of his Majesty might be obtained, a privy council was held at Whitehall on the 3d of December, to which all the members, without any discrimination or exception, were summoned,† and the five physi-

cians\* who had attended his Majesty during his illness, were called before them, and examined upon oath. The substance of the answers which they gave to the questions put to them, was, that his Majesty's indisposition rendered him incapable of meeting his parliament, and of attending to any sort of public business; and that judging from their experience in similar cases, there was a fair probability of his recovery, but that it was impossible to fix any time when that event might be expected.

On the following day, Mr. Pitt presented the report of this examination to the House of Commons, and moved that it should be taken into consideration on the 8th, at the same time giving notice, that he should on that day propose the appointment of a committee to search for precedents, in any degree applicable to the present melancholy state of public affairs. After this motion was unanimously agreed to without any remark, Mr. Vyner suggested a doubt, whether it suited the dignity of parliament to make a report from the privy council the ground work of their proceedings; he was inclined to think, that the house ought to order the attendance of his Majesty's physicians for the purpose of their being examined at the bar, or in a committee above stairs, before any measure should be adopted or proposed.

Mr. Pitt observed, that nothing could be farther from his intention than to preclude the house from pursuing any mode, which might be judged most proper for procuring the necessary information. He was, however, of opinion, that when gentlemen reflected upon the delicacy of the subject, they would think, they might act upon the report of the privy council, without any infringement of the dignity of parliament. It should be remembered, he added, that the examination of the physicians by the privy council, had been upon oath, which could not be the case before that house.‡ Mr. Fox expressed his approbation of the steps which had been taken,‡ concurring,

\* Dr. Warren, Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Ad-dington.

† The House of Commons has no power to administer an oath to a witness.

‡ When the nature of the King's indisposition was first known, Mr. Fox was in Italy, not expecting that parliament would

\* Lord Camden.

† Of 51 who attended, 21 were of the party of opposition.



however, with Mr. Vynor, in the doubt whether the house ought to rest satisfied without the personal examination of those physicians, on whose testimony they were to found consequences of the utmost importance. He admitted that all possible delicacy ought to be observed; but if delicacy and duty should happen to clash, the latter ought not to be sacrificed to the former. Nothing farther was now said upon this subject. The death of one of the members for Colchester\* having occasioned a vacancy for that borough, the Speaker acquainted the House that he was doubtful whether, during the inefficiency of one branch of the legislature he was authorised to issue writs for filling up vacancies in the representation of the people. Mr. Pitt declared himself to be decidedly of opinion, that though no act could take place, which required the joint concurrence of all the different branches of the legislature, yet each of the houses of parliament, in its separate capacity, was fully competent to the exercise of those powers, which concerned its own orders and jurisdiction. In this sentiment the House acquiesced in silence; and immediately adjourned to the 8th.

The distance of Windsor from London being found extremely inconvenient to the physicians, the King was removed to Kew on the 29th of November;† and the continuance of his disorder, without any abatement, suggested the idea of calling in the advice and assistance of Dr. Willis,‡ who had long been distinguished for his successful treatment of the malady under

which his Majesty laboured. He began his attendance on the 5th of December, and resided constantly at the palace at Kew, having the immediate care of the King's person; and the other physicians visited his Majesty in rotation at stated times.\* A bulletin was sent to St. James's every morning, signed by the physicians; and a lord and a groom of the bedchamber attended for several hours, to shew it to the numerous and anxious inquirers after his Majesty's health. The bulletins were also published in the Gazette.

On the 8th Mr. Pitt called to the recollection of the house, the doubts which had been expressed relative to the propriety of parliament acting upon the evidence which had been given by the physicians before the privy council, and the opinion which he had himself delivered upon that occasion. He had then spoken, he said, from the impulse of the moment; but, being solicitous that the mode of proceeding should be perfectly satisfactory to the house in general, he wished to know whether it was the sense of any number of gentlemen, that a particular inquiry before a committee of their own house, would be more regular and desirable? He stated, that since the last meeting of the house, two more physicians had been called in,† one of whom was particularly conversant in disorders of this kind, which might be considered as an additional reason for appointing a committee of the house to examine the physicians. He had thought it his duty to throw out these ideas; and, as the

meet till after Christmas. An express was immediately sent to him, and he returned to England on the 24th of November.

\* Sir Edmund Affleck.

† Notwithstanding the state of the King's mind, the physicians thought, that a note from Mr. Pitt, expressing a wish that his Majesty would remove to Kew for the benefit of change of air, would have weight with him, and in consequence of Mr. Pitt's note the King consented to a removal, which till then he had resisted.

‡ Dr. Willis was a clergyman, and rector of Wapping. He was doctor of physic in the University of Oxford, and had for twenty-eight years kept an asylum for insane persons at his residence at Gretford, in Lincolnshire, having every year not less than thirty patients, of whom nine out of ten had recovered within three months after they were placed under his care.

\* Either Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Gisborne, or Dr. Reynolds, was at Kew; from four o'clock every afternoon till eleven the next morning. At ten o'clock every morning Dr. Warren or Sir George Baker came to Kew, and consulted with the physician, who had been there all night, and with Dr. Willis, and generally remained there about an hour. Dr. John Willis, Dr. Willis's son, was constantly at Kew as an assistant to his father, and another of his sons was also frequently there. Dr. Addington had left off practice, but was sent for from Reading, where he resided, in the beginning of the King's illness, because he had formerly paid particular attention to cases of insanity; he occasionally saw his Majesty with the other physicians, in the subsequent part of his illness; but his age and infirmities would not allow him to attend regularly.

† Dr. Willis and Dr. Gisborne.

only



only mode of ascertaining the sentiments of the house, he moved, "That a committee be appointed to examine the physicians who have attended his Majesty, touching the state of his health, and report such examination to the house." This motion was unanimously approved, and a committee of twenty-one members, proposed by Mr. Pitt, nine of whom were of the opposition party, was appointed, after which the house adjourned.

The committee met next day, and Mr. Pitt was chosen chairman. Those physicians, who had been examined by the privy council, repeated the opinions they had before delivered; and Dr. Willis, who was now examined for the first time, expressed a confident hope, that the King would recover; though he could not pronounce how long his majesty's illness might continue. He attributed the disorder to weighty business, severe exercise, too great abstemiousness, and too little rest; he added, that the medicine, which had been given to his Majesty, since Sunday morning, with the intention of meeting and counteracting those causes, had already produced as much effect as he could reasonably have expected, and that his Majesty had been gradually better from the first six hours after taking it. Some of the other physicians admitted, that his Majesty's general health was rather improved. The fact was, that the view which Dr. Willis took of the King's complaint was very different from that of the regular physicians; their mode of treating his Majesty, had, it was confessed, entirely failed; and, by the recommendation of Dr. Willis, a new plan was adopted, and on their part with very slender, and on his with very sanguine, expectations of success.

#### DISMISSAL OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR THURLOW.

The extraordinary manner in which, as has been related, the Lord Chancellor opposed the loan bill, rendered it necessary for Mr. Pitt to take a step, which the common friends of those two distinguished persons had for some time seen to be inevitable. From the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, to the period of the King's illness, the Lord Chancellor had acted with the utmost zeal and cordiality as a member of the cabinet;\* but during the

proceedings in parliament, to which that unhappy event gave rise, a great alteration took place in his conduct; to such a degree indeed, that upon several occasions Mr. Pitt felt by no means confident what part he would take in the debates in the House of Lords. In all the discussions, however, relative to the regency, he invariably, and with apparent sincerity, supported the principles and measures of Mr. Pitt, but not entirely without suspicion, at a moment of the greatest difficulty, of a disposition to pursue an opposite line, in consequence of his being admitted to frequent interviews with the Prince of Wales. Whether the amendment, which took place in the King's health, had any influence in this respect, it is impossible to know. After his Majesty's recovery, the same coolness and reserve towards Mr. Pitt, continued and gradually increased, although there was no difference of opinion upon any political question, nor did there appear any other cause for dissatisfaction.

This was a matter of so great importance, that it was thought right to make the King acquainted with it; and his Majesty wrote to the Lord Chancellor upon the subject, towards the end of November, 1789, and received such an answer as led him confidently to hope that Mr. Pitt would in future have no reason to complain of the Lord Chancellor. This, however, proved by no means the case; and Mr. Pitt at length, convinced that he could not rely upon Lord Thurlow's co-operation, submitted to the King, at the beginning of the following November, the expediency of advancing Mr. William Grenville, who was then Secretary of State, to the peerage, for the purpose of conducting the public business in the House of Lords, and of remedying those inconveniencies which had frequently arisen from the waywardness of the Lord Chancellor. To this proposal his Majesty immediately assented; but though Mr. Pitt had now the satisfaction of feeling entirely at ease, as far as the support of the measures of government was concerned in the House of Lords, yet he still had the mortification of observing a continuance of the same unfriendly disposition in the Lord Chancellor.

which he had in contemplation, with Lord Thurlow, as he was sure to hear from him every objection to which it was liable.

\* Mr. Pitt used to say that he always found it useful to talk over any measure

One of the members of the cabinet,\* who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the Lord Chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him both for private and public reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint, assuring him, that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed: no explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the Chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behaviour; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance;† and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard of his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the King, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the Lord Chancellor, and the consequent necessity of his Majesty's making his choice between them.‡

\* The Marquis of Stafford.

† The bill for liquidating all future loans.

‡ Mr. Pitt, at the same time, wrote the following letter to the Lord Chancellor:

*Downing-street, May 16, 1792.*

My Lord.—I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship, that being convinced of the impossibility of his Majesty's service being any longer carried on to advantage, while your lordship and myself both remain in our present situations, I have felt it my duty to submit to his Majesty's determination thereupon. I have the honour to be, &c. W. PITT.

The King was in some degree prepared for this communication, and the Lord Chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his Majesty's command, that he must resign the seals.\* But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business depending in the court of chancery to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners.†

This dismissal of the Lord Chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department; nor was it expected to effect the vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion, which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct upon this occasion.

#### MR. PITT'S APPOINTMENT TO THE WARDENSHIP OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

By the death of Lord Guildford, on the 5th of August in this year, the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, worth 3000*l.* a year, became vacant; and the king immediately offered it to Mr. Pitt, in the following most gracious and pressing terms:

*Windsor, August 6, 1792.*

Having this morning received the account of the death of the Earl of Guildford, I take the first opportunity of acquainting Mr. Pitt, that the wardenship of the Cinque Ports is an office, for which I will not receive any recommendation; having positively resolved to confer it on him as a mark of that regard, which his eminent services have deserved from me. I am so bent on this, that I shall be seriously offended at any attempt to decline. I have intimated these my intentions to the Earl of Chatham, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas.

His Majesty, knowing that Mr. Pitt was at Burton Pynsent on a visit to his mother, sent the above letter to Mr. Dundas, in London; adding, that Mr. Dundas is to forward it with a few lines from himself, expressing, that I will not admit of this favour being declined. I desire that Lord Chatham may also write, and that Mr. Dundas will take the first opportunity of acquainting

\* His opposition to the new forest bill, was subsequent to this notice.

† The three commissioners were, Lord Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Justice Wilson.



Lord Grenville with the step I have taken.

We have seen that Mr. Pitt declined an office of the same value soon after he became first Lord of the Treasury, and at a moment, when his continuance in that situation was extremely uncertain. Having then been only a short time in his Majesty's service, he felt that he had no claim upon the public, and the very peculiar circumstances in which he stood, instead of operating as an inducement to seize that opportunity of securing to himself a provision, determined him to dispose of the Clerkship of the Pells, without benefit to himself, or to any relative or friend. But he had now been prime minister nearly nine years; and conscious that he had employed all his time and thoughts in endeavouring to promote the interests of his country; and knowing that besides giving up a lucrative profession, he had expended the whole of his private fortune, in addition to his official income, he gratefully accepted this mark of his Majesty's condescending kindness and approbation; and the propriety of the appointment was never called in question by any party or person.†

\* The King had always expressed a great desire to make some provision for Mr. Pitt. In May, 1790, Mr. Pitt applied by letter to the King, for a reversion of a tellership of the exchequer, in favour of Lord Auckland's son, to which his Majesty assented, and added, "had Mr. Pitt proposed some means of rendering it of utility to himself it would have been pleasing to me, as I do not feel easy at not having had an opportunity of securing a provision for him, in case of my paying that tribute to which every one is sooner or later subject."

† This assertion admits of one exception. A noble Duke, who then held a high situation in his Majesty's household, applied to Mr. Pitt for this office, which was also considered to be in the gift of the minister; and he took every opportunity of expressing and shewing his resentment, that Mr. Pitt would not decline in his favour. Three years afterwards he refused to give his vote for a professorship at Cambridge, which vote he had in right of his official situation, according to Mr. Pitt's wishes, assigning his disappointment with respect to the Cinque Ports as his reason: and yet the noble Duke was suffered to retain his situation in the household till his death, in 1799.

## TRAVELS

IN

GEORGIA, PERSIA, ARMENIA,

Ancient Babylonia,

&c. &c.

DURING THE

Years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

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1821.

[This gentleman commenced his travels in August, 1817, at St. Petersburg, went to Odessa, on the Black Sea, and thence into Persia; during three years he kept a regular journal of all he saw worthy of observation, and wrote his remarks from the impressions on the spot. His materials will form two volumes, the first of which is now published: and it is in many respects one of the best books of the Season.]

### PRICE OF LABOUR AT ODESSA.

Personal labour at Odessa and its dependencies, is excessively high. A soldier may gain three rubles per day for manual work; a regular carpenter, seven; consequently all articles of living are dear; and to lessen the expense of labour, every expedient is adopted to effect its purpose with the fewest hands. One attempt is to divide the corn from the ear without flail or threshing machine. Several four-wheeled carts are filled with stones, and each drawn by two horses, they are then driven in a regular circle over the sheaves as they lie on the ground, carefully disposed in rows. Some of the proprietors perform a similar operation by the trampling of horses without carts.

### A GRASS FIRE.

This terrible accident generally happens by the carelessness of the bullock-drivers, or of persons belonging to caravans of merchandize, who halt for the night on the open plain, and on departing in the morning, neglect to extinguish their fires. Wind, or some other casualty, brings the hot embers in contact with the high and dry grass of the Steppe; it bursts into flame, and burns on devouring as it goes with a fire almost unquenchable. That which



which I now beheld, arose from negligence of this kind, and soon extended itself over a space of forty wersts; continuing its ravages for many days, consuming all the outstanding corn, ricks, hovels, in short, every thing in its devastating path: the track it left was dreadful.

#### COUNT PLATOFF.

On being ushered as a stranger into an apartment, where I was met by the Attaman's secretary, (the only person in his establishment who could speak French;) I mentioned my name to him; and the good gentleman's joyous surprise was no unpleasant token of his chief's welcome. I did not delay being conducted to the Attaman's presence; and words cannot express the hospitable greeting of the kind old man. He embraced me, and repeatedly congratulated himself on the events, whatever they might have been, which had induced me to change my route to that of his territory. When he could spare me to proceed, he said, he would pledge himself that I should have every facility in his power to bring me to Tiflis in safety. The police officer of Tcherkask being in the room, was ordered to provide me suitable quarters in the town; but the Attaman's table was to be mine, and he commanded an equipage to be placed entirely at my disposal. I urged that my stay must be short; but he would not hear of my leaving him till I had shared with him the honour of a visit he was then expecting from his imperial highness the Grand Duke Michael. Anxious as I was to lose no time in crossing the Caucasus, I could not withstand persuasions flowing from a heart so kindly to myself, and grateful to my country. He expressed, in the most enthusiastic language, his sense of the attentions bestowed on him by all ranks of persons during his stay in England, in the year 1814; he said, that independent of private respect for individuals, he must always consider himself fortunate when circumstances brought any Englishman into the Donskoy country, to whom he might evince his gratitude.

I passed the remainder of the day with my venerable host; and on my return to the city, found most comfortable quarters, to which, in my absence, my carriage, servants, &c., had been carefully transferred. All were placed under a guard of honour, which was to hold attendance there during my stay at Tcherkask.

Next morning Count Platoff called upon me to see how his hospitable orders had been fulfilled. He took me to dine with him at his house in Tcherkask, whither he was going to inspect the preparations he had ordered for welcoming his imperial highness the Grand Duke Michael.

The hour of dinner, in this country, is generally two o'clock: but Count Platoff always dined at five, or sometimes a little later. The manner of serving the repast differs in nothing from the style at Moscow, excepting that more wine is drank. The wines most in use, came from the Greek islands; yet his Excellency boasts his own red and white champagnes of the Don, which, when old, are hardly inferior to the wines of that name in France. I drank at the Attaman's table another sort of red wine, as excellent as any from Bourdeaux. It is made by a family of Germans, whom his excellency brought from the Rhine. And, from these specimens, I have little doubt that were the like culture of the grape, and similar treatment of the juice when pressed from the fruit, pursued throughout the country, the Donskoy vineyards would produce wines that might rival, not only those of Greece, but of France and Germany.

Game is abundant here, and of the most delicious sort, particularly bustards, pheasants, partridges, &c. &c. Fish, too, is in equal plenty; and as a luxury, sturgeon holds an eminent place. Indeed, good cheer of all kinds is procured at a very moderate expense; and if I may be allowed to judge by the liberal examples I saw, the bounties of nature are neither neglected nor churlishly appropriated by the natives of the Don.

#### COSSACK WOMEN.

The usual female appearance is short stature; faces of strong Tartar features, with eyes, however, almost invariably large and dark. The style of dress is decidedly fashioned from the east. A sort of chemisette, (or small shift,) of coloured linen, buttoned round the neck, and with sleeves to the wrist; a pair of trowsers, of similar stuff, are covered by a silk caftan, reaching as low as the ankles. This upper garment is fastened from the neck to the bottom of the waist, with buttons of small pearls, in form and workmanship like those in gold or silver from the Brazils. The waist is bound with a girdle also, ornamented with pearls; and frequently clasped

clasped by a diamond buckle. The heads of married ladies are adorned with, literally, a silken night-cap, which is wrapped about with a gayly-coloured handkerchief, in the form of a fillet. The unmarried, (like the damsels in Russia of the lower class,) wear their hair in a long plait down their backs; but with this difference from the Russian girl,—instead of a bunch of ribbons at the termination of the plait, the handkerchief with which the head is bound, twists round the braid, nearly to its end, something in the manner of the Corsican caps.

#### MOUNTAINS OF CAUCASUS.

No pen can express the emotion which the sudden burst of this sublime range excited in my mind. I had seen almost all the wildest and most gigantic chains in Portugal and Spain, but none gave me an idea of the vastness and grandeur of that I now contemplated. This seemed Nature's bulwark between the nations of Europe and of Asia. Elborus, amongst whose rocks tradition reports Prometheus to have been chained, stood, clad in primeval snows, a world of mountains in itself, towering above all, its white and radiant summits mingling with the heavens; while the pale and countless heads of the subordinate range, high in themselves, but far beneath its altitude, stretched along the horizon, till lost to sight in the soft fleeces of the clouds. Several rough and huge masses of black rock rose from the intermediate plain; their size was mountainous; but being viewed near the mighty Caucasus, and compared with them, they appeared little more than hills; yet the contrast was fine, their dark brows giving greater effect to the dazzling summits which towered above them. Poets hardly feign, when they talk of the genius of a place. I know not who could behold Caucasus, and not feel the spirit of its sublime solitudes aving his soul.

#### FEMALE BATHS AT TIFLIS.

I was urged by the gentleman who accompanied me, to try if we could not get a glimpse into the baths dedicated to the fair sex. The attempt seemed wild; but, to please him, I turned towards the building, and, to our astonishment, found no difficulty in entering. An old woman was standing at the door, and she, without the least scruple, not only shewed us the way, but played our sybil the whole while.

In one of the bathing-rooms nearest to the door we found a great number of

naked children, of different infantine ages, immersed in a circular bath in the middle of the chamber, where their mothers were occupied in washing and rubbing them. The forms of children are always lovely; and, altogether, there being a regularity, and its consequent cleanliness, attending the adjustment of their little persons, we looked on, without receiving any of those disagreeable impressions which had disgusted us in the baths of their fathers. Passing through this apartment, without any remark of surprise or displeasure from the mothers of the children, we entered a much larger chamber, well lighted, and higher vaulted in the roof. No water was seen here; but a stone divan, spread with carpets and mattresses, was placed round the room, and on it lay, or sat, women in every attitude and occupation consequent on an Asiatic bath. Some were half dressed, and others hardly had a covering. They were attended by servants, employed in rubbing the fair forms of these ladies with dry cloths, or dyeing their hair and eye-brows, or finally painting, or rather enamelling, their faces. On quitting this apartment (which we did as easily as we entered it, without creating the least alarm or astonishment at our audacity,) we passed into the place from whence they had just emerged from the water. Here we found a vast cavern-like chamber, gloomily lighted, and smelling most potently of sulphuric evaporations, which ascended from nearly twenty deep excavations. Through these filmy vapours, wreathing like smoke over the surface of a boiling cauldron, we could distinguish the figures of women, in every posture, perhaps, which the fancy of man could devise for the sculpture of bathing goddesses. But, I confess, we were as much shocked as surprised, at the unblushing coolness with which the Georgian Venuses continued their ablutions, after they had observed our entrance; they seemed to have as little modest covering on their minds, as on their bodies; and the whole scene became so unpleasant, that, declining our conductress's offer to shew us farther, we made good our retreat, fully satisfied with the extent of our gratified curiosity.

Persons who bathe for health do not remain longer than a few minutes, or whatever time may be prescribed, in the water; but when the bath is taken



for pleasure, these people are so fond of it, that like the Turks in the case of opium, they prolong its application to such an extent, as ultimately to be equally injurious to their strength and personal appearance. Some pass many hours every day in this debilitating atmosphere, independent of one whole day in each week; great part of which however, is spared from the water, to be spent in making up their faces, blackening the hair, eye-brows and eye-lashes, so as to render only occasional repairs necessary during the ensuing week. Thus occupied in the vaulted room, these Eastern goddesses, growing in renewed beauty under the hands of their attendant graces, meet each other in social conference; discussing family anecdotes, or little scandals of their acquaintance; and, not unfrequently, laying as entertaining grounds of retaliation, by the arrangement of some little intrigue of their own. For, I am told, there are days in the week when any lady may engage the bath for herself alone, or with any other party she may choose to introduce as her companion. The good dame who was our conductress, I understood, is never backward in preparing such accommodation.

#### CIRCISSIAN WOMEN.

They are taught by their mothers not merely the use of the needle in decorative works, but to make their own clothes, and those of the men of their family. Soon after a female infant is born, her waist is encircled by a leathern bandage, sewn tight, and which only gives way afterwards to the natural growth of the child. It is then replaced by another; and so on till the shape is completely formed, according to the taste of the country. The first night of her nuptials, the husband cuts the cincture with his poignard; a custom something dangerous, and certainly terrific to the blushing bride. After marriage, the women are kept very close, not even their husband's own relations being suffered to visit them; but what seems an extraordinary inconsistency, a man has no objection to allow that privilege to a stranger, whom he permits to enter the sacred precincts of his home, without himself to be a guard over its decorum. For it is a rule with the Circassians never to be seen by a third person in the presence of their wives; and they observe it strictly to their latest years.

On the morning of the celebration of a marriage, the bride presents her in-

tended husband with a coat of mail, helmet, and all other articles necessary for a full equipment for war. Her father, on the same day, gives her a small portion of her dowry; while he, at the same time, receives from his son-in-law, an exchange of genealogies; a punctilio, on which they all pique themselves with as great a nicety, as on any point of personal honour; every man being more or less esteemed, according to the purity and illustrious names of his descent. When the first child of the marriage is born, the father of the bride pays up the residue of her fortune to the husband; presenting her, at the same auspicious moment, with the distinguishing badges of married women (never put on with this tribe until offspring is the fruit of union,) which honourable marks are, a long white veil over a sort of red coif; all the rest of the dress being white; also. Indeed, white is universal with the women, married and single, but the men always wear colours. The wife has the care of her husband's arms and armour; and she is so habitually anxious he should not disgrace them, that if she have the most distant idea he has used them with less bravery, in any particular action, than his brethren, she never ceases assailing him with reproach and derision, till he washes away the stain of imputed cowardice, either in the blood of his enemies or his own. At present, the professed religion of these people is Mahometan; but this sort of female heroism, speaks more like the high mind of a Spartan virgin or a Roman matron, than one of the soulless daughters of the Arabian prophet. Formerly the Christian faith had made some progress among them, but not a vestige of its ordinances is now to be found. Hospitality, however, is an eminent virtue with the tribe of the true Circassians; and it is no inconsequential one, in the remote regions of savage men, and more savage hostility. One of the courtesies peculiarly reserved by this tribe, to do honour to strangers, I have already mentioned; that of admitting them to the sacredness of their domestic hearths; but this sort of welcome goes still farther, and even to a preposterous length (to say the least of it) amongst other tribes of the Caucasus, and particularly that of Kistiy. When a traveller arrives at one of their abodes, the host orders one of his daughters to do the honours of his reception, to take care of his horse and baggage,



to prepare his meals, and when night comes on, to share his bed. The refusal of the latter part of the entertainment, would be considered as a great affront to the young lady and her father. The natives of a part of Lapland, not very far from Torneo, have a similar custom; but then it is the wife of the host, whom he delivers into the bosom of his guest; and she remains with the stranger as his exclusive property, during the whole of his sojourn under her husband's roof. This fact I learnt while I was in that part of the world, during the months of December and January, in the severe winter of 1812-13.

#### AVALANCHE IN CAUCASUS.

The pale summit of the mountain Kasibek, on the side which shelves down into the dark valley between Derial and the village which bears the mountain's name, had been seen abruptly to move. In an instant it was launched forward; and nothing was now beheld for the shaken snow and dreadful overshadowing of the falling destruction. The noise that accompanied it was the most stunning, bursting, and rolling onward, of all that must make death certain. As the avalanche rushed, huge masses of rock, rifted from the mountain's side, were driven before it: and the snows and ice of centuries, pouring down in immense shattered forms and rending heaps, fell like the fall of an earthquake; covering from human eyes, villages, valleys, and people! What an awful moment, when all was still! when the dreadful cries of man and beast were heard no more; and the tremendous avalanche lay a vast, motionless, white shroud on all around.

#### HOUSE IN CAUCASUS.

Within is a room which fills the whole compass of the house, being from sixteen to eighteen feet wide, and often of still greater length; a size we might deem ill-proportioned to the outward lowness of the dwelling; but it is dug three or four feet below the surface of the earth, which gives a height to the apartment, not to be anticipated from without. At one end, commonly near the door, a space is always left untouched by the spade, sufficient to form a sort of distinct chamber; but not otherwise divided from the sunken part, than by the more elevated floor. At one side of this superior quarter, we find the hearth with its chimney; and opposite to them, a small hole in

the roof, to admit light. The floor is the bare earth, beaten very hard; but coarse carpets are spread along the sides for the people to sit and sleep on. No table or stools are visible. The walls are merely dried mud, with something like cupboards left in them, to hold the little property of the family. Directly over the fire-place, we find a small hollow of the same kind, for the reception of a hand-lamp; and this they never failed lighting up, whenever I happened to be their guest, though I always on such occasions burnt my own candles. So much for the human-habitable part of this sepulchral-like abode; the rest of it, that is, the pit, was assigned to the pigs, sheep, horses, &c. of the family.

#### MONASTERY OF EITCH-MAI-ADZEN.

A fragment of the ark, which had havened in the mountain, under whose shadow this venerable monastery has continued for so many centuries in perfect safety. The circumstances which brought the relic into the possession of the fathers, is thus related:—Many hundred years ago, a certain pious monk of the order, undertook the hitherto unattempted [Qu? unaccomplished] task of ascending to the top of the mountain, to find the remains of the sacred vessel, and to bring away some part of it, to receive a due shrine in the church at the foot of Ararat. But ere he had gone far over the snows of the last terrible regions of ice and cold, he fell asleep, and an angel appearing to him, in a vision, told him, that beyond such a point no mortal since the descent of Noah was permitted to pass; but that, in reward to the singular piety of the convent, a heavenly messenger had been commanded to bring to this, its devout brother, a plank of the holy ship; which, at his awaking, he would find at his side. When the monk arose, he found it was as the angel had said, and the remainder of the long story may easily be guessed at.

#### MOSQUES.

Of the two hundred and fifty mosques mentioned by Chardin, the ruins of only three are visible. The most considerable is that of Ali Shah, erected nearly six hundred years ago, by Ali Kaja; and which still presents lofty arches, and the mouldering vaulted work of splendid domes. The whole of the building, within and without, has been eased with lackered tiles of porcelain, adjusted into intricate, and elaborate

elaborate figures, with an ingenuity and taste that would honour the most accomplished artists of any age. The colours of these decorations are green, dark and light blue, interspersed with Arabic sentences in letters of gold; and a broad band of such legends, formed in white, upon this beautifully varied ground, and interwoven with flowers in green and gold, winds round the entire extent of the building. This fine ruin is within the new fortifications of the city, as are also the remains of the arch or citadel. In former times, it is said to have contained the royal palace with its attendant mosque. Very legible traces of these different structures are yet to be found within its lofty though riven walls. The height of those walls may be about eighty feet, commanding an extensive view on every side, over the lately erected works, and making a conspicuous object to a great distance from the town. The materials of the whole structure are of brick, and put together with the nicest care. Indeed, that so much of it exists after the general overthrow by two earthquakes, proves the excellence of its workmanship. Part of it is now used as an arsenal; and also to a very dismal purpose. A few years ago, a woman was precipitated from the top of the highest point of its wall, into the ditch beneath, as a punishment for the murder of her husband; a crime till then almost unheard of in the annals of Persian domestic life.

#### MINISTERIAL DINNER.

A few minutes elapsed, says Sir Robert, before the prime minister made his appearance. On his entrance we all rose, and, on being re-seated, he bowed to each person according to his rank, uttering at the same time a compliment befitting the esteemed importance of the guest. The routine of the entertainment was then as follows:—“kaliouns were presented; then coffee, served in very small cups, and without cream or sugar. Kaliouns succeeded; then tea, in large cups; and this, over conversation, filled an interval of ten minutes, when the minister gave a signal for dinner to be brought. Several servants immediately entered, bearing a long narrow roll of flowered cotton in their arms, which they laid down and spread before the whole company, who now occupied both sides of the room. This drapery was placed close to our knees. The next service was to set a piece of thin sort of bread

or cake before each guest, to be used as a plate and napkin. Then came a tray between every two persons, containing the following articles of food: two bowls of sherbet, each provided with a wooden spoon of delicate and elegant workmanship; a couple of dishes of pillau, composed of rice soaked in oil or butter, boiled fowls, raisins, and a little saffron. Two plates, with melons sliced; two others, containing a dozen kabbobs, or morsels of dry boiled meat; and a dish presenting a fowl roasted to a cinder. The whole party along the extended web being in like manner supplied, the host gave the sign for falling to; a command that seemed to be understood literally, for every back became bent, every face was brought close to the point of attack, and every jaw, in an instant, was in motion. This is done by a marvellous dexterity in gathering up the rice, or victuals of any kind, with the right hand, and almost at the same moment thrusting it into the mouth. The left hand is never used by the Persians but in the humblest offices; however, during meals at least, the honoured member certainly does the business of two, for no cessation could be observed in the active passage of meat, melon, sherbet, &c. from the board to the mouths of the grave and distinguished assembly. I must say I never saw a more silent repast in my whole life, nor one where the sounds of mastication were so audible. In some countries it may be “merry in the hall, when heads wag all:” but here I could only think of a similar range of respectable quadrupeds, with their heads not farther from their troughs than ours were from the trays. For my part, whenever I wished to avail myself of the heaps of good provender on mine, (the tray) at every attempt to throw a little rice into my mouth, it disappeared up my sleeve; so that after several unsuccessful essays, I gave up the enjoyment of this most savoury dish of the feast, and contented myself with a dry kabbob or two.

When the servants cleared away, it was in the order that the things had been put down. A silver-plated jug, with a long spout, accompanied by a basin of the same metal, was carried round to every guest, by an attendant, who poured water from the jug on our right hands, which we held in succession over the basin, while each individual cleansed his beard or mustachios from the remnants of dinner.



We had no towel to dry one or the other; save our own pocket-handkerchiefs; the bread-napkin or plate having no capability but to be eaten off, and to wipe the ends of the fingers between every new plunge into the opposite dish. A *kalioun*, with tea, followed; and continued, with a few interruptions, during the conversation which had broken the dead silence on the departure of the rolled-up web and its appendages. A fresh *kalioun* finished the entertainment, and we then rose to take our leave."

#### POISONOUS INSECT.

The town of Mianna, and its immediately adjacent villages, are infested with a plague they have found it impossible to eradicate, in the form of a small but poisonous bug, which breeds in myriads in all the old houses, and may be seen creeping over every part of their walls, of the size and shape of the bugs in Europe, only a little flatter and in colour of a bright red. Its bite is mortal, producing death at the expiration of eight or nine months. Strangers of every sort, not merely foreigners, but the persons not usually inhabiting the town or its vicinity, are liable to be thus poisoned; while the people themselves or the adjacent peasantry are either never bitten, or if so, the consequences are not more baneful than those of the least noxious insect.

#### MURDER OF MR. BROWNE.

This enterprising traveller, who had perfected himself in the Turkish language, assumed the Turkish dress, and, thus equipped, set forward with an intent to penetrate through Khorasan. So little was danger from attacks of any kind apprehended, by the persons best acquainted with the state of the country, that no difficulties whatever were suggested as likely to meet him, and accordingly he proceeded in full confidence. Having reached the pass of Irak, he stopped at the Caravansary to take a little refreshment. That over, he remounted his horse; and, leaving his servant to pack up the articles he had been using, and then follow him, he rode gently forward along the mountains. Mr. Browne had scarcely proceeded half a mile, when suddenly two men on foot came up behind him; one of whom, with a blow from a club, before he was aware, struck him senseless from his horse. Several other villains, at the same instant, sprang from hollows in the hills, and bound him hand and foot. At this moment they

offered him no further personal violence; but as soon as he had recovered from the stupor, occasioned by the first mode of attack, he looked round and saw the robbers plundering both his baggage and his servant, the man having come forward on the road in obedience to the commands of his master. When the depredators found their victim restored to observation, they told him it was their intention to put an end to his life, but that was not the place where the final stroke should be made. Mr. Browne, incapable of resistance, calmly listened to his own sentence, but intreated them to spare his poor servant, and allow him to depart with his papers, which could be of no use to them. All this they granted; and what may appear still more extraordinary, these ferocious brigands, to whom the acquisition of arms must be as the staff of life, made the man a present of his master's pistols and double-barrelled gun: but they were English, and the marks might have betrayed the new possessors. These singular robbers then permitted Mr. Browne to see his servant safe out of sight, before they laid further hands on himself; after which they carried him, and the property they had reserved for themselves, into a valley on the opposite side of the Kizzilouzan; and, without parley, terminated his existence, it is supposed, by strangulation. They stripped his corpse of every part of his raiment, and then left it on the open ground, a prey to wolves and other wild animals. The servant, meanwhile, made the best of his way towards Tabreez, where he related the tale I have just told.

#### THE SEAT OF ASSASSINS.

The faith of these people was a wild aberration from the Mahomedan creed, mingling with its laws and fatalities the transigatory doctrines of the Hindoos; and, in consequence, they believed that their prince or iman was a successive incarnation of the Great Prophet, and that every behest of his to good or evil, must be obeyed as implicitly as the word of God himself. The first of this tribe who arrogated these divine pretensions, was Hassan Saheb; a man whose domineering passions, consummate subtlety, and persevering spirit of enterprize, perfectly fitted for his plan of imposture. He appeared about the year 1090; and by various intrigues, and singular mysterious deportment, as well as so invincible a courage that few dared to resist that approached it.



it; he inspired the ignorant barbarians around him with a firm belief in his mission, and an enthusiastic devotion to himself. His despotic authority followed of course. Once secure of his empire over these mountain hordes; he secured every pass with fastnesses; and holding himself totally independent of the surrounding states, he spread his colonies over Elborz, and along the whole range of hills to beyond Tabreez; whence they issued forth, singly or in bands, at the command of their iman, or his deputed emissaries, to destroy by open assault, ambuscade, or private murder, all people or persons that were obnoxious either to his ambition or his avarice. Christians, Jews, Mahomedans of Omar or of Ali, all were alike the subjects of his excommunication; and he sold his dagger, or rather that of his followers, to whatever party were vile enough to buy the blood of their enemies. There was a mystical obscurity about his person, and in the views of his widely extending government, with a dauntless determination of proceeding, which held the princes of that dark age in a kind of superstitious awe. Jealous of his sway, and abhorring his tenets: contemning his divine pretensions, yet doubting whether he did not possess some super-human means of mischief; they dreaded a power, which seemed to hang over themselves and people with constant threatening, though never showing when nor where it would strike. He soon acquired from these appalled sovereigns, the vague but supreme title of Sheik-ul-Jehal, or lord of the mountains; while in the minds of the most superstitious people, he might well be considered one of the dreadful Decus, or Demons of the waste.

It so happened, that for more than two centuries, in short, from their accession to their extinction, every successor of the first Iman inherited the same dispositions to turn the blind zeal of their followers to the worst purposes. A colony of these fanatics, under the leading of one of Hassan Sabeb's most odious representatives, settled themselves among the heights of Lebanon, and have been variously called Ismaelians, Bathenians, or Assassins. That colony is the best known to European historians, from the horrible enormities which its people committed in the towns and villages of the Holy Land; and not less so on the persons and lives of some of our most gallant crusaders.

It is woeful to read who were the victims of these savages; but often much more horrible to turn the page and find who were their employers. Their universal violence, however, at last, armed every hand against them; and, much about the same time, towards the end of the thirteenth century, they were rooted out of Syria and Egypt, (whither they had extended themselves) and from their original seats in Persia; leaving nothing but their appropriate appellation of assassins behind them; no longer to be considered what it had originally imported, the mere distinguishing name of a sect, but to have severally affixed from age to age hereafter, as a peculiar brand of infamy, on every treacherous, secret, or hired murderer.

Halukoo, the Mogul conqueror of Persia and of the family of the famous Zingis Khan, was the prince whose victorious arms almost repaid to his new dominions, the devastations of his conquest, by the entire extirpation of the lawless race, which had so long preyed on the vitals of the country.

MIRZA SHEFFY, PREMIER OF PERSIA.

His station near the sovereign gives him a kind of reflecting consequence, that makes a nod or a smile from him so full of a similar quality, that it may shed honour *ad infinitum* downwards; graduating dignity, according to its distance from the original fountain of favour. First one happy courtier, and then another, had received these marks of peculiar grace; and, in consequence, became the little centre of a temporary adulation from hundreds; many of whom envied the favour they sought to conciliate, even at second or third hand. Amongst the latter order of suitors was a rich, but otherwise inconsiderable individual, who had long attended Mirza Sheffy's levees, without having received the slightest notice; but chancing one day to find the minister alone for a few moments, he seized the opportunity, and thus addressed him:—

“I have had the honour of placing myself, for these many months back, in your Excellency's sight, in the midst of your crowded halls, and yet have never had the happiness of receiving a single glance. But if your Excellency would condescend, in the next assembly of your visitors, to *rise a little* on my entrance, such a distinction would be the height of my ambition; I should henceforth be held of consequence in the eyes of the khans. And for this

honour

honour I would give your Excellency a consideration of one hundred tomanis."

It was an argument his Excellency liked so well, he closed with the proposal, and the time for the solemn investing-dignity was arranged for the next day. The happy man took care not to make his appearance till the divan of the minister was pretty well filled. He then presented himself on the most conspicuous part of the carpet, big with ideas of the ever-growing honours of which that moment was to make him master. He looked proudly round on the rest of the khans, while Mirza Sheffy, half raising himself from his seat, by his knuckles, and fixing his eyes gravely on him, to the no small astonishment of the rest of the company, exclaimed, "Is that enough?" The man was so overcome with confusion, he hurried from the room; leaving his distinction and his money alike with the minister; but taking with him the useful lesson, that bought honours are generally paid with disgrace. The laugh for once went without doubt of sincerity, with the great man; and his smiles became of still higher value, since it had been proved that he set them above price.

#### PALACE OF ISPAHAN.

The *Chehel Setoon*, or Palace of Forty Pillars, was the favourite residence of the latter Sefi kings; and certainly, when we turned into the grand avenue, and the palace broke upon us, I thought description was put to silence. Indeed, words can seldom give any thing like a just idea of the very intricate objects of sight; but, for the satisfaction of my readers, curious in comparing the taste of times and countries, I shall attempt some detail of this Persian Versailles. The exhaustless profusion of its splendid material, reflected, not merely their own golden or crystal lights on each other, but all the variegated colours of the garden; so that the whole surface seemed formed of polished silver and mother-of-pearl, set with precious stones. In short, as I said before, the scene might well have appeared in an Eastern poet's dream, or some magic vision, in the wonderful tales of an *Arabian night*.

When we drew near, I found the entire front of the building open to the garden; the roof being sustained by a double range of columns, the height of which measured eleven Persian yards, (a Persian yard being forty-four inches) hence they rose upwards of forty feet.

Each column shoots up from the united backs of four lions, of white marble: and the shafts of the columns rising from these extraordinary bases, were covered with the arabesque patterns, and foliages, in looking-glass, gilding and painting; some twisting spirally; others winding in golden wreaths, or running into lozenges, stars, connecting circles, and I know not what intricacies of fancy and ingenious workmanship. The ceiling was equally iris-hued, with flowers, fruits, birds, butterflies, and even couching tigers, in gold, silver, and painting, amidst hundreds of intermingling compartments of glittering mirror. At some distance, within this open chamber, are two more pillars of similar taste to the range; and from their capital springs a spacious arch, forming the entrance to a vast interior saloon; in which all the caprices and labours and cost of Eastern magnificence, have been lavished to an incredible prodigality. The pillars, the walls, the ceiling, might be a study for ages, for designers in these gorgeous labyrinthine ornaments. The floors of both apartments were covered with the richest carpets, of the era in which the building was constructed, the age of Shah Abbas, and were as fresh as if just laid down; there needs no other proof of the purity of the climate. From one angle of the interior chamber, two low folding-doors opened into a very spacious and lofty hall, the sides of which were hung with pictures of various dimensions, most of them descriptive of convivial scenes; and the doors, and pannels of the room near the floor, being also emblazoned with the same merry-making subjects, fully declared the purpose of the place. But a very odd addition was made to the ornaments of the wall. Little recesses spotted its lower range, taking the shapes of bottles, flaggons, goblets, and other useful vessels, all equally indispensable, in those days, at a Persian feast. Very different from the temperance which now presides there; and how directly the reverse of the abstemiousness and its effects, that marked the board of the great Cyrus!

Six pictures of a very large size, occupy the walls of this banquetting-chamber, from the ceiling to within eight or ten feet of the floor. Four of these represent royal entertainments, given to different ambassadors during the reigns of Shah Abbas the First, *alias* the Great; of his grandson, Abbas the

the Second; and of Shah Thamas, or Tamasp, as it is sometimes written. The two other pictures are battle-pieces. Every one of these different subjects are portrayed with the most scrupulous exactness, as far as the still life could be copied. The golden vases, and other vessels in the banquetting-scenes, with the musical instruments, and every detail in the dresses of the persons present, are painted with an almost Flemish precision. Wine (the peculiar bane of the Sefi race) appears the great vehicle of enjoyment at these feasts; an air of carouse being in all the figures, and the goblets disposed with the most anacreontic profusion. The guests are also entertained with a variety of dancing-girls, whose attitude and costumes sufficiently show the second vice of the times, and explain the countries whence they come.

The warlike pictures are defined with equal nicety; the trappings of the horses, the arms of the heroes, and even to the blood-red wounds of the combatants. One of the battles represents the troops of the valiant Shah Tamasp the First (the son of Shah Ismail, the beginner of the Sefi dynasty) engaging the troops of the Sultan Soliman. The Persian king is depicted in the act of cleaving a grim Janissary 'from head to saddle-bow;' and the weapon having nearly reached the last point of its aim, the artist has marked its dreadful journey down the body of the man, with a long red streak, following the royal blade. But, nevertheless, the indivisible Turk continued to sit bolt upright, firm in his stirrups, and as life-like in visage, as the most conquering hero in the piece.

Ridiculous as the execution of these pictures may be in some respects, they are invaluable as registers of the manners of the times, of the general aspect of the persons they are designed to commemorate, and of the costumes of the several nations assembled at the feasts, or engaged in the battles. Large turbans, full mustachios, and smooth-shaven chins, were then the fashion in Persia; which has now given place to the high, narrow, black cap of sheep-skin, and the long bushy beard: the latter appendage having been a costume of the empire many centuries before.

The sixth large picture is of more modern date, and a very sorry specimen of the art indeed.

## TEN YEARS' EXILE;

OR,

MEMOIRS,

OF THAT

*Interesting Period of the Life*

OF THE

BARONESS DE STAËL HOLSTEIN,

WRITTEN BY HERSELF,

DURING THE

*Years 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813,*

And now first published from the original  
Manuscript,

BY HER SON.

Octavo, 12s.

[This production consists of fragments of Memoirs, which M. de Staël had intended to complete at her leisure, and which would probably have undergone alterations, if a longer life had been allowed her to revise and finish them. The narrative begins in 1800, two years previous to her first exile, and stops at 1804, after the death of M. Necker. It recommences in 1810, and breaks off abruptly at her arrival in Sweden, in the autumn of 1812. Many of the circumstances, though trifling, are too curious to be neglected, at the same time M. de Staël was an intriguing politician and wrote as a partizan with womanish feeling.]

### CAUSES OF BONAPARTE'S ANIMOSITY AGAINST ME.

THE Emperor Napoleon, whose character exhibits itself entire in every action of his life, has persecuted me with a minute anxiety, with an ever-increasing activity, with an inflexible rudeness; and my connections with him contributed to make him known to me, long before Europe had discovered the key of the enigma.

Shortly after the 18th Brumaire, Bonaparte had heard that I had been speaking strongly in my own parties, against that dawning oppression, whose progress I foresaw as clearly as if the future had been revealed to me. Joseph Bonaparte, whose understanding and conversation I liked very much, came to see me, and told me, "My brother complains of you. Why, said he to me yesterday, why does not Madame de Staël attach herself to my government? what is it she wants? the payment of the deposit of her father? I will give orders for it: a residence in Paris? I will allow it her. In short, what



what is it she wishes?" "Good God!" replied I, "it is not what I wish, but what I think, that is in question." I know not if this answer was reported to him, but if it was, I am certain that he attached no meaning to it; for he believes in the sincerity of no one's opinions; he considers every kind of morality as nothing more than a form, to which no more meaning is attached than to the conclusion of a letter; and as the having assured any one that you are his most humble servant would not entitle him to ask any thing of you, so if any one says that he is a lover of liberty,—that he believes in God,—that he prefers his conscience to his interest, Bonaparte considers such professions only as an adherence to custom, or as the regular means of forwarding ambitious views or selfish calculations.

#### HER COTERIES.

On the eve of the day when Benjamin Constant was to deliver a speech in opposition to Bonaparte's government, I had a party, among whom were Lucien Bonaparte, MM. \*\*\* , \*\*\* , \*\*\* , and several others, whose conversation in different degrees possesses that constant novelty of interest which is produced by the strength of ideas and the grace of expression. Every one of these persons, with the exception of Lucien, tired of being proscribed by the directory, was preparing to serve the new government, requiring only to be well rewarded for their devotion to its power. Benjamin Constant came up and whispered to me, "Your drawing-room is now filled with persons with whom you are pleased: if I speak, to-morrow it will be deserted:—think well of it." "We must follow our conviction," said I to him. This reply was dictated by enthusiasm; but, I confess, if I had foreseen what I have suffered since that day, I should not have had the firmness to refuse M. Constant's offer of renouncing his project, in order not to compromise me.

On the day when the signal of opposition was exhibited in the tribunate by my friend, I had invited several persons whose society I was fond of, but all of whom were attached to the new government. At five o'clock I had received ten notes of apology: the first and second I bore tolerably well, but as they succeeded each other rapidly, I began to be alarmed. In vain did I appeal to my conscience, which advised me to renounce all the pleasures attached to the favour of Bonaparte: I

was blamed by so many honorable people, that I knew not how to support myself on my own way of thinking.

#### CONVERSATION OF MY FATHER WITH BONAPARTE.

Bonaparte set out in the spring of 1800, to make the campaign of Italy, which was distinguished by the battle of Marengo. He went by Geneva, and as he expressed a desire to see M. Necker, my father waited upon him, more with the hope of serving me, than from any other motive. Bonaparte received him extremely well, and talked to him of his plans of the moment, with that sort of confidence which is in his character, or rather in his calculation; for it is thus we must always style his character. My father, at first seeing him, experienced nothing of the impression which I did; he felt no restraint in his presence, and found nothing extraordinary in his conversation. I have endeavoured to account to myself for this difference in our opinions of the same person; and, I believe, that it arose, first, because the simple and unaffected dignity of my father's manners ensured him the respect of all who conversed with him; and second, because the kind of superiority attached to Bonaparte proceeding more from ability in evil action, than from the elevation of good thoughts, his conversation cannot make us conceive what distinguishes him; he neither could nor would explain his own Machiavelian instinct.

My father uttered not a word to him of his two millions deposited in the public treasury; he did not wish to appear interested but for me, and said to him, among other things, that as the first consul loved to surround himself with illustrious names, he ought to feel equal pleasure in encouraging persons of celebrated talent, as the ornament of his power. Bonaparte replied to him very obligingly, and the result of this conversation ensured me, at least for some time longer, a residence in France. This was the last occasion when my father's protecting hand was extended over my existence; he has not been a witness of the cruel persecution I have since endured, and which would have irritated him even more than myself.

I arrived in Switzerland to pass the summer according to custom with my father, nearly about the same time when the French army was crossing the Alps. Large bodies of troops were seen continually passing through these

peaceful countries, which the majestic boundary of the Alps ought to shelter from political storms. In these beautiful summer evenings, on the borders of the lake of Geneva, I was almost ashamed, in the presence of that beautiful sky and pure water, of the disquietude I felt respecting the affairs of this world: but it was impossible for me to overcome my internal agitation: *I could not help wishing that Bonaparte might be beaten*, as that seemed the only means of stopping the progress of his tyranny. I durst not, however, avow this wish, and the prefect of the Leman, M. Eymar (an old deputy to the Constituent Assembly,) recollecting the period when we cherished together the hope of liberty, was continually sending me couriers to inform me of the progress of the French in Italy. It would have been difficult for me to make M. Eymar (who was in other respects a most interesting character,) comprehend that the happiness of France required that her army should then meet with reverses, and I received the supposed good news which he sent me, with a degree of restraint which was very little in unison with my character.

#### TOUSSAINT-LOUVERTURE.

It was at this period that Bonaparte sent General Leclerc to Saint Domingo, and designated him in his decree *our* brother-in-law. This first royal *we*, which associated the French with the prosperity of this family, was a most bitter pill to me. He obliged his beautiful sister to accompany her husband to Saint Domingo, where her health was completely ruined; a singular act of despotism for a man who is not accustomed to great severity of principles in those about his person; but he makes use of morality only to harass some and dazzle others. A peace was in the sequel concluded with the chief of the negroes, Toussaint-Louverture. This man was, no doubt, a great criminal; but Bonaparte had signed conditions with him, in complete violation of which Toussaint was conducted to the prison of Joux, in France, where he ended his days in the most miserable manner.

#### HER BANISHMENT.

Madame Recamier, so celebrated for her beauty, and whose character is even expressed in her beauty, proposed to me to come and live at her country seat at St. Brice, at two leagues from Paris. I accepted her offer, for I had no idea that I could thereby injure a person so

much a stranger to political affairs; I believed her protected against every thing, notwithstanding the generosity of her character. I found collected there a most delightful society, and there I enjoyed for the last time, all that I was about to quit. It was during this stormy period of my existence, that I received the speech of Mr. Mackintosh; there I read those pages, where he gives us the portrait of a Jacobin, who had made himself an object of terror during the revolution to children, women and old men, and who is now bending himself double under the rod of the Corsican, who ravishes from him, even to the last atom of that liberty, for which he pretended to have taken arms. This *morceau* of the finest eloquence touched me to my very soul; it is the privilege of superior writers sometimes, unwittingly, to solace the unfortunate in all countries, and all times. France was in a state of such complete silence around me; that this voice, which suddenly responded to my soul, seemed to me to come down from heaven; it came from a land of liberty. After having passed a few days with Madame Recamier, without hearing my banishment at all spoken of, I persuaded myself that Bonaparte had renounced it. Nothing is more common than to tranquillize ourselves against a threatened danger, when we see no symptoms of it around us. I felt so little disposition to enter into any hostile plan or action against this man, that I thought it impossible for him not to leave me in peace; and after some days longer, I returned to my own country seat, satisfied that he had adjourned his resolution against me, and was contented with having frightened me. In truth I had been sufficiently so, not to make me change my opinion, or oblige me to deny it; but to repress completely that remnant of republican habit which had led me the year before, to speak with too much openness.

I was at table with three of my friends, in a room which commanded a view of the high road, and the entrance gate; it was now the end of September. At four o'clock, a man in a brown coat, on horseback, stops at the gate and rings: I was then certain of my fate. He asked for me, and I went to receive him in the garden. In walking towards him, the perfume of the flowers, and the beauty of the sun particularly struck me. How different are the sensations which affect



us from the combinations of society, from those of nature! This man informed me, that he was the commandant of the gendarmerie of Versailles, but that his orders were to go out of uniform, that he might not alarm me; he shewed me a letter signed by Bonaparte, which contained the order to banish me to forty leagues distance from Paris, with an injunction to make me depart within four and twenty hours; at the same time, to treat me with all the respect due to a lady of distinction. He pretended to consider me as a foreigner, and as such, subject to the police: this respect for individual liberty did not last long, as very soon afterwards, other Frenchmen and Frenchwomen were banished without any form of trial. I told the gendarme officer, that to depart within twenty-four hours, might be convenient to conscripts, but not to a woman and children, and in consequence, I proposed to him to accompany me to Paris, where I had occasion to pass three days to make the necessary arrangements for my journey. I got into my carriage with my children and this officer, who had been selected for this occasion, as the most literary of the gendarmes. In truth, he began complimenting me upon my writings. "You see," said I to him, "the consequences of being a woman of intellect, and I would recommend you, if there is occasion, to dissuade any females of your family from attempting it." I endeavoured to keep up my spirits by boldness, but I felt the barb in my heart.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

On the eve of the last day which was granted me, Joseph Bonaparte made one more effort in my favour; and his wife, who is a lady of the most perfect sweetness and simplicity, had the kindness to come and propose to me to pass a few days at her country seat at Morfontaine. I accepted her invitation most gratefully, for I could not but feel sensibly affected at the goodness of Joseph, who received me in his own house, at the very time I was the object of his brother's persecution. I passed three days there, and notwithstanding the perfect politeness of the master and mistress of the house, felt my situation very painfully. I saw only men connected with the government and breathed only the air of that authority which had declared itself my enemy; and yet the simplest rules of politeness and gratitude forbid me from shewing what

I felt. I had only my eldest son with me, who was then too young for me to converse with him on such subjects. I passed whole hours in examining the gardens of Morfontaine, among the finest that could be seen in France, and the possessor of which, then tranquil, appeared to me really an object of envy. He has been since exiled upon thrones, where I am sure he has often regretted his beautiful retreat.

Joseph sent me some excellent letters of recommendation for Berlin, and bid me adieu in a most noble and touching manner. I was obliged, therefore, to depart. Benjamin Constant was good enough to accompany me; but as he was also very fond of Paris, I felt extremely for the sacrifice he made me. Every step the horses advanced made me ill, and when the postillions boasted of having driven me quickly, I could not help sighing at the disagreeable service they were rendering me. In this way I travelled forty leagues without being able to regain my self-possession. At last we stopped at Chalons, and Benjamin Constant, rallying his spirits, relieved by his wonderful powers of conversation, at least for some moments, the weight which oppressed me. Next day we continued our route as far as Metz, where I wished to stop to wait for news from my father. There I passed fifteen days, and met one of the most amiable and intelligent men whom France and Germany combined could produce, M. Charles Villers. I was delighted with his society, but it renewed my regret for that first of pleasures, a conversation, in which there reigns the most perfect harmony in all that is felt with all that is expressed.

WEIMAR.

I arrived at Weimar, where I resumed my courage, on seeing, through the difficulties of the language, the immense intellectual riches which existed out of France. I learned to read German; I listened attentively to Goethe and Wieland, who, fortunately for me, spoke French extremely well. I comprehended the mind and genius of Schiller, in spite of the difficulty he felt in expressing himself in a foreign language. The society of the Duke and Duchess of Weimar pleased me exceedingly, and I passed three months there, during which the study of German literature gave all the occupation to my mind which it requires to prevent me from being devoured by my own feelings.



## BERLIN.

I left Weimar for Berlin, and there I saw that charming Queen, since destined to so many misfortunes. The King received me with great kindness, and I may say that during the six weeks I remained in that city, I never heard an individual who did not speak in praise of the justice of his government. This, however, does not prevent me from thinking it always desirable for a country to possess constitutional forms, to guarantee to it, by the permanent co-operation of the nation, the advantages it derives from the virtues of a good king. Prussia, under the reign of its present monarch, no doubt possessed the greater part of these advantages; but the public spirit which misfortune has developed in it did not then exist; the military regime had prevented public opinion from acquiring strength, and the absence of a constitution, in which every individual could make himself known by his merit, had left the state unprovided with men of talent, capable of defending it. The favour of the King being necessarily arbitrary, cannot be sufficient to excite emulation; circumstances which are peculiar to the interior of courts, may keep a man of great merit from the helm of affairs, or place there a very ordinary person. Routine, likewise, is singularly powerful in countries where the regal power has no one to contradict it; even the justice of a King leads him to place barriers around him, by keeping every one in his place; and it was almost without example in Prussia, to find a man deprived of his civil or military employments on account of incapacity.

## HER RESIDENCE IN LA VENDEE.

Being unable to remain longer in the castle of Chaumont, the proprietors of which had returned from America, I went and fixed myself at a farm called *Fossé*, which a generous friend lent me. The house was inhabited by a Vendean soldier, who certainly did not keep it in the nicest order, but who had a loyal good nature that made every thing easy, and an originality of character that was very amusing. Scarcely had we arrived when an Italian musician, whom I had with me to give lessons to my daughter, began playing upon the guitar; my daughter accompanied upon the harp the sweet voice of my beautiful friend Madame Recamier; the peasants collected round the windows, astonished to see this colony of troubadours, which

had come to enliven the solitude of their master. It was there I passed my last days in France, with some friends, whose recollection lives in my heart.

## HER GERMANY.

On the 23d of September, 1810, I corrected the last proof of *Germany*; after six years' labour, I felt the greatest delight in putting the word *End* to my three volumes. I made a list of one hundred persons to whom I wished to send copies, in different parts of France and Europe; I attached great importance to this book, which I thought well adapted to communicate new ideas to France; it appeared to me that a sentiment, elevated without being hostile, had inspired it, and that people would find in it a language which was no longer spoken.

Furnished with a letter from my publisher, which assured me that the censorship had authorised the publication of my work, I believed that I had nothing to apprehend, and set out with my friends for an estate of M. Mathieu de Montmorency, at five leagues from Blois. The house belonging to this estate is situated in the middle of a forest; there I walked about with the man whom I most respect in the world since I have lost my father. The fineness of the weather, the magnificence of the forest, the historical recollections which the place recalled, being the scene of the battle of Fretteval, fought between Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur-de-Lion, all contributed to fill my mind with the most quiet and delightful impressions. My worthy friend, who is only occupied in this world with rendering himself worthy of heaven, in this conversation, as in all those we have had together, paid no attention to affairs of the day, and only sought to do good to my soul. We resumed our journey the next day, and in these plains of the Vendomois, where you meet not with a single habitation, and which like the sea seems to present every where the same appearance, we contrived to lose ourselves completely. It was already midnight, and we knew not what road to take, in a country every where the same, and where fertility is as monotonous as sterility is elsewhere, when a young man on horseback, perceiving our embarrassment, came and requested us to pass the night in the chateau of his parents. We accepted his invitation, which was doing us a real service, and we found ourselves all of a sudden in

the midst of the luxury of Asia, and the elegance of France. The masters of the house had spent a considerable time in India, and their chateau was adorned with every thing they had brought back from their travels. This residence excited my curiosity, and I found myself extremely comfortable in it. Next day M. de Montmorency gave me a note from my son, which pressed me to return home, as my work had met with fresh difficulties from the censorship. My friends who were with me in the chateau conjured me to go; I had not the least suspicion of what they were concealing from me, and thinking there was nothing but what Augustus's letter mentioned, I whiled away the time in examining the Indian curiosities, without any idea of what was in store for me. At last I got into the carriage, and my brave and intelligent Vendean, whom his own dangers had never moved, squeezed my hand, with tears in his eyes: I guessed immediately that they were making a mystery to me of some new persecution, and M. de Montmorency, in reply to my interrogations, at last acquainted me that the minister of the police had sent his myrmidons to destroy the ten thousand copies which had been printed of my book, and that I had received an order to quit France within three days. My children and friends had wished me not to hear this news while I was among strangers; but they had taken every possible precaution to prevent the seizure of my manuscript, and they succeeded in saving it, some hours before I was required to deliver it up.

I saw in the papers, that some American vessels had arrived in the ports of the channel, and I determined to make use of my passport for America, in the hope that it would be possible to touch at an English port. At all events I required some days to prepare for this voyage, and I was obliged to address myself to the minister of police to ask for this indulgence. It has been already seen that the custom of the French government is to order women, as well as soldiers, to depart within twenty-four hours. Here follows the minister's reply; it is curious to observe his style.

"GENERAL POLICE.

"MINISTERS CABINET.

Paris, 3d October, 1810.

"I have received the letter, madam, which you did me the honour to write to me. Your son will have informed you that

I saw no impropriety in your delaying your departure for seven or eight days: I hope they will be sufficient for the arrangements which you have yet to make, as I cannot grant you any more.

"You must not seek for the cause of the order which I have signified to you, in the silence which you have observed with regard to the Emperor in your last work; that would be a great mistake; he could find no place there which was worthy of him; but your exile is a natural consequence of the line of conduct you have constantly pursued for several years past. It has appeared to me that the air of this country did not at all agree with you, and we are not yet reduced to seek for models in the nations whom you admire.

"Your last work is not at all French; it is by my orders that the impression has been seized. I regret the loss it will occasion the bookseller; but it is not possible for me to allow it to appear.

"You know, madam, that you would not have been permitted to quit Coppet but for the desire you had expressed to go to America. If my predecessor allowed you to reside in the department of Loir and Cher, you had no reason to look upon this license as any revocation of the arrangements which had been fixed with regard to you. At present you compel me to make them be strictly executed; for this you have no one to blame but yourself.

"I have signified to M. Corbigny to look to the punctual execution of the order I have given him, as soon as the term I grant you is expired.

"I regret extremely, madam, that you have forced me to begin my correspondence with you by an act of severity; it would have been much more agreeable to me to have only had to offer you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be madam,

"Your most humble, and

"most obedient servant,

Signed

"The DUKE of ROVIGO.

P. S. I have reasons, madam, for mentioning to you that the ports of Lorient, La Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and Rochefort, are the only ones in which you can embark. I request you to let me know which of them you select.

#### FEMALE TRAPPIST.

We reached the convent in the midst of a severe shower, after having been obliged to come nearly a mile on foot. As we were flattering ourselves with being admitted, the *Procureur* of la Trappe, who has the direction of the female convent, told us that nobody could be received there. I tried, however, to ring the bell at the gate of the cloister; a nun appeared behind the latticed opening through which the portress



may speak to strangers. "What do you want?" said she to me, in a voice without modulation, as we might suppose that of a ghost. "I should wish to see the interior of your convent."—"That is impossible."—"But I am very wet, and want to dry myself."—She immediately touched a spring which opened the door of an outer apartment, in which I was allowed to rest myself, but no living creature appeared. I had hardly been seated a few minutes, when becoming impatient at being unable to penetrate into the interior of the house, I rung again; the same person again appeared, and I asked her if no females were ever admitted into the convent; she answered that it was only in cases when any one had the intention of becoming a nun. "But," said I to her, "how can I know if I wish to remain in your house, if I am not permitted to examine it?"—"Oh, that is quite useless," replied she, "I am very sure that you have no vocation for our state," and with these words immediately shut her wicket. I know not by what signs this nun had satisfied herself of my worldly dispositions; it is possible that a quick manner of speaking, so different from theirs, is sufficient to make them distinguish travellers who are merely curious. The hour of vespers approaching, I could go into the church to hear the nuns sing; they were behind a black close grating, through which nothing could be seen. You only heard the noise of their wooden shoes, and of the wooden benches as they raised them to sit down. Their singing had nothing of sensibility in it, and I thought I could remark both by their manner of praying, and in the conversation which I had afterwards with the father Trappist, who directed them, that it was not religious enthusiasm, such as we conceive it, but severe and grave habits which could support such a kind of life. The tenderness of piety would even exhaust the strength; a sort of ruggedness of soul is necessary to so rude an existence.

The new Father Abbé of the Trappists, settled in the vallies of the Canton of Fribourg, has added to the austerities of the order. One can have no idea of the minute degrees of suffering imposed upon the monks; they go so far as even to forbid them, when they have been standing for some hours in succession, from leaning against the wall, or wiping the perspiration from

their forehead; in short every moment of their life is filled with suffering, as the people of the world fill theirs with enjoyment. They rarely live to be old, and those to whom this lot falls, regard it as a punishment from heaven. Such an establishment would be barbarous if any one was compelled to enter it, or if there was the least concealment of what they suffer there. But on the contrary, they distribute to whoever wishes to read it, a printed statement, in which the rigours of the order are rather exaggerated than softened; and yet there are novices who are willing to take the vows, and those who are received never run away, although they might do it without the least difficulty. The whole rests, as it appears to me, upon the powerful idea of death; the institutions and amusements of society are destined in the world to turn our thoughts entirely upon life: but when the contemplation of death gets a certain hold of the human heart, joined to a firm belief in the immortality of the soul, there are no bounds to the disgust which it may take to every thing which forms a subject of interest in the world; and a state of suffering appearing the road to a future life, such minds follow it with avidity, like the traveller, who willingly fatigues himself, in order to get sooner over the road which leads him to the object of his wishes. But what equally astonished and grieved me, was to see children brought up with this severity: their poor locks shaved off, their young countenances already furrowed, that deathly dress with which they were covered before they knew any thing of life, before they had voluntarily renounced it, all this made my soul revolt against the parents who had placed them there. When such a state is not the adoption of a free and determined choice on the part of the person who professes it, it inspires as much horror as it at first created respect. The monk with whom I conversed, spoke of nothing but death; all his ideas came from that subject, or connected themselves with it; death is the sovereign monarch of this residence. As we talked of the temptations of the world, I expressed to the father Trappist my admiration of his conduct in thus sacrificing all, to withdraw himself from their influence. "We are cowards," said he to me, "who have retired into a fortress, because we feel we want the courage



courage to meet our enemy in the open field. This reply was equally modest and ingenious.

THE TYROL.

The aspect of the Tyrol reminds one of Switzerland; there is, not, however so much vigour and originality in the landscape, nor have the villages the same appearance of plenty; it is in short a fine country, which has been wisely governed, but never been free; and it is only as a mountaineer people, that it has shown itself capable of resistance. Very few instances of remarkable men can be mentioned from the Tyrol; first, the Austrian government is scarcely fit to developé genius; and, besides, the Tyrol, by its manners as well as by its geographical position, should have formed a part of the Swiss confederation: its incorporation with the Austrian monarchy not being conformable to its nature, it has only developed by that union the noble qualities of mountaineers, courage and fidelity.

The postillion who drove us showed us a rock on which the emperor Maximilian, grandfather of Charles the Vth. had nearly perished, the ardour of the chase had stimulated him to such a degree, that he had followed the chamois to heights from which it was impossible to descend. This tradition is still popular in the country, so necessary to nations is the admiration of the past. The memory of the last war was still quite alive in the bosoms of the people; the peasants showed us the summits of mountains on which they had entrenched themselves: their imagination delighted in retracing the effect of their fine war-like music, when it echoed from the tops of the hills into the vallies. When we were shown the palace of the prince-royal of Bavaria, at Inspruck, they told us that Hofer, the courageous peasant and head of the insurrection, had lived there; they gave us an instance of the intrepidity of a female, when the French entered into her chateau: in short, every thing displayed in them the desire of being a nation, much more than personal attachment to the house of Austria.

In one of the churches at Inspruck is the famous tomb of Maximilian. I went to see it, flattering myself with the certainty of not being recognized by any person, in a place remote from the capitals where the French agents reside. The figure of Maximilian in bronze, is kneeling upon a sarcophagus, in the

body of the church, and thirty statues of the same metal ranged on each side of the sanctuary represent the relations and ancestors of the emperor. So much past grandeur, so much of the ambition formidable in its day, collected in a family meeting round a tomb, formed a spectacle which led one to profound reflection: there you saw Philip the Good, Charles the Rash, and Mary of Burgundy; and in the midst of these historical personages Dietrich of Berne, a fabulous hero; the closed visor concealed the countenances of the knights, but when this visor was lifted up a brazen countenance appeared under a helmet of brass, and the features of the knight were of bronze, like his armour. The visor of Dietrich of Berne is the only one which cannot be lifted up; the artist meaning in that manner to signify the mysterious veil which covers the history of this warrior.

We walked about the town of Salzburg, which contains many noble edifices, but like the greater part of the ecclesiastical principalities of Germany, now presents a most dreary aspect. The tranquil resources of that kind of government have terminated with it. The convents also were preservers; one is struck with the number of establishments and edifices which have been erected by bachelor masters in their residence: all these peaceable sovereigns have benefited their people.

#### RESIDENCE IN VIENNA.

I arrived at Vienna on the 6th of June very fortunately just two hours before the departure of a courier whom Count Stackelberg, the Russian ambassador, was dispatching to Wilna, where the emperor Alexander then was.

The court was then at Dresden, at the great meeting of all the German princes, who came to present their homage to the emperor of France. Napoleon had stopped at Dresden under the pretext of still negotiating there to avoid the war with Russia, in other words, to obtain by his policy the same result as he could by his arms. He would not at first admit the King of Prussia to his banquet at Dresden; he knew too well what repugnance the heart of that unfortunate monarch must have to what he conceives himself obliged to do. It is said that M. de Metternich obtained this humiliating favor for him. M. de Hardenberg, who accompanied him, made the remark to the Emperor Napoleon, that Prussia had paid one third more than the

the promised contributions. The emperor turning his back to him, replied: "An apothecary's bill,"—for he has a secret pleasure in making use of vulgar expressions, the more to humble those who are the objects of it. He assumed a sufficient degree of coquetry in his way of living with the Emperor and Empress of Austria, as it was of importance to him that the Austrian government should take an active part in his war with Russia. In a conversation with M. de Metternich, I have been assured that he said, "You see very well that I can never have the least interest in diminishing the power of Austria, as it now exists; for, first of all, it suits me that my father-in-law should be a prince of great consideration; besides, I have more confidence in the old than in the new dynasties. Has not General Bernadotte already taken the side of making peace with England?" And in fact, the Prince-Royal of Sweden, as will be seen in the sequel, had courageously declared himself for the interests of the country which he governed.

#### CHAPTER IV. POLAND.

The Poles love their country as an unfortunate friend: the country is dull and monotonous, the people ignorant and lazy; they have always wished for liberty; they have never known how to acquire it. But the Poles think that they can and may govern Poland, and the feeling is very natural. The education however of the people is so much neglected, and all kind of industry so foreign to them, that the Jews have possessed themselves of the entire trade, and make the peasants sell them for a quantity of brandy the whole harvest of the approaching year. The distance between the nobility and the peasantry is so immense, the contrast between the luxury of the one, and the frightful misery of the other, is so shocking, that it is probable the Austrians have given them better laws than those which previously existed. But a proud people, and the Poles are so even in their misery, does not wish to be humbled, even when they are benefited, and in that point the Austrians have never failed. They have divided Galicia into circles, each of which is commanded by a German functionary; sometimes a person of distinction accepts this employment, but it is much more frequently a kind of brute, taken from the subaltern ranks, and who in virtue of his office commands in the

most despotic manner the greatest noblemen of Poland. The police, which in the present times has replaced the secret tribunal, authorizes the most oppressive measures. Now let us only imagine what the police can be, namely, the most subtle and arbitrary power in the government, entrusted to the rude hands of the captain of a circle. At every post-house in Galicia there are to be seen three descriptions of persons who gather round travellers' carriages: the Jew traders, the Polish beggars, and the German spies. The country appears exclusively inhabited by these three classes of men. The beggars, with their long beards, and ancient Sarmatian costume, excite deep commiseration; it is very true that if they would work they need not be in that state; but I know not whether it is pride or laziness which makes them disdain the culture of the enslaved earth.

You meet upon the high roads processions of men and women carrying the standard of the cross, and singing psalms; a profound expression of melancholy reigns upon their countenances: I have seen them, when not money, but food of a better sort than they had been accustomed to was given them, turn up their eyes to heaven with astonishment, as if they considered themselves unfit to enjoy its bounty. The custom of the common people in Poland is to embrace the knees of the nobility when they meet them; you cannot stir a step in a village without having the women, children, and old men saluting you in this manner. In the midst of this spectacle of wretchedness you might see some men in shabby attire, who were spies upon misery: for that was the only object which could offer itself to their eyes. The captains of the circles refused passports to the Polish noblemen, for fear they should see one another, or lest they should go to Warsaw. They obliged these noblemen to appear before them every eight days, in order to certify their presence. The Austrians thus proclaimed in all manner of ways that they knew they were detested in Poland, and they separated their troops into two equal divisions: the first entrusted with supporting externally the interests of Poland, and the second employed in the interior to prevent the Poles from aiding the same cause. I do not believe that any country was ever more wretchedly governed than Galicia.



Gallicia was at that time, at least under political considerations; and it was apparently to conceal this spectacle from general observation that so many difficulties were made in allowing a stranger to reside in, or even to pass through the country.

*Volhynia.* VOLHYNIA.

The first province we had to cross, Volhynia, forms a part of Russian Poland; it is a fertile country, over-run with Jews, like Gallicia, but much less miserable. I stopped at the chateau of a Polish nobleman to whom I had been recommended, who advised me to hasten my journey, as the French were marching upon Volhynia, and might easily enter it in eight days. The Poles in general, like the Russians much better than they do the Austrians, the Russians and Poles are both of Slavonian origin: they have been enemies, but respect each other mutually, while the Germans, who are farther advanced in European civilization than the Slavonians, have not learned to do them justice in other respects. It was easy to see that the Poles in Volhynia were not at all afraid of the entrance of the French; but although their opinions were known, they were not in the least subjected to that petty persecution which only excites hatred without restraining it. The spectacle, however, of one nation subjected by another, is always a painful one;—centuries must elapse before the union is sufficiently established to make the names of victor and vanquished be forgotten.

*Kiow.* KIW.

Determined to continue my journey through Russia, I proceeded towards Kiow, the principal city of the Ukraine, and formerly of all Russia, for this empire began by fixing its capital in the South. The Russians had then continual communication with the Greeks established at Constantinople, and in general with the people of the East, whose habits they have adopted in a variety of instances. The Ukraine is a very fertile country, but by no means agreeable; you see large plains of wheat which appear to be cultivated by invisible hands, the habitations and inhabitants are so rare. You must not expect, in approaching Kiow, or the greater part of what are called cities in Russia, to find any thing resembling the cities of the West; the roads are not better kept, nor do country houses indicate a more numerous population.

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On my arrival at Kiow, the first object that met my eyes was a cemetery, and this was the first indication to me of being near a place where men were collected. The houses at Kiow generally resemble tents, and at a distance, the city appears like a camp; I could not help fancying that the moveable residences of the Tartars had furnished models for the construction of those wooden houses, which have not a much greater appearance of solidity. A few days are sufficient for building them; they are very often consumed by fire, and an order is sent to the forest for a house, as you would send to market to lay in your winter stock of provisions. In the middle of these huts, however, palaces have been erected, and a number of churches, whose green and gilt cupolas singularly draw the attention. When towards the evening the sun darts his rays on these brilliant domes, you would fancy that it was rather an illumination for a festival, than a durable edifice.

The Russians never pass a church without making the sign of the cross, and their long beards add greatly to the religious expression of their physiognomy. They generally wear a large blue robe, fastened round the waist by a scarlet band; the dresses of the women have also something Asiatic in them; and one remarks that taste for lively colours which we derive from the East, where the sun is so beautiful, that one likes to make his éclat more conspicuous by the objects which he shines upon. I speedily contracted such a partiality to these oriental dresses, that I could not bear to see Russians dressed like other Europeans, they seemed to me then entering into that great regularity of the despotism of Napoleon, which first makes all nations a present of the conscription, then of the war-taxes, and lastly, of the Code Napoleon, in order to govern in the same manner, nations of totally different characters.

The Dnieper, which the ancients called Borysthenes, passes by Kiow, and the old tradition of the country affirms, that it was a boat-man, who in crossing it found its waters so pure that he was led to found a town on its banks. In fact, the rivers are the most beautiful natural objects in Russia. It would be difficult to find any small streams, their course would be so much obstructed by the sand. There is scarcely any variety of trees; the melancholy birch



is incessantly recurring in this uninventive nature; even the want of stones might be almost regretted, so much is the eye sometimes fatigued with meeting neither hill nor valley, and to be always making progress without encountering new objects. The rivers relieve the imagination from this fatigue; the priests, therefore, bestow their benedictions on these rivers. The emperor, empress, and the whole court attend the ceremony of the benediction of the Neva, at the moment of the severest cold of winter. It is said that Wladimir, at the commencement of the eleventh century, declared, that all the waters of the Borysthenes were holy, and that plunging in them was sufficient to make a man a Christian; the baptism of the Greeks being performed by immersion, millions of men went into this river to abjure their idolatry. It was this same Wladimir who sent deputies to different countries, to learn which of all the religions it best suited him to adopt; he decided for the Greek ritual, on account of the pomp of its ceremonies. Perhaps also he preferred it for more important reasons; in fact the Greek faith by excluding the papal power, gives the sovereign of Russia the spiritual and temporal power united.

#### THE GREEK RELIGION.

The Greek religion is necessarily less intolerant than the Roman Catholic; for being itself reproached as a schism, it can hardly complain of heretics; all religions therefore are admitted into Russia, and from the borders of the Don to those of the Neva, the fraternity of country unites men; even though their theological opinions may separate them. The Greek priests are allowed to marry, and scarcely any gentleman embraces this profession: it follows that the clergy has very little political ascendancy; it acts upon the people, but it is very submissive to the emperor.

The ceremonies of the Greek worship are at least as beautiful as those of the Catholics; the church music is heavenly; every thing in this worship leads to meditation; it has something of poetry and feeling about it, but it appears better adapted to captivate the imagination than to regulate the conduct. When the priest comes out of the sanctuary, in which he remains shut up while he communicates, you would say that you saw the gates of light opening; the cloud of incense

which surrounds him; the gold and silver, and precious stones, which glitter on his robes and in the church, seem to come from countries where the sun is an object of adoration. The devout sentiments which are inspired by gothic architecture in Germany, France, and England, cannot be at all compared with the effect of the Greek churches; they rather remind us of the minarets of the Turks and Arabs than of our churches. As little must we expect to find, as in Italy, the splendor of the fine arts; their most remarkable ornaments are virgins and saints crowned with rubies and diamonds. Magnificence is the character of every thing one sees in Russia; neither the genius of man nor the gifts of nature constitute its beauties.

The ceremonies of marriage, of baptism, and of burial, are noble and affecting; we find in them some ancient customs of Grecian idolatry, but only those which, having no connection with doctrine, can add to the impression of the three great scenes of life, birth, marriage, and death. The Russian peasants still continue the custom of addressing the dead previous to a final separation from his remains. Why is it, say they, that thou hast abandoned us? Wert thou then unhappy on this earth? Was not thy wife fair and good? Why therefore hast thou left her? The dead replies not, but the value of existence is thus proclaimed in the presence of those who still preserve it.

#### ROAD FROM KIOU TO MOSCOW.

About nine hundred versts still separated Kiou from Moscow. My Russian coachman drove me along like lightning, singing airs, the words of which I was told were compliments and encouragements to their horses, "Go along," they said, "my friends: we know one another: go quick." I have as yet seen nothing at all barbarous in this people; on the contrary, their forms have an elegance and softness about them which you find nowhere else. Never does a Russian coachman pass a female, of whatever age or rank she may be, without saluting her, and the female returns it by an inclination of the head which is always noble and graceful. An old man who could not make himself understood by me, pointed to the earth, and then to the heaven, to signify to me, that the one would shortly be to him the road to the other. I know very well that the shocking barbarities

barbarities which disfigure the history of Russia may be urged, reasonably, as evidence of a contrary character; but these I should rather lay to the charge of the Boyars, the class which was degraded by the despotism which it exercised or submitted to, than to the nation itself.

Although I was driven along with great rapidity, it seemed to me that I did not advance a step, the country was so extremely monotonous. Plains of sand, forests of birch trees, and villages at a great distance from each other, composed of wooden houses all built upon the same plan; these were the only objects that my eyes encountered. I felt that sort of nightmare which sometimes seizes one during the night, when you think you are always marching and never advancing. The country appeared to me like the image of infinite space, and to require eternity to traverse it. Every instant you met couriers passing, who went along with incredible swiftness; they were seated on a wooden bench placed across a little cart drawn by two horses, and nothing stopped them for a moment. The jolting of their carriage sometimes made them spring two feet above it, but they fell with astonishing address, and made haste to call out in Russian, *forward*, with an energy similar to that of the French on a day of battle. The Slavonian language is singularly echoing; I should almost say there is something metallic about it; you would think you heard a bell striking, when the Russians pronounce certain letters of their alphabet, quite different from those which compose the dialects of the West.

#### THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

I reached at last that part of my road which removed me from the theatre of war, and arrived in the governments of Orel and Toulá, which have been so much talked of since, in the bulletins of the two armies. I was received in these solitary abodes, for so the provincial towns in Russia appear, with the most perfect hospitality. Several gentlemen of the neighbourhood came to my inn to compliment me on my writings, and I confess having been flattered to find that my literary reputation had extended to this distance from my native country. The lady of the governor received me in the Asiatic style, with sherbet and roses; her apartment was elegantly furnished with musical instruments and pictures. In Europe you see every

where the contrast of wealth and poverty; but in Russia it may be said that neither one nor the other makes itself remarked. The people are not poor; the great know how to lead, when it is necessary, the same life as the people; it is the mixture of the hardest privations and of the most refined enjoyments which characterizes the country. These same noblemen, whose residence unites all that the luxury of different parts of the world has most attractive, live, while they are travelling, on much worse food than our French peasantry, and know how to bear, not only during war, but in various circumstances of life, a physical existence of the most disagreeable kind. The severity of the climate, the marshes, the forests, the deserts, of which a great part of the country is composed, place man in a continual struggle with nature. Fruits, and even flowers, only grow in hot-houses; vegetables are not generally cultivated; and there are no vines any where. The habitual mode of life of the French peasants could not be obtained in Russia but at a very great expense. There they have only necessities by luxury; whence it happens that when luxury is unattainable, even necessities are renounced. What the English call *comforts* are hardly to be met with in Russia. You will never find any thing sufficiently perfect to satisfy in all ways the imagination of the great Russian noblemen; but when this poetry of wealth fails them, they drink hydromel, sleep upon a board, and travel day and night in an open carriage, without regretting the luxury to which one would think they had been habituated. It is rather as magnificence that they love fortune, than from the pleasures they derive from it: resembling still in that point the Easterns, who exercise hospitality to strangers, load them with presents, and yet frequently neglect the every-day comforts of their own life. This is one of the reasons which explains that noble courage with which the Russians have supported the ruin which has been occasioned them by the burning of Moscow. More accustomed to external pomp than to the care of themselves, they are not mollified by luxury, and the sacrifice of money satisfies their pride as much or more than the magnificence of their expenditure. What characterizes this people, is something gigantic of all kinds: ordinary dimensions



sions are not at all applicable to it. I do not by that mean to say that neither real grandeur or stability are to be met with in it; but the boldness and the imagination of the Russians know no bounds; with them every thing is colossal rather than well proportioned, audacious rather than reflective, and if they do not hit the mark it is because they overshoot it.

I was always advancing nearer to Moscow, but nothing yet indicated the approach to a capital. The wooden villages were equally distant from each other, we saw no greater movement upon the immense plains which are called high roads; you heard no more noise; the country houses were not more numerous: there is so much space in Russia that every thing is lost in it, even the chateaux, even the population. You might suppose you were travelling through a country from which the people had just taken their departure. The absence of birds adds to this silence; cattle also are rare, or at least they are placed at a great distance from the road. Extent makes every thing disappear, except extent itself, like certain ideas in metaphysics, of which the mind can never get rid, when it has once seized them.

The manner of the Russians is so obliging, that you might imagine yourself, the very first day, intimate with them, and probably at the end of ten years you would not be so. The silence of a Russian is altogether extraordinary; this silence is solely occasioned by what he takes a deep interest in. In other respects they talk as much as you will; but their conversation teaches you nothing but their politeness; it betrays neither their feelings nor opinions. They have been frequently compared to the French, in my opinion with the least justice in the world. The flexibility of their organs makes imitation in all things a matter of ease to them; they are English, French, or German, in their manners, according to circumstances; but they never cease to be Russians, that is to say uniting impetuosity and reserve, more capable of passion than friendship, more bold than delicate, more devout than virtuous, more brave than chivalrous, and so violent in their desires that nothing can stop them, when their gratification is in question. They are much more hospitable than the French; but society does not with them, as with us, consist of a circle of clever people of

both sexes, who take pleasure in talking together. They meet, as we go to a fete, to see a great deal of company, to have fruits and rare productions from Asia or Europe; to hear music, to play; in short to receive vivid emotions from external objects, rather than from the heart or understanding, both of which they reserve for actions and not for company. Besides, as they are in general very ignorant, they find very little pleasure in serious conversation, and do not at all pique themselves on shining by the wit they can exhibit in it. Poetry, eloquence, and literature, are not yet to be found in Russia; luxury, power, and courage, are the principal objects of pride and ambition, all other methods of acquiring distinction appear as yet effeminate and vain to this nation.

But the people are slaves, it will be said: what character therefore can they be supposed to have? It is not certainly necessary for me to say that all enlightened people wish to see the Russian people freed from this state, and probably no one wishes it more strongly than the Emperor Alexander: but the Russian slavery has no resemblance in its effects to that of which we form the idea in the West; it is not as under the feudal system, victors who have imposed severe laws on the vanquished; the ties which connect the grandes with the people resemble rather what was called a family of slaves among the ancients, than the state of serfs among the moderns. There is no middling class in Russia, which is a great drawback on the progress of literature and the arts; for it is generally in that class that knowledge is developed: but the want of any intermedium between the nobility and the people creates a greater affection between them both. The distance between the two classes appears greater, because there are no steps between these two extremities, which in fact border very nearly on each other, not being separated by a middling class. This is a state of social organization quite unfavourable to the knowledge of the higher classes, but not so to the happiness of the lower. Besides, where there is no representative government, that is to say, in countries where the sovereign still promulgates the law which he is to execute, men are frequently more degraded by the very sacrifice of their reason and character, than they are in this vast empire, in which a few simple



simple ideas of religion and country serve to lead the great mass under the guidance of a few heads. The immense extent of the Russian empire also prevents the despotism of the great from pressing heavily in detail upon the people: and finally, above all, the religious and military spirit is so predominant in the nation, that allowance may be made for a great many errors, in favour of those two great sources of noble actions.

#### MOSCOW.

Gilded cupolas announced Moscow from afar; however, as the surrounding country is only a plain, as well as the whole of Russia, you may arrive in that great city without being struck with its extent. It has been well said by some one, that Moscow was rather a province than a city. In fact, you there see huts, houses, palaces, a bazar as in the East, churches, public buildings, pieces of water, woods, and parks. The variety of manners, and of the nations of which Russia is composed, are all exhibited in this immense residence. Will you, I was asked, buy some Cashmere shawls in the Tartar quarter? Have you seen the Chinese town? Asia and Europe are found united in this immense city. There is more liberty enjoyed in it than at Petersburg, where the court necessarily exercises great influence. The great nobility settled at Moscow, were not ambitious of places; but they proved their patriotism by munificent gifts to the state, either for public establishments during peace, or as aids during the war. The colossal fortunes of the great Russian nobility are employed in making collections of all kinds, and in enterprises of which the Arabian Nights have given the models; these fortunes are also frequently lost by the unbridled passions of their possessors.

When I arrived at Moscow, nothing was talked of but the sacrifices that were made on account of the war. A young Count de Mamonoff raised a regiment for the state, and would only serve in it as a sub-lieutenant; a Countess Orloff, amiable and wealthy in the Asiatic style, gave the fourth of her income. As I was passing before these palaces, surrounded by gardens, where space was thrown away in a city as elsewhere in the middle of the country, I was told that the possessor of this superb residence had given a thousand peasants to the state: and of that, two hundred. I had some difficulty in ac-

commodating myself to the expression, *giving men*, but the peasants themselves offered their services with ardour, and their lords were in this war only their interpreters.

As soon as a Russian becomes a soldier, his beard is cut off, and from that moment he is free. A desire was felt that all those who might have served in the militia should also be considered as free: but in that case the nation would have been entirely so, for it rose almost *en masse*. Let us hope that this so much-desired emancipation may be effected without violence: but in the mean time one would wish to have the beards preserved, so much strength and dignity do they add to the physiognomy. The Russians with long beards never pass a church without making the sign of the cross, and their confidence in the visible images of religion is very affecting. Their churches bear the mark of that taste for luxury which they have from Asia: you see in them only ornaments of gold, and silver, and rubies. I was told that a Russian had proposed to form an alphabet with precious stones, and to write a Bible in that manner. He knew the best manner of interesting the imaginations of the Russians in what they read. This imagination, however, has not as yet manifested itself either in the fine arts or in poetry. They reach a certain point in all things very quickly, and do not go beyond that. Impulse makes them take the first steps; but the second belong to reflection, and these Russians, who have nothing in common with the people of the North, are as yet very little capable of meditation.

Several of the palaces of Moscow are of wood, in order that they may be built quicker, and that the natural inconstancy of the nation, in every thing unconnected with country or religion, may be satisfied by an easy change of residence. Several of these fine edifices have been constructed for an entertainment; they were destined to add to the eclat of a day, and the rich manner in which they were decorated, has made them last up to this period of universal destruction. A great number of houses are painted green, yellow, or rose colour, and are sculptured in detail like dessert ornaments.

#### THE KREMLIN.

The citadel of the Kremlin, in which the Emperors of Russia defended themselves against the Tartars, is surrounded by a high wall, embattled and flanked with

with turrets, which, by their odd shapes, remind one of a Turkish minaret rather than a fortress like those of the West of Europe. But although the external character of the buildings of the city be oriental, the impression of Christianity was found in that multitude of churches so much venerated, and which attracted your notice at every step. One was reminded of Rome in seeing Moscow; certainly not from the monuments being of the same style, but because the mixture of solitary country and magnificent palaces, the grandeur of the city and the infinite number of its churches give the Asiatic Rome some points of resemblance to the European Rome.

It was about the beginning of August, that I was allowed to see the interior of the Kremlin; I got there by the same staircase which the Emperor Alexander had ascended a few days preceding, surrounded by an immense people, who loaded him with their blessings, and promised him to defend his empire at all hazards. This people has kept its word. The halls were first thrown open to me in which the arms of the ancient warriors of Russia are contained; the arsenals of this kind, in other parts of Europe, are much more interesting. The Russians have taken no part in the times of chivalry; they never mingled in the Crusades. Constantly at war with the Tartars, Poles, and Turks, the military spirit has been formed among them in the midst of the atrocities of all kinds brought in the train of Asiatic nations, and of the tyrants who governed Russia. It is not therefore the generous bravery of the Bayards or of the Percys, but the intrepidity of a fanatical courage which has been exhibited in this country for several centuries. The Russians, in the relations of society, which are so new to them, are not distinguished by the spirit of chivalry, such as the people of the West conceive it; but they have always shown themselves terrible to their enemies. So many massacres have taken place in the interior of Russia, up to the reign of Peter the Great, and even later, that the morality of the nation, and particularly that of the great nobility, must have suffered severely from them. These despotic governments, whose sole restraint is the assassination of the despot, overthrow all principles of honour and duty in the minds of men; but the love of

their country and an attachment to their religious creed have been maintained in their full strength, amidst the wrecks of this bloody history, and the nation which preserves such virtues may yet astonish the world.

From the ancient arsenal I was conducted into the apartments formerly occupied by the czars, and in which the robes are preserved which they wore on the day of their coronation. These apartments have no sort of beauty, but they agreed very well with the hard life which the czars led and still lead. The greatest magnificence reigns in the palace of Alexander; but he himself sleeps on the floor, and travels like a Cossack officer.

#### TRADE OF MOSCOW.

The commercial establishments at Moscow had quite an Asiatic character; men in turbans, and others dressed in the different costumes of all the people of the East, exhibited the rarest merchandize: the furs of Siberia and the muslins of India there offered all the enjoyments of luxury to those great noblemen whose imagination is equally pleased with the sables of the Samoièdes and with the rubies of the Persians.

#### FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Farther on was the Foundling House, one of the most affecting institutions of Europe; hospitals for all classes of society might be remarked in the different quarters of the city: finally, the eye in its wanderings could rest upon nothing but wealth or benevolence, upon edifices of luxury or of charity, upon churches or on palaces, which diffused happiness or distinction upon a large portion of the human race. You saw the windings of the Moskwa, of that river, which, since the last invasion by the Tartars, had never rolled with blood in its waves: the day was delightful, the sun seemed to take a pleasure in shedding his rays upon these glittering cupolas. I was reminded of the old Archbishop Plato, who had just written a pastoral letter to the Emperor Alexander, the oriental style of which had extremely affected me; he sent the image of the Virgin from the borders of Europe, to drive far from Asia the man who wished to bear down upon the Russians with the whole weight of the nations chained to his steps.—For a moment the thought struck me that Napoleon might yet set his foot upon this same tower from which I was admiring the city, which



his presence was about to extinguish; for a moment I dreamed that he would glory in replacing, in the palace of the czars, the chief of the great horde, which had also once had possession of it; but the sky was so beautiful, that I repelled the apprehension.

#### ROSTOPCHIN.

The famous Count Rostopchin, with whose name the Emperor's bulletins have been filled, came to see me, and invited me to dine with him. He had been minister for foreign affairs to Paul I., his conversation had something original about it, and you could easily perceive that his character would show itself in a very strong manner, if circumstances required it. The Countess Rostopchin was good enough to give me a book which she had written on the triumphs of religion, the style and morality of which were very pure. I went to visit her at her country-house, in the interior of Moscow; I was obliged to cross a lake and a wood in order to reach it: it was to this house, one of the most agreeable residences in Russia, that Count Rostopchin himself set fire, on the approach of the French army. Certainly an action of this kind was likely to excite a certain kind of admiration, even in enemies. The Emperor Napoleon has, notwithstanding, compared Count Rostopchin to Marat, forgetting that the governor of Moscow sacrificed his own interests, while Marat set fire to the houses of others, which certainly makes a considerable difference. The only thing, which Count Rostopchin could properly be reproached with, was his concealing too long the bad news from the armies, either from flattering himself, or believing it to be necessary to flatter others.

#### THE STATE OF LEARNING.

I saw at Moscow the most enlightened men in the career of science and literature: but there, as well as at Petersburg, the professors' chairs are almost entirely filled with Germans. There is in Russia a great scarcity of well-informed men in any branch; young people in general only go to the University to be enabled sooner to enter into the military profession. Civil employments in Russia confer a rank corresponding to a grade in the army; the spirit of the nation is turned entirely towards war; in every thing else, in administration, in political economy, in public instruction, &c. the other nations of Europe have

hitherto borne away the palm from the Russians. They are making attempts, however, in literature; the softness and brilliancy of the sounds of their language are remarked even by those who do not understand it; and it should be very well adapted for poetry and music. But the Russians have, like so many other continental nations, the fault of imitating the French literature, which, even with all its beauties, is only fit for the French themselves. I think that the Russians ought rather to make their literary studies derive from the Greeks than from the Latins. The characters of the Russian alphabet, so similar to those of the Greeks, the ancient communication of the Russians with the Byzantine empire, their future destinies, which will probably lead them to the illustrious monuments of Athens and Sparta, all this ought to turn the Russians to the study of Greek; but it is above all necessary that their writers should draw their poetry from the deepest inspiration of their own soul. Their works, up to this time, have been composed, as one may say, by the lips, and never can a nation so vehement be stirred up by such shrill notes.

#### MOSCOW TO PETERSBURG.

I quitted Moscow with regret; I stopped a short time in a wood near the city, where on holidays the inhabitants go to dance, and celebrate the sun, whose splendour is of such short duration, even at Moscow. What is it then I see, in advancing towards the North? Even these eternal birch-trees, which weary you with their monotony, become very rare, it is said, as you approach Archangel; they are preserved there, like orange-trees in France. The country from Moscow to Petersburg is at first sandy, and afterwards all marsh; when it rains, the ground becomes black, and the high road becomes undistinguishable. The houses of the peasants, however, every where indicate a state of comfort; they are decorated with columns, and the windows are surrounded with arabesques carved in wood. Although it was summer when I passed through this country, I already felt the threatening winter which seemed to conceal itself behind the clouds: of the fruits which were offered to me, the flavour was bitter, because their ripening had been too much hastened; a rose excited emotion in me as a recollection of our fine countries, and the flowers themselves



selves appeared to carry their heads with less pride, as if the icy hand of the North had been already prepared to pluck them.

I passed through Novogorod, which was, six centuries ago, a republic associated with the Hanse towns, and which has preserved for a long period a spirit of republican independence. With the loss of liberty, Novogorod had the mortification to see the gradual disappearance of its population, its commerce, and its wealth: so withering and destructive is the breath of arbitrary power, says the best historian of Russia. Even at the present day the city of Novogorod presents an aspect of singular melancholy: a vast inclosure indicates that it was formerly large and populous, and you see nothing in it but scattered houses, the inhabitants of which seem to be placed there like figures weeping over the tombs. The same spectacle is now probably offered by the beautiful city of Moscow; but the public spirit will rebuild it, as it has reconquered it.

#### ST. PETERSBURG.

From Novogorod to Petersburg, you see scarcely any thing but marshes, and you arrive in one of the finest cities in the world, as if, with a magic wand, an enchanter had made all the wonders of Europe and Asia start up from the middle of the deserts. The foundation of Petersburg offers the greatest proof of that ardour of Russian will, which recognizes nothing as impossible; every thing in the environs is humble; the city is built upon a marsh, and even the marble rests on piles; but you forget when looking at these superb edifices, their frail foundations, and cannot help meditating on the miracle of so fine a city being built in so short a time.

On my arrival at Petersburg my first sentiment was to return thanks to heaven for being on the borders of the sea.

It is said, and properly, that you cannot, at Petersburg, say of a woman, that she is as old as the streets, the streets themselves are so modern. The buildings still possess a dazzling whiteness; and at night when they are lighted by the moon, they look like large white phantoms regarding, immovable, the course of the Neva. I know not what there is particularly beautiful in this river, but the waves of no other I had yet seen ever appeared to me so limpid. A succession of granite quays,

thirty versts in length, borders its course, and this magnificent labour of man is worthy of the transparent water which it adorns.

The Russian inhabitants of Petersburg have the look of a people of the South, condemned to live in the North, and making every effort to struggle with a climate at variance with their nature. The inhabitants of the North are generally very indolent, and dread the cold, precisely because he is their daily enemy. The lower classes of the Russians have none of these habits; the coachmen wait for ten hours at the gate, during winter, without complaining; they sleep upon the snow, under their carriage, and transport the manners of the Lazzaroni of Naples to the sixtieth degree of latitude. You may see them laying on the steps of staircases, like the Germans in their down; sometimes they sleep standing, with their head reclined against the wall. By turns indolent and impetuous, they give themselves up alternately to sleep, or to the most fatiguing employments. Some of them get drunk, in which they differ from the people of the South, who are very sober; but the Russians are so also, and to an extent hardly credible, when the difficulties of war require it.

The day after my arrival I went to dine with one of the most considerable merchants of the city, who exercised hospitality *à la Russe*; that is to say, he placed a flag on the top of his house to signify that he dined at home, and this invitation was sufficient for all his friends. He made us dine in the open air, so much pleasure was felt from these poor days of summer, of which a few yet remained, to which we should have scarcely given the name in the South of Europe. The garden was very agreeable; it was embellished with trees and flowers; but at four paces from the house the deserts and the marshes were again to be seen. In the environs of Petersburg, nature has the look of an enemy who resumes his advantages, when man ceases for a moment to struggle with him.

#### THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

I had at last the pleasure of seeing that monarch, equally absolute by law and custom, and so moderate from his own disposition. The Empress Elizabeth, to whom I was at first presented, appeared to me the tutelary angel of Russia. Her manners are extremely reserved, but what she says is full of life,

life; and it is from the focus of all generous ideas that her sentiments and opinions have derived strength and warmth. While I listened to her, I was affected by something inexpressible, which did not proceed from her grandeur, but from the harmony of her soul; so long was it since I had known an instance of concord between power and virtue. As I was conversing with the empress, the door opened, and the Emperor Alexander did me the honour to come and talk with me. What first struck me in him was such an expression of goodness and dignity, that the two qualities appeared inseparable, and in him to form only one. I was also very much affected with the noble simplicity with which he entered upon the great interests of Europe, almost among the first words he addressed to me. I have always regarded, as a proof of mediocrity, that apprehension of treating serious questions, with which the best part of the sovereigns of Europe have been inspired; they are afraid to pronounce a word to which any real meaning can be attached.

The Emperor Alexander, on the contrary, conversed with me as statesmen in England would have done, who place their strength in themselves, and not in the barriers with which they are surrounded. The Emperor Alexander, whom Napoleon has endeavoured to misrepresent, is a man of remarkable understanding and information, and I do not believe that in the whole extent of his empire he could find a minister better versed than himself in all that belongs to the judgment and direction of public affairs. He did not disguise from me his regret for the admiration to which he had surrendered himself in his intercourse with Napoleon. His grandfather had, in the same way, entertained a great enthusiasm for Frederic II. In these sort of illusions, produced by an extraordinary character, there is always a generous motive, whatever may be the errors that result from it. The Emperor Alexander, however, described with great sagacity the effect produced upon him by these conversations with Bonaparte, in which he said the most opposite things, as if one must be astonished at each, without thinking of their being contradictory. He related to me also the lessons *à la Machiavel* which Napoleon had thought proper to give him: "You see," said he, "I am careful to keep my ministers and generals at vari-

ance among themselves, in order that each may reveal to me the faults of the other; I keep up around me a continual jealousy by the manner I treat those who are about me; one day one thinks himself the favourite, the next day another, so that no one is ever certain of my favour."

In obtaining the conviction of the good faith of the Emperor Alexander, in his relations of Napoleon, I was at the same time persuaded that he would not imitate the example of the unfortunate sovereigns of Germany, and would sign no peace with him who is equally the enemy of people and kings. A noble soul cannot be twice deceived by the same person. Alexander gives and withdraws his confidence with the greatest reflection. His youth and personal advantages have alone, at the beginning of his reign, made him be suspected of levity; but he is serious, even as much so as a man may be who has known misfortune. Alexander expressed to me his regret at not being a great captain: I replied to this noble modesty, that a sovereign was much more rare than a general, and that the support of the public feelings of his people, by his example, was achieving the greatest victory, and the first of the kind which had ever been gained. The Emperor talked to me with enthusiasm of his nation, and of all that it was capable of becoming. He expressed to me the desire, which all the world knows him to entertain, of ameliorating the state of the peasants still subject to slavery. "Sire," said I to him, "your character is a constitution for your empire, and your conscience is the guarantee of it." "Were that even the case," replied he, "I should only be a fortunate accident." Noble words! the first of the kind, I believe, which an absolute monarch ever pronounced! How many virtues it requires, in a despot, properly to estimate despotism! and how many virtues also, never to abuse it, when the nation which he governs is almost astonished at such signal moderation.

From the emperor's I went to his respectable mother's, that princess, to whom calumny has never been able to impute a sentiment unconnected with the happiness of her husband, her children, or the family of unfortunate persons of whom she is the protectress. I shall relate, farther on, in what manner she governs that empire of clarity, which she exercises in the midst of the

omnipotent empire of her son. She lives in the palace of the Taurida, and to get to her apartment you have to cross a hall, built by Prince Potemkin, of incomparable grandeur; a winter garden occupies a part of it, and you see the trees and plants through the pillars which surround the middle inclosure. Every thing in this residence is colossal; the conceptions of the prince who built it were fantastically gigantic. He had towns built in the Crimea, solely that the empress might see them on her passage; he ordered the assault of a fortress, to please a beautiful woman, the Princess Dolgorouki, who had disdained his suit.

#### THE GREAT RUSSIAN NOBILITY.

I went to spend a day at the country seat of Prince Narischkin, great chamberlain of the court, an amiable, easy, and polished man, but who cannot exist without a fête; it is at his house that you obtain a correct notion of that vivacity in their tastes, which explains the defects and qualities of the Russians. The house of M. de Narischkin is always open, and if there happen to be only twenty persons at his country seat, he begins to be weary of this philosophical retreat. Polite to strangers, always in movement, and yet perfectly capable of the reflection required to stand well at court: greedy of the enjoyments of imagination, but placing these only in things and not in books; impatient every where but at court, witty when it is to his advantage to be

so; magnificent rather than ambitious, and seeking in every thing for a certain Asiatic grandeur, in which fortune and rank are more conspicuous than personal advantages. His country seat is as agreeable as it is possible for a place of the kind to be, created by the hand of man: all the surrounding country is marshy and barren; so as to make this residence a perfect Oasis. On ascending the terrace, you see the gulph of Finland, and perceive in the distance the palace which Peter I. built upon its borders; but the space which separates it from the sea and the palace is almost a waste, and the park of M. Narischkin alone charms the eye of the observer. We dined in the house of the Moldavians, that is to say, in a saloon built according to the taste of these people; it was arranged so as to protect from the heat of the sun, a precaution rather needless in Russia. However the imagination is impressed to that degree with the idea that you are living among a people who have only come into the North by accident, that it appears natural to find there the customs of the South, as if the Russians were some day or other to bring to Petersburg the climate of their old country. The table was covered with the fruits of all countries, according to the custom taken from the East, of only letting the fruits appear, while a crowd of servants carried round to each guest the dishes of meat and vegetables they required.



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The late Madame de Stael  
had, in her youth, the  
most celebrated instructors  
in every branch of learning  
and among others, the famous  
Dr Elliot and our historian  
Gibbon. The former, entering  
one day the study of the  
lady, before the latter had  
finished his lesson said  
to her: Madame, when you  
speak of his philosophy, my  
medicine will cure you  
upon which Gibbon retorted  
Madame when his quackery  
had killed you my philosophy  
will immortalise you



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